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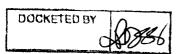
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November 17, 2011

Re:

Goodman Water Company / Rates

W-02500A-10-0382

Volumes I through V, Concluded July 26 through November 1, 2011

STATUS OF ORIGINAL EXHIBITS

EXHIBITS FILED WITH DOCKET CONTROL

Goodman Water Company (A Exhibits)

1 through 23

James Schoemperlen (JS Exhibits)

8, 9, 21, 41 through 44, 51, 52

Lawrence Wawrzyniak (LW Exhibits)

1 through 6, 8, 9

Lawrence Wawrzyniak (LW Exhibits)

7 Not utilized

Residential Utility Consumer Office (RUCO Exhibits)

4 Withdrawn

EXHIBITS TO BE PROVIDED

Staff (S Exhibits)

5	Marlin Scott's Calculation of the 1,800
	customers; to be provided by Staff (see page
	600 of transcript)
6	Third step of Marlin Scott's calculation from

MSJ-1; to be provided by Staff (see page 600 of transcript)



GOODMAN WATER COMPANY

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382

OF WILLIAM A. RIGSBY, CRRA

ON BEHALF OF
THE
RESIDENTIAL UTILITY CONSUMER OFFICE

MARCH 21, 2011

Direct Testimony of William A. Rigsby Goodman Water Company Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

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INTRODUCTION

- Q. Please state your name, occupation, and business address.
- A. My Name is William A. Rigsby. I am a Public Utilities Analyst V employed by the Residential Utility Consumer Office ("RUCO") located at 1110 W. Washington, Suite 220, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.
- Q. Please describe your qualifications in the field of utilities regulation and your educational background.
- A. I have been involved with utilities regulation in Arizona since 1994. During that period of time I have worked as a utilities rate analyst for both the Arizona Corporation Commission ("ACC" or "Commission") and for RUCO. I hold a Bachelor of Science degree in the field of finance from Arizona State University and a Master of Business Administration degree, with an emphasis in accounting, from the University of Phoenix. I have been awarded the professional designation, Certified Rate of Return Analyst ("CRRA") by the Society of Utility and Regulatory Financial Analysts ("SURFA"). The CRRA designation is awarded based upon experience and the successful completion of a written examination. Appendix I, which is attached to my direct testimony further describes my educational background and also includes a list of the rate cases and regulatory matters that I have been involved with.

- Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?
- A. The purpose of my testimony is to present recommendations based on my analysis of Goodman Water Company's ("GWC" or the "Company") application for a permanent change in rates. GWC filed its application with the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC or Commission) on September 17, 2010. The Company has chosen the operating period ended December 31, 2009 for the test year ("Test Year") in this proceeding. GWC has elected not to perform a reconstruction cost new less depreciation study and is proposing that its original cost rate base be treated as its fair value rate base for ratemaking purposes. Therefore there is no need to perform a separate analysis to determine a fair value rate of return on a fair value rate base.

14 Q. Briefly describe GWC.

A. GWC is a closely held Arizona C corporation. During the Test Year, the Company provided water utility service to approximately 623 customers of which 612, or 98.2 percent, were residential customers. GWC serves a development known as Eagle Crest Ranch, which is located in an unincorporated area of Pinal County, two miles south of Oracle Junction on State Highway 77 or approximately 22 miles north of downtown Tucson. The Company's present rates were established in Decision No. 69404, dated April 16, 2007 (RUCO was not an intervenor in the proceeding).

- 1 Q. Please explain your role in RUCO's analysis of GWC's Application.
 - A. I reviewed GWC's Application and performed a cost of capital analysis to determine a fair rate of return on the Company's invested capital. In addition to my recommended capital structure, my direct testimony will present my recommended cost of common equity (the Company has no preferred stock) and my recommended cost of long-term debt. The recommendations contained in this testimony are based on information obtained from Company responses to data requests, GWC's Application, and from market-based research that I conducted during my analysis.
 - Q. Were you also responsible for RUCO's recommendations on required revenue, rate base or rate design?
 - A. No. Those aspects of the case were handled by RUCO witness Timothy

 J. Coley and will be addressed in his direct testimony.
 - Q. What areas will you address in your testimony?
- 17 A. I will address the cost of capital issues associated with the case.
- 19 Q. Please identify the exhibits that you are sponsoring.
- 20 A. I am sponsoring Schedules WAR-1 through WAR-9.

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Q. Briefly summarize how your cost of capital testimony is organized.
- My cost of capital testimony is organized into six sections. First, the A. introduction I have just presented and second, a summary of my testimony that I am about to give. Third, I will present the findings of my cost of equity capital analysis, which utilized both the discounted cash flow ("DCF") method, and the capital asset pricing model ("CAPM"). These are the two methods that RUCO and ACC Staff have consistently used for calculating the cost of equity capital in rate case proceedings in the past, and are the methodologies that the ACC has given the most weight to in setting allowed rates of return for utilities that operate in the Arizona jurisdiction. In this third section I will also provide a brief overview of the current economic climate within which the Company is operating. Fourth, I will discuss my recommended capital structure, my recommended cost of long-term debt and my recommended weighted average cost of capital. Sixth, I will comment on the Company's cost of capital testimony. Schedules WAR-1 through WAR-9 will provide support for my cost of capital analysis.

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- Q. Please summarize the recommendations and adjustments that you will address in your testimony.
- A. Based on the results of my analysis, I am making the following recommendations:

Direct Testimony of William A. Rigsby Goodman Water Company Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

Cost of Equity Capital – I am recommending a 9.00 percent cost of equity capital. This 9.00 percent figure falls on the high side of the range of results that I obtained in my cost of equity analysis, which employed both the DCF and CAPM methodologies. My 9.00 percent cost of equity capital is 200 basis points lower than the 11.00 percent cost of equity capital being proposed by the Company and is 287 basis points higher than my recommended cost of debt.

<u>Capital Structure</u> — I am recommending that the Commission adopt a hypothetical capital structure comprised of 60.00 percent common equity and 40.00 percent long-term debt as opposed to the Company-proposed capital structure which is comprised of approximately 82.00 percent common equity and 18.00 percent long-term debt.

Cost of Debt — I am recommending that the Commission adopt a hypothetical cost of debt of 6.13 percent, which is 237 basis points lower than the company-proposed 8.50 percent cost of debt and 5 basis points higher than the current yield on a Baa/BBB-rated utility bond.

Weighted Average Cost of Capital – Based on the results of my recommended capital structure, I am recommending a 7.85 percent cost of capital for GWC, which is the weighted cost of my recommended costs of common equity and debt. My recommended weighted average cost of

Q Why do you believe that RUCO's recommended 7.85 percent weighted average cost of capital is an appropriate rate of return for the Company to earn on its invested capital?

capital is 269 basis points lower than the 10.54 percent weighted average

A. The 7.85 percent weighted average cost of capital figure that I am recommending meets the criteria established in the landmark Supreme Court cases of <u>Bluefield Water Works & Improvement Co. v. Public Service Commission of West Virginia</u> (262 U.S. 679, 1923) and <u>Federal Power Commission v. Hope Natural Gas Company</u> (320 U.S. 391, 1944). Simply stated, these two cases affirmed that a public utility that is efficiently and economically managed is entitled to a return on investment that instills confidence in its financial soundness, allows the utility to attract capital, and also allows the utility to perform its duty to provide service to ratepayers. The rate of return adopted for the utility should also be comparable to a return that investors would expect to receive from investments with similar risk.

The <u>Hope</u> decision allows for the rate of return to cover both the operating expenses and the "capital costs of the business" which includes interest on debt and dividend payment to shareholders. This is predicated on the belief that, in the long run, a company that cannot meet its debt obligations

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and provide its shareholders with an adequate rate of return will not continue to supply adequate public utility service to ratepayers.

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Q. Do the <u>Bluefield</u> and <u>Hope</u> decisions indicate that a rate of return sufficient to cover all operating and capital costs is guaranteed?

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A. No. Neither case *guarantees* a rate of return on utility investment. What the <u>Bluefield</u> and <u>Hope</u> decisions *do allow*, is for a utility to be provided with the *opportunity* to earn a reasonable rate of return on its investment. That is to say that a utility, such as BVWC, is provided with the opportunity to earn an appropriate rate of return if the Company's management exercises good judgment and manages its assets and resources in a

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COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL

- 15
- Q. What is your final recommended cost of equity capital for BVWC?

manner that is both prudent and economically efficient.

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A.

9.00 percent cost of equity figure falls on the high side of the range of

I am recommending a cost of equity of 9.00 percent. My recommended

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results derived from my DCF and CAPM analyses, which utilized a sample

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of publicly traded water providers and a sample of natural gas local

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distribution companies ("LDC"). The results of my DCF and CAPM

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analyses are summarized on page 3 of my Schedule WAR-1.

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Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Method

- Q. Please explain the DCF method that you used to estimate the Company's cost of equity capital.
- A. The DCF method employs a stock valuation model known as the constant growth valuation model, that bears the name of Dr. Myron J. Gordon (i.e. the Gordon model), the professor of finance who was responsible for its development. Simply stated, the DCF model is based on the premise that the current price of a given share of common stock is determined by the present value of all of the future cash flows that will be generated by that share of common stock. The rate that is used to discount these cash flows back to their present value is often referred to as the investor's cost of capital (i.e. the cost at which an investor is willing to forego other investments in favor of the one that he or she has chosen).

Another way of looking at the investor's cost of capital is to consider it from the standpoint of a company that is offering its shares of stock to the investing public. In order to raise capital, through the sale of common stock, a company must provide a required rate of return on its stock that will attract investors to commit funds to that particular investment. In this respect, the terms "cost of capital" and "investor's required return" are one in the same. For common stock, this required return is a function of the dividend that is paid on the stock. The investor's required rate of return can be expressed as the percentage of the dividend that is paid on the

stock (dividend yield) plus an expected rate of future dividend growth.

This is illustrated in mathematical terms by the following formula:

$$k = \frac{D_1}{P_0} + g$$

where: k = the required return (cost of equity, equity capitalization rate),

$$\frac{D_1}{P_0}$$
 = the dividend yield of a given share of stock calculated by dividing the expected dividend by the current market

price of the given share of stock, and

g = the expected rate of future dividend growth

This formula is the basis for the standard growth valuation model that I used to determine the Company's cost of equity capital.

- Q. In determining the rate of future dividend growth for the Company, what assumptions did you make?
- A. There are two primary assumptions regarding dividend growth that must be made when using the DCF method. First, dividends will grow by a constant rate into perpetuity, and second, the dividend payout ratio will remain at a constant rate. Both of these assumptions are predicated on the traditional DCF model's basic underlying assumption that a company's earnings, dividends, book value and share growth all increase at the same constant rate of growth into infinity. Given these assumptions, if the

dividend payout ratio remains constant, so does the earnings retention ratio (the percentage of earnings that are retained by the company as opposed to being paid out in dividends). This being the case, a company's dividend growth can be measured by multiplying its retention ratio (1 - dividend payout ratio) by its book return on equity. This can be stated as $g = b \times r$.

Q. Would you please provide an example that will illustrate the relationship that earnings, the dividend payout ratio and book value have with dividend growth?

A. RUCO consultant Stephen Hill illustrated this relationship in a Citizens

Utilities Company 1993 rate case by using a hypothetical utility.¹

Table I

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Growth
Book Value	\$10.00	\$10.40	\$10.82	\$11.25	\$11.70	4.00%
Equity Return	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	N/A
Earnings/Sh.	\$1.00	\$1.04	\$1.082	\$1.125	\$1.170	4.00%
Payout Ratio	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	N/A
Dividend/Sh	\$0.60	\$0.624	\$0.649	\$0.675	\$0.702	4.00%

Table I of Mr. Hill's illustration presents data for a five-year period on his hypothetical utility. In Year 1, the utility had a common equity or book value of \$10.00 per share, an investor-expected equity return of ten

¹ Citizens Utilities Company, Arizona Gas Division, Docket No. E-1032-93-111, Prepared Testimony, dated December 10, 1993, p. 25.

percent, and a dividend payout ratio of sixty percent. This results in earnings per share of \$1.00 (\$10.00 book value x 10 percent equity return) and a dividend of \$0.60 (\$1.00 earnings/sh. x 0.60 payout ratio) during Year 1. Because forty percent (1 - 0.60 payout ratio) of the utility's earnings are retained as opposed to being paid out to investors, book value increases to \$10.40 in Year 2 of Mr. Hill's illustration. Table I presents the results of this continuing scenario over the remaining five-year period.

The results displayed in Table I demonstrate that under "steady-state" (i.e. constant) conditions, book value, earnings and dividends all grow at the same constant rate. The table further illustrates that the dividend growth rate, as discussed earlier, is a function of (1) the internally generated funds or earnings that are retained by a company to become new equity, and (2) the return that an investor earns on that new equity. The DCF dividend growth rate, expressed as $g = b \times r$, is also referred to as the internal or sustainable growth rate.

Q. If earnings and dividends both grow at the same rate as book value, shouldn't that rate be the sole factor in determining the DCF growth rate?A. No. Possible changes in the expected rate of return on either common

equity or the dividend payout ratio make earnings and dividend growth by

Direct Testimony of William A. Rigsby Goodman Water Company Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

themselves unreliable. This can be seen in the continuation of Mr. Hill's illustration on a hypothetical utility.

Table II							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Growth
	Book Value	\$10.00	\$10.40	\$10.82	\$11.47	\$12.158	5.00%
	Equity Return	10%	10%	15%	15%	15%	10.67%
	Earnings/Sh	\$1.00	\$1.04	\$1.623	\$1.720	\$1.824	16.20%
	Payout Ratio	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	N/A
	Dividend/Sh	\$0.60	\$0.624	\$0.974	\$1.032	\$1.094	16.20%

In the example displayed in Table II, a sustainable growth rate of four percent² exists in Year 1 and Year 2 (as in the prior example). In Year 3, Year 4 and Year 5, however, the sustainable growth rate increases to six percent.³ If the hypothetical utility in Mr. Hill's illustration were expected to earn a fifteen-percent return on common equity on a continuing basis, then a six percent long-term rate of growth would be reasonable. However, the compound growth rate for earnings and dividends, displayed in the last column, is 16.20 percent. If this rate was to be used in the DCF model, the utility's return on common equity would be expected to increase by fifty percent every five years, [(15 percent ÷ 10 percent) – 1]. This is clearly an unrealistic expectation.

 $^{^{2}}$ [(Year 2 Earnings/Sh – Year 1 Earnings/Sh) ÷ Year 1 Earnings/Sh] = [(\$1.04 - \$1.00) ÷ \$1.00] = [\$0.04 ÷ \$1.00] = 4.00%

 $^{^{3}}$ [(1 – Payout Ratio) x Rate of Return] = [(1 - 0.60) x 15.00%] = 0.40 x 15.00% = 6.00%

Although it is not illustrated in Mr. Hill's hypothetical example, a change in only the dividend payout ratio will eventually result in a utility paying out more in dividends than it earns. While it is not uncommon for a utility in the real world to have a dividend payout ratio that exceeds one hundred percent on occasion, it would be unrealistic to expect the practice to continue over a sustained long-term period of time.

- Q. Other than the retention of internally generated funds, as illustrated in Mr. Hill's hypothetical example, are there any other sources of new equity capital that can influence an investor's growth expectations for a given company?
- A. Yes, a company can raise new equity capital externally. The best example of external funding would be the sale of new shares of common stock. This would create additional equity for the issuer and is often the case with utilities that are either in the process of acquiring smaller systems or providing service to rapidly growing areas.
- Q. How does external equity financing influence the growth expectations held by investors?
- A. Rational investors will put their available funds into investments that will either meet or exceed their given cost of capital (i.e. the return earned on their investment). In the case of a utility, the book value of a company's stock usually mirrors the equity portion of its rate base (the utility's earning

Because regulators allow utilities the opportunity to earn a base). reasonable rate of return on rate base, an investor would take into 2 3 consideration the effect that a change in book value would have on the rate of return that he or she would expect the utility to earn. If an investor 4 believes that a utility's book value (i.e. the utility's earning base) will 5 6 increase, then he or she would expect the return on the utility's common 7 stock to increase. If this positive trend in book value continues over an 8 extended period of time, an investor would have a reasonable expectation 9 for sustained long-term growth.

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Please provide an example of how external financing affects a utility's Q. book value of equity.

A. As I explained earlier, one way that a utility can increase its equity is by selling new shares of common stock on the open market. If these new shares are purchased at prices that are higher than those shares sold previously, the utility's book value per share will increase in value. This would increase both the earnings base of the utility and the earnings expectations of investors. However, if new shares sold at a price below the pre-sale book value per share, the after-sale book value per share declines in value. If this downward trend continues over time, investors might view this as a decline in the utility's sustainable growth rate and will have lower expectations regarding growth. Using this same logic, if a new stock issue sells at a price per share that is the same as the pre-sale book value per share, there would be no impact on either the utility's earnings
base or investor expectations.

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Q. Please explain how the external component of the DCF growth rate is determined.

In his book, The Cost of Capital to a Public Utility, Dr. Gordon (the

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Α.

individual responsible for the development of the DCF or constant growth model) identified a growth rate that includes both expected internal and external financing components. The mathematical expression for Dr.

Gordon's growth rate is as follows:

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13 where:

g = DCF expected growth rate,

g = (br) + (sv)

b = the earnings retention ratio,

r = the return on common equity,

s = the fraction of new common stock sold that

accrues to a current shareholder, and

v = funds raised from the sale of stock as a fraction

of existing equity.

and $v = 1 - [(BV) \div (MP)]$

where: BV = book value per share of common stock, and

MP = the market price per share of common stock.

⁴ Gordon, M.J., <u>The Cost of Capital to a Public Utility</u>, East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University, 1974, pp. 30-33.

- 1 Q. Did you include the effect of external equity financing on long-term growth
 2 rate expectations in your analysis of expected dividend growth for the DCF
 3 model?
 - A. Yes. The external growth rate estimate (sv) is displayed on Page 1 of Schedule WAR-4, where it is added to the internal growth rate estimate (br) to arrive at a final sustainable growth rate estimate.
 - Q. Please explain why your calculation of external growth on page 2 of Schedule WAR-4, is the current market-to-book ratio averaged with 1.0 in the equation $[(M \div B) + 1] \div 2$.
 - A. The market price of a utility's common stock will tend to move toward book value, or a market-to-book ratio of 1.0, if regulators allow a rate of return that is equal to the cost of capital (one of the desired effects of regulation).

 As a result of this situation, I used [(M ÷ B) + 1] ÷ 2 as opposed to the current market-to-book ratio by itself to represent investor's expectations that, in the future, a given utility will achieve a market-to-book ratio of 1.0.
 - Q. Has the Commission ever adopted a cost of capital estimate that included this assumption?
 - A. Yes. In a prior Southwest Gas Corporation rate case⁵, the Commission adopted the recommendations of ACC Staff's cost of capital witness, Stephen Hill, who I noted earlier in my testimony. In that case, Mr. Hill

⁵ Decision No. 68487, Dated February 23, 2006 (Docket No. G-01551A-04-0876)

used the same methods that I have used in arriving at the inputs for the

DCF model. His final recommendation for Southwest Gas Corporation

was largely based on the results of his DCF analysis, which incorporated

the same valid market-to-book ratio assumption that I have used

consistently in the DCF model as a cost of capital witness for RUCO.

- Q. How did you develop your dividend growth rate estimate?
- A. I analyzed data on two separate proxy groups. A water company proxy group comprised of three publicly traded water companies and a natural gas proxy group consisting of nine natural gas local distribution companies ("LDC") that have similar operating characteristics to water providers.

- Q. Why did you use a proxy group methodology as opposed to a direct analysis of the Company?
- A. One of the problems in performing this type of analysis is that the utility applying for a rate increase is not always a publicly traded company, as is the case with GWC. Consequently it was necessary to create a proxy by analyzing publicly traded water companies and LDC's with similar risk characteristics.

- Q. Are there any other advantages to the use of a proxy?
- A. Yes. As I noted earlier, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the <u>Hope</u> decision that a utility is entitled to earn a rate of return that is

commensurate with the returns on investments of other firms with comparable risk. The proxy technique that I have used derives that rate of return. One other advantage to using a sample of companies is that it reduces the possible impact that any undetected biases, anomalies, or measurement errors may have on the DCF growth estimate.

- Q. What criteria did you use in selecting the companies that make up your water company proxy for the Company?
- A. The three water companies used in the proxy are publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). All three water companies are followed by The Value Line Investment Survey ("Value Line") and are the same companies that comprise Value Line's large capitalization Water Utility Industry segment of the U.S. economy (Attachment A contains Value Line's January 22, 2010 update of the water utility industry and evaluations of the water companies used in my proxy).

Q. Are these the same water utilities that you have used in prior rate case proceedings?

A. Yes. However, in prior proceedings I have also included a fourth water provider known as Southwest Water Company ("SWWC") which is traded over the counter through the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System ("NASDAQ").

- 1 Q. Why did you exclude SWWC from your sample in this proceeding?
 - A. On March 3, 2010 SWWC announced that it had entered into a definitive merger agreement to be acquired for approximately \$275 million in cash, or \$11.00 per share (almost 2.5 times SWWC's 2009 book value per share), by institutional investors advised by J.P. Morgan Asset Management and Water Asset Management L.L.C. As a result of this situation, the Company's stock price is being driven by the offer price and is no longer suitable for use in my sample.
 - Q. Please describe the companies that comprise your water company proxy group.
 - A. My water company proxy group includes American States Water Company (stock ticker symbol "AWR"), California Water Service Group ("CWT") and Aqua America, Inc. ("WTR"). Each of these water companies face the same types of risk that the Company faces. For the sake of brevity, I will refer to each of these companies by their appropriate stock ticker symbols henceforth.
 - Q. Briefly describe the areas served by the companies in your water company sample proxy.
 - A. In addition to providing water service to residents of Fountain Hills,

 Arizona through its wholly owned subsidiary Chaparral City Water

 Company, AWR also serves communities located in Los Angeles, Orange

and San Bernardino counties in California. CWT provides service to customers in seventy-five communities in California, New Mexico and Washington. CWT's principal service areas are located in the San Francisco Bay area, the Sacramento, Salinas and San Joaquin Valleys and parts of Los Angeles. WTR is a holding company for a large number of water and wastewater utilities operating in nine different states including Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, Maine, North Carolina, Texas, Florida and Kentucky.

- Q. Are these the same water companies that were used in GWC's Application?
- A. The Company's cost of equity witness, Mr. Thomas J. Bourassa, used the same water companies included in my proxy. Mr. Bourassa also used three other water companies in his cost of capital analysis⁶ which are included in Value Line's Small and Mid Cap Edition.

- Q. Why did you exclude the water companies that are followed in Value Line's Small and Mid Cap Edition in your cost of common equity analysis?
- A. Value Line does not provide the same type of forward-looking information

 (i.e. long-term estimates on return on common equity and share growth)

 on small and mid-cap companies that it provides on the three water

⁶ Connecticut Water Service, Inc., Middlesex Water Company and SJW Corp.

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companies that I used in my proxy. Consequently these water providers are not as suitable as the ones that I have used in my analysis.

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Q. What criteria did you use in selecting the natural gas LDC's included in your proxy for the Company?

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- A. As are the water companies that I just described, each of the natural gas LDC's used in the proxy are publicly traded on a major stock exchange (all nine trade on the NYSE) and are followed by Value Line. Each of the nine LDC's in my sample are tracked in Value Line's natural gas Utility industry segment. All of the companies in the proxy are engaged in the provision
 - testimony contains Value Line's most recent evaluation of the natural gas

proxy group that I used for my cost of common equity analysis.

Attachment B of my

Q. What companies are included your natural gas proxy?

of regulated natural gas distribution services.

Α. The nine natural gas LDC's included in my proxy (and their NYSE ticker symbols) are AGL Resources, Inc. ("AGL"), Atmos Energy Corp. ("ATO"). Laclede Group, Inc. ("LG"), New Jersey Resources Corporation ("NJR"). Northwest Natural Gas Co. ("NWN"), Piedmont Natural Gas Company ("PNY"), South Jersey Industries, Inc. ("SJI") Southwest Gas Corporation ("SWX"), which is the dominant natural gas provider in Arizona, and WGL Holdings, Inc. ("WGL").

- 1 Q. Are these the same LDC's that you have used in prior rate case proceedings?
 - A. Yes, I have used these same LDC's in prior cases including the most recent UNS Gas, Inc. proceeding.⁷ However, in those prior proceedings I also included a tenth natural gas provider known as Nicor, Inc. ("GAS"). Nicor, Inc. is currently being acquired by AGL Resources, Inc. and, as with Southwest Water Company, Nicor's stock price is now being driven by the aforementioned acquisition. For this reason I've dropped Nicor, Inc. from my LDC proxy group.
 - Q. Briefly describe the regions of the U.S. served by the nine natural gas LDC's that make up your sample proxy.
 - A. The nine LDC's listed above provide natural gas service to customers in the Middle Atlantic region (i.e. NJI which serves portions of northern New Jersey, SJI which serves southern New Jersey and WGL which serves the Washington D.C. metro area), the Southeast and South Central portions of the U.S. (i.e. AGL which serves Virginia, southern Tennessee and the Atlanta, Georgia area and PNY which serves customers in North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee), the South, deep South and Midwest (i.e. ATO which serves customers in Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Colorado and Kansas, LG which serves the St. Louis area), and the

⁷ Docket No. G-04204A-06-0463

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- Pacific Northwest (i.e. NWN which serves Washington state and Oregon).
- Portions of Arizona, Nevada and California are served by SWX.
- Q. Did the Company's witness also perform a similar analysis using natural gas LDC's?
- No, he did not.
- Q. Please explain your DCF growth rate calculations for the sample companies used in your proxy.
 - Schedule WAR-5 provides retention ratios, returns on book equity, internal growth rates, book values per share, numbers of shares outstanding, and the compounded share growth for each of the utilities included in the sample for the historical observation period 2005 to 2009 for the water utilities and 2006 to 2010 for the LDC's. Schedule WAR-5 also includes Value Line's projected 2010, 2011 and 2013-15 values for the retention ratio, equity return, book value per share growth rate, and number of shares outstanding for the water utilities and the same data projections over 2011, 2012 and 2014-16 for the LDC's.
 - Q. Please describe how you used the information displayed in Schedule WAR-5 to estimate each comparable utility's dividend growth rate.
- Α. In explaining my analysis, I will use AWR as an example. The first 23 dividend growth component that I evaluated was the internal growth rate.

I used the "b x r" formula (described on pages 11 and 12) to multiply AWR's earned return on common equity by its earnings retention ratio for each year in the 2005 to 2009 observation period to derive the utility's annual internal growth rates. I used the mean average of this five-year period as a benchmark against which I compared the projected growth rate trends provided by Value Line. Because an investor is more likely to be influenced by recent growth trends, as opposed to historical averages, the five-year mean noted earlier was used only as a benchmark figure. As shown on Schedule WAR-5, Page 1, AWR's average internal growth rate of 3.04 percent over the 2005 to 2009 time frame reflects an up and down pattern of growth that ranged from a low of 2.56 percent in 2006 to a high of 3.79 percent during 2007. Value Line is predicting that growth will increase steadily from 3.09 percent in 2009, to 6.49 percent by the end of the 2013-15 time frame. After weighing Value Line's projections on earnings and dividend growth, I believe that a 6.50% rate of growth is reasonable for AWR (Schedule WAR-4, Page 1 of 2).

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- Q. Please continue with the external growth rate component portion of your analysis.
- A. Schedule WAR-5 demonstrates that the number of shares outstanding for AWR increased from 16.80 million to 18.53 million from 2005 to 2009. Value Line is predicting that this level will increase from 18.53 million in 2009 to 20.00 million by the end of 2015. Based on this data, I believe

Direct Testimony of William A. Rigsby

Goodman Water Company

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- Q. How does your average dividend growth rate estimates on water companies compare to the growth rate data published by Value Line and
 - other analysts?
 - Schedule WAR-6 compares my growth estimates with the five-year
- projections of analysts at both Zacks Investment Research, Inc. ("Zacks")
 - (Attachment C) and Value Line. In the case of the water companies, my
 - 6.08 percent estimate exceeds Zacks' average long-term EPS projection
 - of 6.00 percent and Value Line's growth projection of 4.86 percent (which
 - is an average of EPS, DPS and BVPS). My 6.08 percent estimate is 41
 - basis points higher than the 5.67 percent average of Value Line's
 - historical growth results and 71 basis points higher than the average of the
 - growth data published by Value Line and Zacks. My 6.08 percent growth
 - estimate is also 107 basis points higher than Value Line's 5.01 percent 5-
 - year compound historical average of EPS, DPS and BVPS. The
 - estimates of analysts at Value Line indicate that investors are expecting
 - somewhat higher performance from the water utility industry in the future
 - given their 8.00 percent to 9.00 percent return on book common equity
 - over the 2010 to 2015 period (Attachment A). On balance, I would say my
 - 6.08 percent estimate is a good representation of the growth projections
 - that are available to the investing public.

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- Q. How do your average dividend growth rate estimates on natural gas LDC's compare to the growth rate data published by Value Line and other analysts?
- A. In regard to the natural gas LDC's, my 5.52 percent estimate exceeds the average 4.69 percent long-term EPS consensus projections published by Zacks, and the 4.28 percent Value Line projected estimate (which is an average of EPS, DPS and BVPS) by 83 to 124 basis points. As can also be seen on Schedule WAR-6, the 5.52 percent estimate that I have calculated is 123 basis points higher than the 4.29 percent average of the 5-year historic EPS, DPS and BVPS means of Value Line. In fact, my 5.52 percent estimate is 63 basis points higher than the combined 4.89 percent Value Line and Zacks averages displayed in Schedule WAR-6. In the case of the LDC's I would say that my 5.52 percent estimate, which is higher than both Zacks' and Value Line's forecasts, is also a reasonable representation of the growth projections presented by securities analysts at this point in time.
- Q. How did you calculate the dividend yields displayed in Schedule WAR-3?
- A. For both the water companies and the natural gas LDC's I used the estimated annual dividends, for the next twelve-month period, that appeared in Value Line's January 21, 2011 Ratings and Reports water utility industry update and Value Line's March 11, 2011 Ratings and Reports natural gas utility update. I then divided those figures by the

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eight-week average daily adjusted closing price per share of the appropriate utility's common stock. The eight-week observation period ran from January 3, 2011 to February 25, 2011, and the average dividend yields were 3.01 percent and 3.79 percent for the water companies and natural gas LDC's respectively.

- Based on the results of your DCF analysis, what is your cost of equity Q. capital estimate for the water and natural gas utilities included in your sample?
- As shown on Schedule WAR-2, the cost of equity capital derived from my Α. DCF analysis is 9.09 percent for the water utilities and 9.31 percent for the natural gas LDC's.

Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) Method

- Please explain the theory behind CAPM and why you decided to use it as Q. an equity capital valuation method in this proceeding.
- CAPM is a mathematical tool that was developed during the early 1960's Α. by William F. Sharpe⁸, the Timken Professor Emeritus of Finance at Stanford University, who shared the 1990 Nobel Prize in Economics for research that eventually resulted in the CAPM model. CAPM is used to analyze the relationships between rates of return on various assets and

⁸ William F. Sharpe, "A Simplified Model of Portfolio Analysis," Management Science, Vol. 9, No. 2 (January 1963), pp. 277-93.

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risk as measured by beta.9 In this regard, CAPM can help an investor to determine how much risk is associated with a given investment so that he or she can decide if that investment meets their individual preferences. Finance theory has always held that as the risk associated with a given investment increases, so should the expected rate of return on that investment and vice versa. According to CAPM theory, risk can be classified into two specific forms: nonsystematic or diversifiable risk, and systematic or non-diversifiable risk. While nonsystematic risk can be virtually eliminated through diversification (i.e. by including stocks of various companies in various industries in a portfolio of securities), systematic risk, on the other hand, cannot be eliminated by diversification. Thus, systematic risk is the only risk of importance to investors. Simply stated, the underlying theory behind CAPM is that the expected return on a given investment is the sum of a risk-free rate of return plus a market risk premium that is proportional to the systematic (non-diversifiable risk) associated with that investment. In mathematical terms, the formula is as follows:

⁹ Beta is defined as an index of volatility, or risk, in the return of an asset relative to the return of a market portfolio of assets. It is a measure of systematic or non-diversifiable risk. The returns on a stock with a beta of 1.0 will mirror the returns of the overall stock market. The returns on stocks with betas greater than 1.0 are more volatile or riskier than those of the overall stock market; and if a stock's beta is less than 1.0, its returns are less volatile or riskier than the overall stock market.

$$k = r_f + [B(r_m - r_f)]$$

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where:

k = the expected return of a given security,

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r_f = risk-free rate of return,

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ß = beta coefficient, a statistical measurement of a

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security's systematic risk,

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 $r_m =$

average market return (e.g. S&P 500), and

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 $r_m - r_f = m$

market risk premium.

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Q. What types of financial instruments are generally used as a proxy for the risk-free rate of return in the CAPM model?

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A. Generally speaking, the yields of U.S. Treasury instruments are used by

analysts as a proxy for the risk-free rate of return component.

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Q. Please explain why U.S. Treasury instruments are regarded as a suitable

15 proxy for the risk-free rate of return?

A. As citizens and investors, we would like to believe that U.S. Treasury

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States Government) pose no threat of default no matter what their maturity

securities (which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United

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dates are. However, a comparison of various Treasury instruments

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(Attachment D) will reveal that those with longer maturity dates do have

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slightly higher yields. Treasury yields are comprised of two separate

components,¹⁰ a real rate of interest (believed to be approximately 2.00 percent) and an inflationary expectation. When the real rate of interest is subtracted from the total treasury yield, all that remains is the inflationary expectation. Because increased inflation represents a potential capital loss, or risk, to investors, a higher inflationary expectation by itself represents a degree of risk to an investor. Another way of looking at this is from an opportunity cost standpoint. When an investor locks up funds in long-term T-Bonds, compensation must be provided for future investment opportunities foregone. This is often described as maturity or interest rate risk and it can affect an investor adversely if market rates increase before the instrument matures (a rise in interest rates would decrease the value of the debt instrument). As discussed earlier in the DCF portion of my testimony, this compensation translates into higher rates of returns to the investor.

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- Q. What security did you use for a risk-free rate of return in your CAPM analysis?
- A. I used an eight-week average of the yield on a 5-year U.S. Treasury instrument. The yields were published in Value Line's Selection and Opinion publication dated January 21, 2011 through March 11, 2011

¹⁰ As a general rule of thumb, there are three components that make up a given interest rate or rate of return on a security: the real rate of interest, an inflationary expectation, and a risk premium. The approximate risk premium of a given security can be determined by simply subtracting a 91-day T-Bill rate from the yield on the security.

(Attachment D). This resulted in a risk-free (r_f) rate of return of 2.13 percent.

Q. Why did you use the yield on a 5-year year U.S. Treasury instrument as opposed to a short-term T-Bill?

A. While a shorter term instrument, such as a 91-day T-Bill, presents the lowest possible total risk to an investor, a good argument can be made that the yield on an instrument that matches the investment period of the asset being analyzed in the CAPM model should be used as the risk-free rate of return. Since utilities in Arizona generally file for rates every three to five years, the yield on a 5-year U.S. Treasury Instrument closely matches the investment period or, in the case of regulated utilities, the

Q. How did you calculate the market risk premium used in your CAPM analysis?

period that new rates will be in effect.

A. I used both a geometric and an arithmetic mean of the historical total returns on the S&P 500 index from 1926 to 2009 as the proxy for the market rate of return (r_m) . For the risk-free portion of the risk premium component (r_f) , I used the geometric mean of the total returns of intermediate-term government bonds for the same eighty-three year period. The market risk premium $(r_m - r_f)$ that results by using the

geometric mean of these inputs is 4.50 percent (9.80% - 5.30% = 4.50%).

calculation is 6.30 percent (11.80% - 5.50% = 6.30%).

Q. How did you select the beta coefficients that were used in your CAPM analysis?

The market risk premium that results by using the arithmetic mean

A. The beta coefficients (ß), for the individual utilities used in both my proxies, were calculated by Value Line and were current as of January 21, 2011 for the water companies and March 11, 2011 for the natural gas LDC's. Value Line calculates its betas by using a regression analysis between weekly percentage changes in the market price of the security being analyzed and weekly percentage changes in the NYSE Composite Index over a five-year period. The betas are then adjusted by Value Line for their long-term tendency to converge toward 1.00. The beta coefficients for the service providers included in my water company sample ranged from 0.65 to 0.80 with an average beta of 0.72. The beta coefficients for the LDC's included in my natural gas sample ranged from

Q. What are the results of your CAPM analysis?

0.60 to 0.75 with an average beta of 0.66.

A. As shown on pages 1 and 2 of Schedule WAR-7, my CAPM calculation using a geometric mean to calculate the risk premium results in an average expected return of 5.35 percent for the water companies and 5.10 percent for the natural gas LDC's. My calculation using an arithmetic

mean results in an average expected return of 6.64 percent for the water companies and 6.29 percent for the natural gas LDC's.

Q. Please summarize the results derived under each of the methodologies presented in your testimony.

A. The following is a summary of the cost of equity capital derived under each methodology used:

9	<u>METHOD</u>	RESULTS
10	DCF (Water Sample)	9.09%
11	DCF (Natural Gas Sample)	9.31%
12	CAPM (Water Sample)	5.35% - 6.64%
13	CAPM (Natural Gas)	5.10% - 6.29%

Based on these results, my best estimate of an appropriate range for a cost of common equity for the Company is 5.10 percent to 9.31 percent.

My final recommended cost of common equity figure is 9.00 percent.

- Q. How does your recommended cost of equity capital compare with the cost of equity capital proposed by the Company?
- A. The 11.00 percent cost of equity capital proposed by the Company is 200 basis points higher than the 9.00 percent cost of equity capital that I am recommending.

- Q How did you arrive at your final recommended 9.00 percent cost of common equity?
- A. My recommended 9.00 percent cost of common equity falls on the high side of the range of estimates obtained from my DCF and CAPM analyses. As I will discuss in more detail in the next section of my testimony, my final estimate takes into consideration current interest rates (as the cost of equity moves in the same direction as interest rates), the improving state of the national economy, which began in the later part of 2009, and a rejuvenated stock market. My final estimate also takes into consideration a general belief among economists and market analysts that the U.S. Federal Reserve will begin raising interest rates as the economy continues to improve (although there is no firm estimate as to when that may occur). I also took into consideration information on Arizona's economy and current rate of unemployment in making my final cost of equity estimate.

Current Economic Environment

- Q. Please explain why it is necessary to consider the current economic environment when performing a cost of equity capital analysis for a regulated utility.
- A. Consideration of the economic environment is necessary because trends in interest rates, present and projected levels of inflation, and the overall state of the U.S. economy determine the rates of return that investors earn

on their invested funds. Each of these factors represent potential risks that must be weighed when estimating the cost of equity capital for a regulated utility and are, most often, the same factors considered by individuals who are also investing in non-regulated entities.

My analysis begins with a review of the economic events that have

Q. Please describe your analysis of the current economic environment.

A.

occurred between 1990 and the present in order to provide a background on how we got to where we are now. It also describes how the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Federal Reserve" or "Fed") and its Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") used its interest ratesetting authority to stimulate the economy by cutting interest rates during recessionary periods and by raising interest rates to control inflation during

my testimony.

In 1991, as measured by the most recently revised annual change in gross domestic product ("GDP"), the U.S. economy experienced a rate of growth of negative 0.20 percent. This decline in GDP marked the beginning of a mild recession that ended sometime before the end of the first half of 1992. Reacting to this situation, the Federal Reserve, then chaired by noted economist Alan Greenspan, lowered its benchmark

times of robust economic growth. Schedule WAR-8 displays various

economic indicators and other data that I will refer to during this portion of

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action that resulted in lower interest rates.

During this same period, the nation's major money center banks followed the Federal Reserve's lead and began lowering their interest rates as well. By the end of the fourth quarter of 1993, the prime rate (the rate charged by banks to their best customers) had dropped to 6.00 percent from a 1990 level of 10.01 percent. In addition, the Federal Reserve's discount rate on loans to its member banks had fallen to 3.00 percent and short-term interest rates had declined to levels that had not been seen since 1972.

federal funds rate¹¹ in an effort to further loosen monetary constraints - an

Although GDP increased in 1992 and 1993, the Federal Reserve took steps to increase interest rates beginning in February of 1994, in order to keep inflation under control. By the end of 1995, the Federal discount rate had risen to 5.21 percent. Once again, the banking community followed the Federal Reserve's moves. The Fed's strategy, during this period, was to engineer a "soft landing." That is to say that the Federal Reserve wanted to foster a situation in which economic growth would be stabilized without incurring either a prolonged recession or runaway inflation.

¹¹ This is the interest rate charged by banks with excess reserves at a Federal Reserve district bank to banks needing overnight loans to meet reserve requirements. The federal funds rate is the most sensitive indicator of the direction of interest rates, since it is set daily by the market, unlike the prime rate and the discount rate, which are periodically changed by banks and by the Federal Reserve Board, respectively.

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- Q. Did the Federal Reserve achieve its goals during this period?
 - The Fed's strategy of decreasing interest rates to stimulate the Α. Yes. economy worked. The annual change in GDP began an upward trend in 1992. A change of 4.50 percent and 4.20 percent were recorded at the end of 1997 and 1998 respectively. Based on daily reports that were presented in the mainstream print and broadcast media during most of 1999, there appeared to be little doubt among both economists and the public at large that the U.S. was experiencing a period of robust economic growth highlighted by low rates of unemployment and inflation. Investors, who believed that technology stocks and Internet company start-ups (with little or no history of earnings) had high growth potential, purchased these types of issues with enthusiasm. These types of investors, who exhibited what former Chairman Greenspan described as "irrational exuberance," pushed stock prices and market indexes to all time highs from 1997 to 2000. Over the next ten years, the FOMC continued to stimulate the economy and keep inflation in check by raising and lowering the federal funds rate.

Q. How did the U.S. economy fare between 2001 and 2007?

A. The U.S. economy entered into a recession near the end of the first quarter of 2001. The bullish trend, which had characterized the last half of the 1990's, had already run its course sometime during the third quarter of 2000. Disappointing economic data releases, since the beginning of

2001, preceded the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon which are now regarded as a defining point during this economic slump. From January 2001 to June 2003 the Federal Reserve cut interest rates a total of thirteen times in order to stimulate growth. During this period, the federal funds rate fell from 6.50 percent to 1.00 percent. The FOMC reversed this trend on June 29, 2004 and raised the federal funds rate 25 basis points to 1.25 percent. From June 29, 2004 to January 31, 2006, the FOMC raised the federal funds rate thirteen more times to a level of 4.50 percent during a period in which the economic picture turned considerably brighter as both Inflation and unemployment fell, wages increased and the overall economy, despite continued problems in housing, grew briskly.¹²

The FOMC's January 31, 2006 meeting marked the final appearance of Alan Greenspan, who had presided over the rate setting body for a total of eighteen years. On that same day, Greenspan's successor, Ben Bernanke, the former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and a former Fed governor under Greenspan from 2002 to 2005, was confirmed by the U.S. Senate to be the new Federal Reserve chief. As expected by Fed watchers, Chairman Bernanke picked up where his predecessor left off and increased the federal funds rate by 25 basis points during each of the next three FOMC meetings for a total of

¹² Henderson, Nell, "Bullish on Bernanke" <u>The Washington Post</u>, January 30, 2007.

seventeen consecutive rate increases since June 2004, and raising the federal funds rate to a level of 5.25 percent. The Fed's rate increase campaign finally came to a halt at the FOMC meeting held on August 8, 2006, when the FOMC decided not to raise rates. Once again, the Fed managed to engineer a soft landing.

Q. What has been the state of the economy since 2007?

A. Reports in the mainstream financial press during the majority of 2007 reflected the view that the U.S. economy was slowing as a result of a worsening situation in the housing market and higher oil prices. The overall outlook for the economy was one of only moderate growth at best. Also during this period the Fed's key measure of inflation began to exceed the rate setting body's comfort level.

On August 7, 2007, the beginning of what is now being referred to as the Great Recession; the FOMC decided not to increase or decrease the federal funds rate for the ninth straight time and left its target rate unchanged at 5.25 percent.¹³ At the time of the Fed's decision, analysts speculated that a rate cut over the next several months was unlikely given the Fed's concern that inflation would fail to moderate. However, during this same period, evidence of an even slower economy and a possible

¹³ Ip, Greg, "Markets Gyrate As Fed Straddles Inflation, Growth" <u>The Wall Street Journal</u>, August 8, 2007

recession was beginning to surface. Within days of the Fed's decision to stand pat on rates, a borrowing crisis rooted in a deterioration of the market for subprime mortgages and securities linked to them, forced the Fed to inject \$24 billion in funds (raised through its open market operations) into the credit markets. 14 By Friday, August 17, 2007, after a turbulent week on Wall Street, the Fed made the decision to lower its discount rate (i.e. the rate charged on direct loans to banks) by 50 basis points, from 6.25 percent to 5.75 percent, and took steps to encourage banks to borrow from the Fed's discount window in order to provide liquidity to lenders. According to an article that appeared in the August 18, 2007 edition of The Wall Street Journal, 15 the Fed had used all of its tools to restore normalcy to the financial markets. If the markets failed to settle down, the Fed's only weapon left was to cut the Federal Funds rate possibly before the next FOMC meeting scheduled on September 18, 2007.

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Q. Did the Fed cut rates as a result of the subprime mortgage borrowing crises?

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A. Yes. At its regularly scheduled meeting on September 18, 2007, the FOMC surprised the investment community and cut both the federal funds rate and the discount rate by 50 basis points (25 basis points more than

¹⁴ Ip, Greg, "Fed Enters Market To Tamp Down Rate" <u>The Wall Street Journal</u>, August 9, 2007

¹⁵ Ip, Greg, Robin Sidel and Randall Smith, "Fed Offers Banks Loans Amid Crises" <u>The Wall Street Journal</u>, August 9, 2007

what was anticipated). This brought the federal funds rate down to a level of 4.75 percent. The Fed's action was seen as an effort to curb the aforementioned slowdown in the economy. Over the course of the next four months, the FOMC reduced the Federal funds rate by a total 175 basis points to a level of 3.00 percent – mainly as a result of concerns that the economy was slipping into a recession. This included a 75 basis point reduction that occurred one week prior to the FOMC's meeting on January 29, 2008.

- Q. What actions has the Fed taken in regard to interest rates since the beginning of 2008?
- A. The Fed made two more rate cuts which included a 75 basis point reduction in the federal funds rate on March 18, 2008 and an additional 25 basis point reduction on April 30, 2008. The Fed's decision to cut rates was based on its belief that the slowing economy was a greater concern than the current rate of inflation (which the majority of FOMC members believed would moderate during the economic slowdown). As a result of the Fed's actions, the federal funds rate was reduced to a level of 2.00 percent. From April 30, 2008 through September 16, 2008, the Fed took no further action on its key interest rate. However, the days before and after the Fed's September 16, 2008 meeting saw longstanding Wall Street

¹⁶ Ip, Greg, "Credit Worries Ease as Fed Cuts, Hints at More Relief" <u>The Wall Street Journal</u>, March 19, 2008

firms such as Lehman Brothers, Merrill Lynch and AIG failing as a result of their subprime holdings. By the end of the week, the Bush administration had announced plans to deal with the deteriorating financial condition which had now become a worldwide crisis. The administrations actions included former Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson's request to Congress for \$700 billion to buy distressed assets as part of a plan to halt what has been described as the worst financial crisis since the 1930's¹⁷. Amidst this turmoil, the Fed made the decision to cut the federal funds rate by another 50 basis points in a coordinated move with foreign central banks on October 8, 2008. This was followed by another 50 basis point cut during the regular FOMC meeting on October 29, 2008. At the time of this writing, the federal funds target rate now stands at 0.25 percent, the result of a 75 basis point cut announced on December 16, 2008.

- Q. What is the current rate of inflation in the U.S.?
- A. As can be seen on Schedule WAR-8, the current rate of inflation is at 1.63 percent according to information provided by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. 18

Soloman, Deborah, Michael R. Crittenden and Damian Paletta, "U.S. Bailout Plan Calms Markets, But Struggle Looms Over Details" <u>The Wall Street Journal</u>, September 20, 2008

http://www.bls.gov/news.release/cpi.nr0.htm

Q. Has the Fed raised interest rates in anticipation of higher inflation?

Despite encouraging signs of recovery, with the exception of recent Α. No. higher prices for food and oil, the FOMC has not raised interest rates to date. Furthermore, during the first week of November 2010, Chairman Bernanke announced plans to buy \$600 billion of U.S. government bonds over the next eight months in order to drive down long-term interest rates and encourage more borrowing and growth. 19 During its March 15. 2011 meeting, the FOMC unanimously voted to press on with its \$600 billion bond-buying plan despite a considerably more upbeat assessment of the In a prepared statement, the FOMC economy and the job market. announced that "The economic recovery is on a firmer footing, and overall conditions in the labor market appear to be improving gradually." However, the rate-setting body of the Fed also reiterated its pledge to keep interest rates, currently near zero, at very low levels for an extended period.²⁰

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Q. Putting this all into perspective, how have the Fed's actions since 2000 affected the yields on Treasury Instruments and benchmark interest rates?A. As can be seen on Schedule WAR-8, current Treasury yields are

considerably lower than corresponding yields that existed during the year

¹⁹ Hilsenrath, Jon, "Fed Fires \$600 Billion Stimulus Shot" <u>The Wall Street Journal</u>, November 4, 2010

da Costa, Pedro and Mark Felsenthal, "Fed says economic recovery on firmer footing," MSNBC, March 15, 2011

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2000 and U.S. Treasury instruments, are for the most part, still at historically low levels. As can be seen on the first page of Attachment D, the previously mentioned federal discount rate (the rate charged to the Fed's member banks), has remained steady at 0.75 percent since March of 2010.

As of March 2, 2011, leading interest rates that include the 3-month, 6month and 1-year treasury yields have dropped from their March 2010 levels. Longer term yields including the 5-year, 10-year and 30-year have all fallen from levels that existed a year ago. Only the 30-year Zero rate saw a 5 basis point increase since March 2010 (Attachment D, Value Line Selection & Opinion page 2353). The prime rate has remained constant at 3.25 percent over the past year, as has the benchmark federal funds rate A previous trend, described by former Chairman discussed above. Greenspan as a "conundrum"²¹, in which long-term rates fell as short-term rates increased, thus creating a somewhat inverted yield curve that existed as late as June 2007, is completely reversed and a more traditional yield curve (one where yields increase as maturity dates lengthen) presently exists. The 5-year Treasury yield, used in my CAPM analysis, has decreased 10 basis points from 2.27 percent, in March 2010, to 2.17 percent as of March 2, 2011.

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Wolk, Martin, "Greenspan wrestling with rate 'conundrum'," MSNBC, June 8, 2005

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- 1 Q. What are the current yields on utility bonds?
 - A. Referring again to Attachment D, as of March 2, 2011, 25/30-year A-rated utility bonds were yielding 5.69 percent (10 basis points lower than a year ago) and 25/30-year Baa/BBB-rated utility bonds were yielding 6.08 percent (down 20 basis points from a year earlier).

7 Q. What is the current outlook for the economy?

A. Value line's analysts had this to say in the March 11, 2011 edition of Value Line's Selection and Opinion publication:

Things appear to be picking up nicely thus far in 2011. Indeed, with manufacturing accelerating, personal income up strongly, exports gaining, and confidence building, it is likely that first-quarter GDP growth will rise by at least 3.5%. Although that would still pale against the growth rates tallied in the formative stages of some past economic recoveries, it might be sufficient — if sustained over several quarters — to reduce the jobless rate significantly.

Value Line's analysts went on to explain

Meanwhile, questions loom, both stateside and overseas. In the former case, there's the lingering slump in housing, with recent data on sales of new homes and existing residences being less than inspiring. Indeed, we sense it will be a year or two before this sector is recovering strongly. Then, there is inflation, which is now starting to pick up, most notably for food and energy. The pricing situation will clearly bear watching. Looking abroad, there are serious tensions in North Africa and the Middle East, and the surge in oil prices to consider. How the drama in that contentious region plays out will materially affect our business fortunes.

Value Line's analysts also stated

Overall, we're fairly sanguine on the economy, assuming the situation stabilizes overseas — allowing oil to settle back into a comfort zone in the \$70-\$90-a-barrel range — and housing doesn't suffer a double-dip, as some still fear. For now, we look

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for GDP growth of 3.0%-3.3% in 2011, which would be a credible performance.

Value Line's analysts went on to say

We're more cautious about the stock market, largely because of the increasing global risks and the earlier ratcheting up in valuations. Still, as long as interest rates remain low and inflation proves contained, the bear could be kept at bay.

- Q. How are water utilities faring in the current economic environment?
- Α. Although, as always, there are concerns regarding long-term infrastructure requirements, water utilities are being viewed as they normally are during times of economic uncertainty according to Value Line analyst Andre J. Costanza. In the January 21, 2011 quarterly update on the water utility industry Mr. Costanza stated the following:

The recent earnings momentum is probably not sustainable, however. Growth will likely slow considerably for most, as growing infrastructure expenses and the costs associated with them (see below) are poised to erase the benefits of the top-line advances mentioned above and pressure margins. Water systems in the United States are aging and demand tremendous capital investment to be repaired or replaced in order to adequately meet EPA and state guidelines.

Even still, the group does have its merits. The income component that accompanies most stocks here provides some stability, a welcomed component in times of economic uncertainty, which we continue to endure. As such, some of the water utility offerings have continued to trade upwards since our October review and the group, as a whole, still ranks towards the top of the Value Line Investment Survey for Timeliness. Note that our presentation no longer includes Southwest Water, which was acquired late last year.

- Q. How has Arizona fared in terms of the overall economy and home foreclosures?
- A. Arizona was one of the states hit the hardest during the Great Recession and has lagged during the current recovery. During the period between 2006 and 2009, statewide construction spending fell by 40.00 percent. According to information provided by Irvine, California-based RealtyTrac, Arizona is currently ranked third in the nation behind California and Nevada in terms of home foreclosures with the largest number of foreclosures occurring in Maricopa, Pinal and Pima Counties. 23
- Q. What is the current unemployment situation in Arizona during this period of economic recovery?
- A. According to a recent article in the Arizona Daily Star²⁴, Arizona's jobless rate remained unchanged at 10.00 percent (for a seasonally adjusted rate of 9.60 percent) in January 2011 from December 2010 according to figures released on Thursday, March 3, 2011 by the Arizona Commerce

²² Beard, Betty, "Recession hit Arizona hardest" The Arizona Republic, March 6, 2011

http://www.realtytrac.com/trendcenter/

²⁴ Fischer, Howard, "AZ jobs picture darker than was thought" <u>The Arizona Daily Star</u>, March 4, 2011

Direct Testimony of William A. Rigsby Goodman Water Company Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

Department. ²⁵ As of March 4, 2011, nationwide unemployment stood at 8.90 percent according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. ²⁶

- Q. After weighing the economic information that you've just discussed, do you believe that the 9.00 percent cost of equity capital that you have estimated is reasonable for the Company?
- A. I believe that my recommended 9.00 percent cost of equity capital, which is 287 basis points higher than the current 6.08 percent yield on a Baa/BBB-rated utility bond, will provide the Company with a reasonable rate of return on invested capital when data on interest rates (that are low by historical standards), the current state of the economy, current rates of unemployment (both nationally and in Arizona), and the Fed's ability to keep inflation in check are all taken into consideration. As I noted earlier, the Hope decision determined that a utility is entitled to earn a rate of return that is commensurate with the returns it would make on other investments with comparable risk. I believe that my cost of equity analysis, which is on the high side of the range of results I obtained from both the DCF and CAPM models, has produced such a return.

²⁵ Arizona Department of Commerce Report Prepared in Cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics <u>www.workforce.az.gov</u>

²⁶ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Economic News Release dated March 4, 2011 http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.nr0.htm

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND COST OF DEBT

- Q. Please describe the Company-proposed capital structure.
- A. The Company-proposed capital structure is comprised of 81.68 percent common equity and 18.32 percent long-term debt.

6 Q. How does the Company-proposed capital structure compare with the capital structures of the water and gas utilities that comprise your

samples?

A. The Company-proposed capital structure, comprised of 81.68 percent equity capital is clearly heavier in equity than the capital structures of the water and gas utilities in my samples, which had an average of 51.50 percent common equity, and would be perceived by investors as having lower risk overall. The lower level of debt in the Company's capital structure would indicate lower financial risk and would ordinarily justify a downward adjustment to the cost of common equity derived from my sample companies that had average capital structures of approximately 48.20 percent common equity and 53.80 percent debt in the case of water, and approximately 55.4 percent common equity and 443.90 percent debt in the case of natural gas.

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- 1 Q. What capital structure are you recommending for GWC?
 - A. I am recommending a hypothetical capital structure comprised of 60.0 percent common equity and 40 percent debt as opposed to the Company-proposed capital structure.
 - Q. Why have you decided to recommend a hypothetical capital structure for GWC?
 - A. In recent years I have attempted, for the most part, to recommend hypothetical capital structures for utilities that have extreme levels of debt or equity in their capital structures. In a number of prior cases involving water systems, I have recommended hypothetical capital structures in cases where imprudent capital structures comprised of 100 percent equity were being proposed or in cases where the utility did not have debt with a third party financial institution or bondholders, such as in this case GWC's ratepayers would benefit from .
 - Q. Did you make any direct downward adjustment to your recommended cost of common equity that takes into consideration the level of equity contained in your recommended hypothetical capital structure?
 - A. No. While a good argument could be made for such an adjustment, I believe my recommended 9.00 percent cost of equity, which was derived from my samples which had more balanced capital structures, would

cover any investor concerns regarding any unique business risk associated with GWC.

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Q. What cost of long-term debt are you recommending for GWC?

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A. I am recommending that the Commission adopt a hypothetical cost of debt of 6.13 percent which is 237 basis points lower than the Company-

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Q. How did you determine your hypothetical cost of debt?

proposed cost of debt of 8.50 percent.

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percent hypothetical cost of debt is an average of the weighted costs of

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Line analysts. Three of these water utilities are the same ones that I

long-term debt of seven publicly traded water utilities followed by Value

As can be viewed on page 2 of Schedule WAR-1, my recommended 6.13

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described earlier and were used in my DCF and CAPM analyses. Three of the remaining four (Connecticut Water Service, Inc., Middlesex Water

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Company, and SJW Corp.) are ones that I noted earlier in my testimony

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that were included in the Company's proxy. The seventh water utility,

York Water Company, is also followed in Value Line's Small & Mid-Cap

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19 Edition.

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- 1 Q. Why do you believe your recommended 6.13 percent hypothetical cost of debt is reasonable?
 - A. My recommended 6.13 percent hypothetical cost of debt is 5 basis points higher than the current yield of 6.08 percent on a Baa/BBB-rated utility bonds that was reported in the March 11, 2011 Value line Selection and Opinion publication (Attachment D). In addition to this, Arizona Water Company, the second largest water provider in the state, privately placed \$35 million in bonds at a stated rate of 6.67 percent on the first day of September 2008 during a period when the yield on Baa/BBB-rated utility bonds averaged 6.63 percent. So it is not unreasonable to conclude that a shareholder loan, such as the one that makes up the long-term debt portion of GWC's capital structure, should carry a rate of interest that is in line with prevailing rates. For the reasons stated above, I believe my recommended 6.13 percent hypothetical cost of debt is reasonable and there is no need for any additional basis points.

Q. Please describe GWC's shareholder loan.

A. GWC's shareholder loan for \$527,400, with a stated rate of interest of 8.50 percent per annum, was executed on February 12, 2008 in accordance with Decision No. 56118, dated September 15, 1988. Decision No. 56118 authorized the Company to incur a maximum of \$527,400 in long-term debt pursuant to A.R.S. §40-301 and §40-302. The promissory note lists the borrower as Goodman Water Company, an Arizona Corporation, and

the lender as E.C. Development, Inc., an Arizona Corporation. The note was signed by James A. Shiner, President of GWC and Alexander H. Sears, President of E.C. Development. As noted in the testimony of RUCO witness Timothy J. Coley, both Mr. Shiner and Mr. Sears are shareholders of GWC. Furthermore, as can be seen in Exhibit 2 of my direct testimony, both Mr. Shiner and Mr. Sears are the sole shareholders of E.C. Development, Inc.²⁷

Q. What were the prevailing yields on utility bonds at the time that GWC's loan was executed?

A. Exhibit 1 of my testimony shows that the yields on a 25/30-year A-rated utility bond and a 25/30-year Baa/BBB-rated utility bond ranged from 6.02 percent to 6.35 percent during the period between February 6, 2008 and February 13, 2008 or 215 to 248 basis points lower than the 8.50 percent rate of interest on GWC's shareholder loan. As can be seen on Schedule WAR-8, the yield on a Baa/BBB-rated utility bond averaged 5.98 percent during 2010.

- Q. Did GWC consider lower cost Water Infrastructure Financing Authority (WIA) financing?
- A. According to GWC's response to intervenor Lawrence Wawrzyniak's data request Number 2.11 (Exhibit 2), the Company considered applying for a

Goodman Water Company response to Wawrzyniak data request number 4.03 provided on March 17, 2011.

WIFA loan in March, 2009, but decided against it for a number of reasons. At that time, yields on yields on a 25/30-year A-rated utility bond and a 25/30-year Baa/BBB-rated utility bond ranged from 5.90 percent to 7.51 percent during the period between March 4, 2009 and April 4, 2009. Putting the WIFA loan aside, based on this information GWC could have conceivably benefited from pricing the shareholder loan at the prevailing interest rates that existing at the time that the loan was executed.

- Q. What is the current rate on WIFA loans?
- A. During a recent telephone conversation with WIFA personnel, I was informed that recent WIFA loans had been priced at approximately 3.68 percent, which is 245 basis points lower than my recommended 6.13 percent cost of debt for GWC.

- Q. Do you believe that GWC's loan terms should be more reflective of prevailing rates?
- A. Yes. Even if the shareholders believed that an 8.50 percent rate of interest was reasonable at the time the loan was executed, a prudent money manger would take advantage of lower rates and restructure or refinance existing higher cost debt instruments.

Direct Testimony of William A. Rigsby Goodman Water Company Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

- 1 Q. How does the Company's proposed weighted cost of capital compare with 2 your recommendation?
 - A. GWC has proposed a weighted average cost of capital of 10.54 percent which is 269 basis points higher than my recommended 7.85 percent weighted average cost of capital.
 - Q. Please summarize why you believe that the Commission should adopt your recommended 7.85 percent weighted average cost of capital that is the result of your recommended hypothetical capital structure, your recommended cost of equity capital and your hypothetical cost of debt.
 - A. I believe that the approach that I have taken in this case provides the Company with a rate of return that meets the standards established in the Hope and Bluefield cases while also providing no change in rates to GWC's customers. My recommended capital structure of 60 percent equity and 40 percent debt is more favorable to the Company than the average capital structure of the water utilities in my sample. Ratepayers also benefit from my recommended weighted average cost of capital which is lower than what would have been obtained from a capital structure comprised of 81.68 percent common equity. In short, I believe that my analysis has produced a rate of return that is just and reasonable and should be adopted by the Commission.

COMMENTS ON THE COMPANY-PROPOSED COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL

- Q. How does your recommended cost of equity capital compare with the cost of equity capital proposed by the Company?
- A. The Company's cost of capital witness, Mr. Bourassa, is recommending a cost of common equity of 11.00 percent. His 11.00 percent cost of equity capital is 200 basis points higher than the 9.00 percent cost of equity capital that I have calculated.
- Q. What methods did Mr. Bourassa use to arrive at his proposed cost of common equity for the Company?
- A. Mr. Bourassa used both the DCF and CAPM methods. He also relies on a third valuation method known as a Build-up method that does not require the use of market betas as does the CAPM. His DCF analysis relies on the same constant growth version of the DCF model that I have used with two different growth estimates: a past and future growth estimate which produces a 9.70 percent indicated cost of equity, and a future growth estimate which produces a 11.30 percent indicated cost of equity. Mr. Bourassa's CAPM analysis also uses the same model that I have used but he obtains two different results: one obtained by using an historical risk premium and the other by using a current market risk premium. His CAPM analysis produces results of 10.6 percent using an historical risk premium and 15.70 percent using a current market risk premium. His average CAPM result is 13.10 percent.

- Q. What are the main reasons for the difference in the results that you obtained from your DCF analysis and the results that Mr. Bourassa obtained from his DCF analysis using the constant growth model?
- A. Mr. Bourassa conducted his analysis around August 13, 2010 and consequently much of the data that he used in his analysis is now seven months old. This can be seen in a price comparison of three of the water company stocks that we both used in our samples: The difference between the average adjusted closing stock prices used in my DCF model and spot prices used by Mr. Bourassa in his DCF models are as follows:

	Rigsby	<u>Bourassa</u>	<u>Difference</u>
AWR	\$33.92	\$32.80	\$1.12
CWT	\$36.56	\$34.72	\$1.84
WTR	\$22.99	\$19.18	\$3.81

As can be seen above, the three water stocks that our samples have in common have increased in value since the August 13, 2010 closing prices used in Mr. Bourassa's sample. Since there is little difference in the projected dividends used in our respective DCF models, the more current prices used in my model result in a lower current dividend yield which can be seen as follows:

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1		<u>Rigsby</u>	<u>Bourassa</u>	<u>Difference</u>
2	AWR	3.07%	3.17%	10 bps
3	CWT	3.25%	3.43%	18 bps
4	WTR	2.70%	3.08%	38 bps

Q. What are the differences between your constant growth DCF results and Mr. Bourassa's constant growth models?

As I stated earlier, Mr. Bourassa did not rely on a sample of natural gas utilities so my comparison is limited to our respective water utility samples. Much of the difference between our results is attributable to the utilities that were included in our samples. Mr. Bourassa's sample included utilities that I excluded because Value Line does not provide projections on them which I use to develop my growth estimates for the "g" component of the DCF model. His average annual dividend yields of 3.46 percent to 3.08 percent are 45 to 7 basis points higher than my average dividend yield of 3.01 percent. The current dividend yield of the three utilities that our samples have in common (based on my 8-week average adjusted closing prices listed above) would be 58 to 29 basis points higher than my 3.01 percent relying on Mr. Bourassa's method for calculating the current dividend yield. In regard to our growth (i.e. "g" component of the DCF model) estimates, Mr. Bourassa's estimates of 5.87 percent to 7.44 percent are 21 basis points lower to 136 basis points higher than my average growth estimate of 6.08 percent.

- 1 Q. Do you agree with Mr. Bourassa's rationale for not using Value Line
 2 estimates of DPS growth in the estimation of a growth rate for the DCF
 3 model?
 - A. No, I do not. In explaining his reason for this Mr. Bourassa also admits that DPS projections are not available for the three water utilities that I excluded in my sample. While in this case Mr. Bourassa admits that the projected DPS growth rate of 3.67 percent s higher than the historical growth rate of 3.33 percent, he has essentially made an argument in prior cases that the DPS element of growth should be selectively ignored if it depresses an overall growth rate that also includes EPS and BVPS.
- 12 Q. Do you agree with Mr. Bourassa?
 - A. No. I believe that all elements of growth should be considered in calculating a growth component for the DCF. This is what I've done to arrive at my DCF growth estimates.
 - Q. What are the main differences between your CAPM results and Mr. Bourassa's CAPM results?
 - A. The differences between our CAPM results is attributable to his selection of forecasted long-term U.S. Treasury instrument yields used as inputs for the risk-free rate of return and the time period that has expired since Mr. Bourassa filed his direct testimony. Mr. Bourassa's average beta of 0.78 has also fallen since his testimony was filed, and his current market risk

premium figure of 13.3 percent is simply not realistic when compared with the market risk premiums, ranging from 4.50 percent to 6.30 percent, that I obtained from Morningstar's 2010 SBBI Yearbook.

Q. Please explain the differences in your risk free rates of return.

A. I relied on an 8-week average yield of 2.13 percent on a 5-year treasury instrument whereas Mr. Bourassa relied on a 5.40 percent average of forecasted 30-year Treasury yields.

Q. Do you agree with Mr. Bourassa's reliance on forecasted yields of longterm Treasury instruments?

A. No. I believe that an average of the most recent yields on a 5-year Treasury instrument is more appropriate when one takes into account that utilities generally file for new rates every three to five years. Mr. Bourassa's 5.40 percent risk-free rate is based on analysts' forecasts for 2012 and 2013 and is 84 basis points higher than the current 4.56 percent yield on a 30-year Treasury bond which I believe is a better indicator of future yields on that instrument.

Q. What is the current average beta for the water utilities included in Mr. Bourassa's sample?

A.

The current average beta for the water utilities included in Mr. Bourassa's sample is 0.77 as opposed to the 0.78 used in his CAPM analysis and the

- 0.72 average beta used in my CAPM analysis using a sample of water utilities. Since Mr. Bourassa's direct testimony was filed in September 2010, the betas for California Water Service Group and SJW Corp. dropped from 0.75 and .95 to 0.70 and 0.90 respectively, indicating lower risk, in terms of beta, for these companies.
- Q. What are the differences in the market risk premiums that you used in your CAPM analyses?
- As I explained earlier in my testimony, my market risk premiums are the 6.30 percent arithmetic and 4.50 percent geometric means of the differences between the return on the broader stock market and the yields of intermediate term U.S. Treasury instruments over the 1926 2009 time frame (obtained from Morningstar's 2010 SBBI Yearbook). Mr. Bourassa relied on a 6.70 percent historical risk premium (which also relied on Morningstar data) and a 13.30 percent current market risk premium, which was computed using the DCF model and data on 1,700 stocks followed by Value Line.
- Q. Do you agree with Mr. Bourassa's 13.30 percent current market risk premium?
- A. No. Mr. Bourassa's 13.30 percent market risk premium is clearly excessive and only represents a snapshot in time. He calculates it by using a DCF model that relies on stock price appreciation for the growth

component (i.e. "g"). This results in a 19-month average expected return
of 17.60 percent. His 13.30 percent risk premium is the difference
between the 17.60 percent DCF result and the 4.34 percent 19-month
average of the yields on a 30-year Treasury instrument. Mr. Bourassa's
current market risk premium is not even realistic considering the historic
market risk premiums that take into consideration the full spectrum of
economic conditions that have occurred since 1926.

- Q. How did Mr. Bourassa arrive at his final 11.00 percent cost of common equity for the Company?
- A. Mr. Bourassa's proposed 11.00 percent cost of common equity represents his own judgment and relies on the results of the midpoints of the ranges of estimates he obtained from his various models.

Q. Is there any merit in the rationale used by Mr. Bourassa in regard to the size arguments stated in his direct testimony?

A. No. One has to take into consideration the fact that the water utilities included in both Mr. Bourassa's and my samples are collections of water systems that are similar to GWC and face the same types of risks as GWC.

A.

Yes, it does.

1 Q. Has the ACC ever granted a cost of equity based on company size? 2 Α. To the best of my knowledge, the Commission has never granted a higher 3 cost of common equity based on company size. 4 5 Q. Does your cost of capital recommendation take into consideration any 6 perceived business risks that the Company might face? Yes. As I stated earlier in my testimony, I believe that the amount of 7 A. 8 equity contained in my recommended capital structure, which is higher 9 than the percentage of equity contained in my utility samples, and the fact 10 that I have not made any downward adjustment to my recommended 9.00 11 percent cost of equity mitigates any perceived business risk, which would 12 also include the construction risk that Mr. Bourassa speaks of in his 13 testimony, that investors might believe the Company faces. 14 15 Q. Does your silence on any of the issues, matters or findings addressed in 16 the testimony of Mr. Bourassa or any other witness for GWC constitute 17 your acceptance of their positions on such issues, matters or findings? 18 A. No, it does not. 19 20 Q. Does this conclude your testimony on GWC?

Qualifications of William A. Rigsby, CRRA

EDUCATION:

University of Phoenix

Master of Business Administration, Emphasis in Accounting, 1993

Arizona State University College of Business

Bachelor of Science, Finance, 1990

Mesa Community College

Associate of Applied Science, Banking and Finance, 1986

Society of Utility and Regulatory Financial Analysts 38th Annual Financial Forum and CRRA Examination Georgetown University Conference Center, Washington D.C. Awarded the Certified Rate of Return Analyst designation after successfully completing SURFA's CRRA examination.

Michigan State University Institute of Public Utilities

N.A.R.U.C. Annual Regulatory Studies Program, 1997 &1999

Florida State University

Center for Professional Development & Public Service N.A.R.U.C. Annual Western Utility Rate School, 1996

EXPERIENCE:

Public Utilities Analyst V

Residential Utility Consumer Office

Phoenix, Arizona April 2001 – Present

Senior Rate Analyst

Accounting & Rates - Financial Analysis Unit Arizona Corporation Commission, Utilities Division

Phoenix, Arizona July 1999 – April 2001

Senior Rate Analyst

Residential Utility Consumer Office

Phoenix, Arizona

December 1997 - July 1999

Utilities Auditor II and III

Accounting & Rates - Revenue Requirements Analysis Unit

Arizona Corporation Commission, Utilities Division

Phoenix, Arizona

October 1994 - November 1997

Tax Examiner Technician I / Revenue Auditor II

Arizona Department of Revenue

Transaction Privilege / Corporate Income Tax Audit Units

Phoenix, Arizona

July 1991 - October 1994

Appendix 1

RESUME OF RATE CASE AND REGULATORY PARTICIPATION

Utility Company	Docket No.	Type of Proceeding
ICR Water Users Association	U-2824-94-389	Original CC&N
Rincon Water Company	U-1723-95-122	Rate Increase
Ash Fork Development Association, Inc.	E-1004-95-124	Rate Increase
Parker Lakeview Estates Homeowners Association, Inc.	U-1853-95-328	Rate Increase
Mirabell Water Company, Inc.	U-2368-95-449	Rate Increase
Bonita Creek Land and Homeowner's Association	U-2195-95-494	Rate Increase
Pineview Land & Water Company	U-1676-96-161	Rate Increase
Pineview Land & Water Company	U-1676-96-352	Financing
Montezuma Estates Property Owners Association	U-2064-96-465	Rate Increase
Houghland Water Company	U-2338-96-603 et al	Rate Increase
Sunrise Vistas Utilities Company – Water Division	U-2625-97-074	Rate Increase
Sunrise Vistas Utilities Company – Sewer Division	U-2625-97-075	Rate Increase
Holiday Enterprises, Inc. dba Holiday Water Company	U-1896-97-302	Rate Increase
Gardener Water Company	U-2373-97-499	Rate Increase
Cienega Water Company	W-2034-97-473	Rate Increase
Rincon Water Company	W-1723-97-414	Financing/Auth. To Issue Stock
Vail Water Company	W-01651A-97-0539 et al	Rate Increase
Bermuda Water Company, Inc.	W-01812A-98-0390	Rate Increase
Bella Vista Water Company	W-02465A-98-0458	Rate Increase
Pima Utility Company	SW-02199A-98-0578	Rate Increase

Appendix 1

RESUME OF RATE CASE AND REGULATORY PARTICIPATION (Cont.)

Utility Company	Docket No.	Type of Proceeding
Pineview Water Company	W-01676A-99-0261	WIFA Financing
I.M. Water Company, Inc.	W-02191A-99-0415	Financing
Marana Water Service, Inc.	W-01493A-99-0398	WIFA Financing
Tonto Hills Utility Company	W-02483A-99-0558	WIFA Financing
New Life Trust, Inc. dba Dateland Utilities	W-03537A-99-0530	Financing
GTE California, Inc.	T-01954B-99-0511	Sale of Assets
Citizens Utilities Rural Company, Inc.	T-01846B-99-0511	Sale of Assets
MCO Properties, Inc.	W-02113A-00-0233	Reorganization
American States Water Company	W-02113A-00-0233	Reorganization
Arizona-American Water Company	W-01303A-00-0327	Financing
Arizona Electric Power Cooperative	E-01773A-00-0227	Financing
360networks (USA) Inc.	T-03777A-00-0575	Financing
Beardsley Water Company, Inc.	W-02074A-00-0482	WIFA Financing
Mirabell Water Company	W-02368A-00-0461	WIFA Financing
Rio Verde Utilities, Inc.	WS-02156A-00-0321 et al	Rate Increase/ Financing
Arizona Water Company	W-01445A-00-0749	Financing
Loma Linda Estates, Inc.	W-02211A-00-0975	Rate Increase
Arizona Water Company	W-01445A-00-0962	Rate Increase
Mountain Pass Utility Company	SW-03841A-01-0166	Financing
Picacho Sewer Company	SW-03709A-01-0165	Financing
Picacho Water Company	W-03528A-01-0169	Financing
Ridgeview Utility Company	W-03861A-01-0167	Financing
Green Valley Water Company	W-02025A-01-0559	Rate Increase
Bella Vista Water Company	W-02465A-01-0776	Rate Increase
Arizona Water Company	W-01445A-02-0619	Rate Increase

RESUME OF RATE CASE AND REGULATORY PARTICIPATION (Cont.)

Utility Company	Docket No.	Type of Proceeding
Arizona-American Water Company	W-01303A-02-0867 et al.	Rate Increase
Arizona Public Service Company	E-01345A-03-0437	Rate Increase
Rio Rico Utilities, Inc.	WS-02676A-03-0434	Rate Increase
Qwest Corporation	T-01051B-03-0454	Renewed Price Cap
Chaparral City Water Company	W-02113A-04-0616	Rate Increase
Arizona Water Company	W-01445A-04-0650	Rate Increase
Tucson Electric Power	E-01933A-04-0408	Rate Review
Southwest Gas Corporation	G-01551A-04-0876	Rate Increase
Arizona-American Water Company	W-01303A-05-0405	Rate Increase
Black Mountain Sewer Corporation	SW-02361A-05-0657	Rate Increase
Far West Water & Sewer Company	WS-03478A-05-0801	Rate Increase
Gold Canyon Sewer Company	SW-02519A-06-0015	Rate Increase
Arizona Public Service Company	E-01345A-05-0816	Rate Increase
Arizona-American Water Company	W-01303A-05-0718	Transaction Approval
Arizona-American Water Company	W-01303A-05-0405	ACRM Filing
Arizona-American Water Company	W-01303A-06-0014	Rate Increase
UNS Gas, Inc.	G-04204A-06-0463	Rate Increase
Arizona-American Water Company	WS-01303A-06-0491	Rate Increase
UNS Electric, Inc.	E-04204A-06-0783	Rate Increase
Arizona-American Water Company	W-01303A-07-0209	Rate Increase
Tucson Electric Power	E-01933A-07-0402	Rate Increase
Southwest Gas Corporation	G-01551A-07-0504	Rate Increase
Chaparral City Water Company	W-02113A-07-0551	Rate Increase
Arizona Public Service Company	E-01345A-08-0172	Rate Increase
Johnson Utilities, LLC	WS-02987A-08-0180	Rate Increase
Arizona-American Water Company	W-01303A-08-0227 et al.	Rate Increase

RESUME OF RATE CASE AND REGULATORY PARTICIPATION (Cont.)

<u>Utility Company</u>	Docket No.	Type of Proceeding
UNS Gas, Inc.	G-04204A-08-0571	Rate Increase
Arizona Water Company	W-01445A-08-0440	Rate Increase
Far West Water & Sewer Company	WS-03478A-08-0608	Interim Rate Increase
Black Mountain Sewer Corporation	SW-02361A-08-0609	Rate Increase
Global Utilities	SW-02445A-09-0077 et al.	Rate Increase
Litchfield Park Service Company	SW-01428A-09-0104 et al.	Rate Increase
UNS Electric, Inc.	E-04204A-09-0206	Rate Increase
Rio Rico Utilities, Inc.	WS-02676A-08-09-0257	Rate Increase
Arizona-American Water Company	W-01303A-09-0343	Rate Increase
Bella Vista Water Company	W-02465A-09-0411 et al.	Rate Increase
Chaparral City Water Company	W-02113A-10-0309	Reorganization
Qwest Communications International	T-04190A-10-0194 et al.	Merger
CenturyLink, Inc.	T-04190A-10-0194 et al.	Merger

EXHIBIT 1

	Recent (2/13/08)	3 Months Ago (11/14/07)	Year Ago (2/14/07)		Recent (2/13/08)	3 Months Ago (11/14/07)	Year Ago (2/14/0)
TAXABLE					······································		····
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	3.50	5.00	6.25	GNMA 6.5%	4.46	5.53	5.72
Federal Funds	3.00	4.50	5.25	FHLMC 6.5% (Gold)	5.10	5.73	5.82
Prime Rate	6.00	7.50	8.25	FNMA 6.5%	4.71	5.51	5.74
30-day CP (A1/P1)	3.00	4.56	5.23	FNMA ARM	5.18	5.90	5.62
3-month LIBOR	3.07	4.88	5.36	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	5.78	5.95	5.52
6-month	2.15	2.83	3.27	Industrial (25/30-year) A	6.29	5.98	5.77
1-year	2.34	3.54	3.86	Utility (25/30-year) A	6.20	6.09	5.77
5-year	2.85	3.89	3.91	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	6.35	6.18	6.02
U.S. Treasury Securities				Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	2.26	3.39	5.15	Canada	3.87	4.21	4.15
6-month	2.09	3.68	5.14	Germany	3.96	4.15	4.10
1-year	2.06	3.68	5.10	Japan	1.43	1.53	1.74
5-year	2.73	3.82	4.72	United Kingdom	4.62	4.74	4.9
10-year	3.73	4.25	4.74	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-protect	ted) 1.34	1.86	2.39	Utility A	6.13	6.43	6.14
30-year	4.54	4.60	4.83	Financial A	7.00	7.58	6.43
30-year Zero	4.65	4.62	4.76	Financial Adjustable A	5.51	5.51	5.5
Tues a grown Coor		Curre		AX-EXEMPT			
Treasury Secu	rity rieit	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
5.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	4.33	4.54	4.2
	ł		1	25-Bond Index (Revs)	4.72	4.85	4.53
	1			General Obligation Bonds (G	Os)		
	l			1-year Aaa	1.05	3.30	3.60
1.50% -				1-year A	1.15	3.40	3.76
				5-year Aaa	2.67	3.44	3.63
			1	5-year A	2.77	3.74	3.7
				10-year Aaa	3.40	3.83	3.7
				10-year A	3.60	4.13	4.3
3.00%	ļ		1	25/30-year Aaa	4.36	4.55	4.0
				25/30-year A	4.56	4.75	4.3
$k \mid 1 \mid V \mid$				Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-Y		•	
			rrent	Education AA	4.60	4.75	4.4
		— Yea	ar-Ago	Electric AA	4.65	4.85	4.4
1.50%			30				
3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Housing AA	4.80	4 95	4.5
1.50% 3 6 1 2 3 5 Mos. Years	10		30	Housing AA Hospital AA	4.80 4.85	4.95 4.95	4.54 4.55

Federal Reserve Data

(Тwo-	_		ot Seasonally Adjusted			
		Recent Levels		•	e Levels Ove	
	1/30/08	1/16/08	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1458	1712	-254	1700	2144	1861
Borrowed Reserves	390	1377	-987	1699	1291	729
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	1068	335	733	1	854	1132
	N	ONEY SUPF	PLY			
(0)	ne-Week Period	: in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
,		Recent Levels	, ,	Growt	h Rates Over	the Last
	1/28/08	1/21/08	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1362.3	1372.1	-9.8	-2.1%	-1.0%	-1.0%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	7529.2	7491.6	37.6	6.8%	6.9%	6.0%

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	Recent (2/06/08)	3 Months Ago (11/07/07)	Year Ago (2/07/07)		Recent (2/06/08)	3 Months Ago (11/07/07)	Year Ago (2/07/07
TAXABLE							
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	3.50	5.00	6.25	GNMA 6.5%	4.31	5.53	5.72
Federal Funds	3.00	4.50	5.25	FHLMC 6.5% (Gold)	4.68	5.75	5.82
Prime Rate	6.00	7.50	8.25	FNMA 6.5%	4.21	5.58	5.76
30-day CP (A1/P1)	3.04	4.53	5.24	FNMA ARM	5.19	5.90	5.62
3-month LIBOR	3.13	4.90	5.36	Corporate Bonds	0.10	0.00	0.02
Bank CDs	0.10		0.00	Financial (10-year) A	5.54	5.81	5.56
6-month	2.30	2.83	3.27	Industrial (25/30-year) A	6.12	5.89	5.79
1-year	2.39	3.55	3.86	Utility (25/30-year) A	6.02	6.07	5.81
5-year	2.86	3.90	3.91	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	6.20	6.15	6.07
U.S. Treasury Securities		3.30	3.31	Foreign Bonds (10-Year)	6.20	0.13	6.07
3-month	2.09	3.44	5.15	Canada	2.70	4.28	4.11
••		3.73			3.79		
6-month	2.09		5.15	Germany	3.90	4.15	4.03
1-year	2.06	3.83	5.07	Japan	1.43	1.57	1.74
5-year	2.65	3.88	4.73	United Kingdom	4.46	4.83	4.96
10-year	3.59	4.31	4.74	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-proted		1.91	2.38	Utility A	6.09	6.38	6.14
30-year	4.36	4.65	4.85	Financial A	6.95	7.84	6.44
30-year Zero	4.40	4.66	4.80	Financial Adjustable A	5.51	5.51	5.51
Treasury Secu	rity Viold	Curva		TAX-EXEMPT			
6.00%	illy liciu	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
8.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	4.39	4.40	4.31
	- 1			25-Bond Index (Revs)	4.76	4.73	4.59
			11	General Obligation Bonds (G	Os)		
				1-year Aaa	1.65	3.30	3.60
4.50%			[]	1-year A	1.75	3.34	3.70
	1			5-year Aaa	2.66	3.46	3.62
				5-year A	2.96	3.76	3.90
				10-year Aaa	3.34	3.84	3.76
			i i	10-year A	3.63	4.14	4.17
3.00%			1 1	25/30-year Aaa	3.03 4.26	4.52	4.10
				25/30-year A	4.20	4.52	4.10
						4.07	4.42
		— Cu	rrent	Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)	•	4.70	4.40
1111	1	- Yea	ar-Ago	Education AA	4.40	4.72	4.48
1.50% 3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Electric AA	4.40	4.72	4,41
Mos. Years	10		30	Housing AA	4.70	4.95	4.65
ATAOU. 200AU			1	Hospital AA	4.80	4.90	4.65
				Tall Dand Ass	4 4 5	4 70	4 52

Federal Reserve Data

Toll Road Aaa

4.45

4.72

4.52

	R	ANK RESERV	rec			
77.						
(10			ot Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels		Averag	e Levels Ove	r the Last
	1/30/08	1/16/08	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1460	1710	-250	1701	2145	1861
Borrowed Reserves	390	1377	-987	1699	1291	729
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	1070	333	737	2	854	1133
	IV	ONEY SUPP	LY			
ı	One-Week Period	; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels	;	Growt	h Rates Over	the Last
	1/21/08	1/14/08	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1372.3	1345.8	26.5	1.2%	0.6%	-0.0%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	7491.7	7441.3	50.4	6.6%	5.9%	5.7%

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EXHIBIT 2

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY 2010 RATE CASE DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 RESPONSE TO WAWRZYNIAK'S SECOND SET OF DATA REQUESTS

Response provided by:

Jim Shiner

Title:

President

Company Name:

Goodman Water Company 6340 N. Campbell, Suite 278

Address:

Tucson, Arizona 85718

Company Response Number: 2.11

Q. Please provide an explanation as to whether or not Goodman Water Company sought to borrow funds from the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority for construction expansions to its water system, and if the water company did not seek financing from WIFA, why it did not do this.

A. In March 2009, the Company contacted WIFA and subsequently obtained a WIFA loan application along with the WIFA program requirements. After a review of the WIFA requirements and conditions, and discussions with others. including the Company's attorney at the time, Jackie Ziliox, Thomas Bourassa, CPA, and Alexander Sears, the decision was made to not file a loan application with WIFA. A number of factors influenced the decision not to pursue this avenue of possible funding. They included: the WIFA plant replacement reserve requirements; the WIFA debt reserve requirements; the potential for restrictions on issuing dividends; the encumbrance of water plant assets; the costs for legal, accounting, engineering and other costs related to obtaining WIFA financing; the "Buy America" stipulation (which the Company believed was too burdensome and would result in higher material costs); and, the WIFA monitoring and reporting requirements. Further, the nature of the plant being funded, the size of the request for funds, and the perceived availability of WIFA funds also had a bearing on the Company's final decision.

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY 2010 RATE CASE DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 RESPONSE TO WAWRZYNIAK'S FOURTH SET OF DATA REQUESTS

Response provided by:

Jim Shiner

Title:

Address:

President

Company Name:

Goodman Water Company 6340 N. Campbell, Suite 278

Tucson, Arizona 85718

Company Response Number: 4.03

Q. Please provide a narrative explaining the relationship between E.C. Development, Inc. listing its principle stockholders and Goodman Water Company.

A. Alexander Sears owns approximately 67 percent of the stock in E.C. Development and Jim Shiner owns approximately 33 percent of the stock in E.C. Development. Both Mr. Sears and Mr. Shiner are stockholders in Goodman Water Company. Please also see response to RUCO data request 1.11.

EXHIBIT 3

	Recent (3/04/09)	3 Months Ago (12/03/08)	Year Ago (3/05/08)		Recent (3/04/09)	3 Months Ago (12/03/08)	Year Ago (3/05/08
TAXABLE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.50	1.25	3.50	GNMA 6.5%	4.19	5.66	4.80
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	1.00	3.00	FHLMC 6.5% (Gold)	4.13	5.46	5.36
Prime Rate	3.25	4.00	6.00	FNMA 6.5%	4.15	5.26	5.02
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.79	1.50	2.97	FNMA ARM	3.60	4.24	5.05
3-month LIBOR	1.28	2.20	3.00	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	8.50	8.09	5.96
6-month	0.84	1.57	2.16	Industrial (25/30-year) A	6.23	6.70	6.35
1-year	1.04	1.95	2.16	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.93	6.83	6.26
5-year	2.07	3.32	3.16	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	7.16	7.58	6.39
U.S. Treasury Securities	i			Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.25	0.01	1.49	Canada	3.02	3.16	3.64
6-month	0.43	0.28	1.72	Germany	3.14	3.04	3.86
1-year	0.66	0.64	1.72	Japan ,	1.31	1.39	1.38
5-year	1.94	1.58	2.57	United Kingdom	3.64	3.43	4.48
10-year	2.97	2.62	3.67	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-proted	cted) 2.03	2.91	1.02	Utility A	7.62	6.75	6.26
30-year	3.67	3.12	4.60	Financial A	12.59	7.75	7.60
30-year Zero	3.55	3.02	4.78	Financial Adjustable A	5.53	5.53	5.53
Troogues Coor	nity Viold	Curro	-	TAX-EXEMPT			
Treasury Secu	rity rieiu	Curve	1	Bond Buyer Indexes			
5.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	4.87	5.39	5.11
			11	25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.76	6.06	5.22
5.00% -			1 1	General Obligation Bonds (G	Os)		
				1-year Aaa	0.57	1.05	2.25
1.00% -				1-year A	0.67	1.15	2.35
1.00%				5-year Aaa	2.30	2.95	3.30
/	/			5-year A	2.90	3.05	3.60
3.00% -				10-year Aaa	3.29	4.09	4.11
				10-year A	3.79	4.29	4.40
2.00%			}	25/30-year Aaa	4.86	5.48	5.10
			()	25/30-year A	5.86	5.88	5.23
1.00%	1	—Cui		Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-Y	(ear)		

Federal Reserve Data

Year-Ago

Education AA

Electric AA

Housing AA

Hospital AA

Toli Road Aaa

(Two-l		ANK RESERN Millions, N Recent Levels	ot Seasonally Adjusted		ge Levels Ove	er the Last
	2/25/09	2/11/09	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	673413	611393	62020	726280	467369	243400
Borrowed Reserves	588910	561332	27578	607990	535429	344398
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	84503	50061	34442	118290	-68061	-100998
	٨	AONEY SUPI	PLY			
(On	e-Week Perioa	l; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Level	S	Grow	th Rates Ove	r the Last
	2/16/09	2/9/09	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1558.9	1570.2	-11.3	12.1%	26.9%	14.1%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8280.2	8264.1	16.1	1 <i>7.</i> 5%	16.2%	10.0%

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6.05

6.10

6.25

6.20

6.15

5.90

6.00

6.25

6.20

6.05

5.30

5.30

5.60

5.70

	Recent (3/11/09)	3 Months Ago (12/10/08)	Year Ago (3/12/08)		Recent (3/11/09)	3 Months Ago (12/10/08)	Year Ago (3/12/08
TAXABLE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			***************************************			
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.50	1.25	3.50	GNMA 6.5%	4.21	5.1 <i>7</i>	5.02
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	1.00	3.00	FHLMC 6.5% (Gold)	3.58	4.92	5.04
Prime Rate	3.25	4.00	6.00	FNMA 6.5%	3.73	4.75	4.94
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.75	0.86	2.84	FNMA ARM	3.60	4.24	5.07
3-month LIBOR	1.33	2.10	2.85	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	7.38	8.29	6.05
6-month	0.84	1.57	2.17	Industrial (25/30-year) A	6.18	6.63	6.14
1-year	1.05	1.95	2.17	Utility (25/30-year) A	6.05	6.79	6.08
5-year	2.07	3.32	3.16	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	7.50	7.55	6.27
U.S. Treasury Securities	S			Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.22	0.01	1.41	Canada	2.92	3.09	3.53
6-month	0.45	0.20	1.53	Germany	3.07	3.21	3.77
1-year	0.70	0.47	1.67	Japan ,	1.32	1.42	1.35
5-year	1.94	1.61	2.46	United Kingdom	3.09	3.57	4.42
10-year	2.91	2.68	3.46	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-prote	cted) 2.01	3.11	0.84	Utility A	6.96	6.47	6.61
30-year	3.66	3.09	4.41	Financial A	11,44	7.38	7.83
30-year Zero	3.56	2.90	4.57	Financial Adjustable A	5.46	5.46	5.46
Thoograms Coon	wity Viold	Curro		TAX-EXEMPT			
Treasury Secu	irity rieiu	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	4.96	5.58	4.92
				25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.80	6.17	5.11
5.00%				General Obligation Bonds (G	Os)		
				1-year Aaa	0.57	0.95	2.05
4 000/				1-year A	0.67	1.05	2.20
4.00% -	<u> </u>			5-year Aaa	2.30	2.95	2.83
				5-year A	2.55	3.00	2.93
3.00% -				10-year Aaa	3.30	4.20	3.66
	_			10-year A	3.83	4.40	3.86
2.00% -	1			25/30-year Aaa	4.87	5.79	4.85
	ŀ			25/30-year A	5.91	6.17	5.04
1.00% -				Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-Y		· · · ·	3.31
			rrent	Education AA	5.90	6.00	5.05
0.00%		— Yea	ar-Ago	Electric AA	5.95	5.95	5.10
3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Housing AA	6.25	6.75	5.35
Mos. Years							

Federal Reserve Data

Toll Road Aaa

(Two-	_	•	ot Seasonally Adjusted)	•	- Lauria Oua	u dha 1 aad
	0.40=.400	Recent Levels		·	e Levels Ove	
	2/25/09	2/11/09	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	673432	611407	62025	726285	467371	243401
Borrowed Reserves	588910	561332	27578	607990	535429	344398
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	84522	50075	34447	118295	-68058	-10099 <i>7</i>
	٨	MONEY SUPE	PLY			
(Or	ne-Week Period	; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels		Growt	h Rates Over	the Last
	2/23/09	2/16/09	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1545.0	1558.4	-13.4	3.6%	23.6%	13.2%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8274.5	8280.2	-5. <i>7</i>	14.5%	15.8%	9.5%

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6.10

	Recent (3/18/09)	3 Months Ago (12/17/08)	Year Ago (3/19/08)		Recent (3/18/09)	3 Months Ago (12/17/08)	Year Ago (3/19/08
TAXABLE	***			·			
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.50	0.50	2.50	GNMA 6.5%	3.59	4.40	4.70
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	2.25	FHLMC 6.5% (Gold)	3.15	4.40	4.96
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	5.25	FNMA 6.5%	3.28	4.04	4.62
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.49	0.27	2.65	FNMA ARM	3.60	4.23	5.07
3-month LIBOR	1.29	1.58	2.60	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	7.52	7.50	5.89
6-month	0.84	1.46	2.15	Industrial (25/30-year) A	6.07	6.18	5.87
1-year	1.05	1.89	2.16	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.90	6.26	5.96
5-year	2.07	2.96	3.12	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	7.51	7.09	6.14
U.S. Treasury Securities				Foreign Bonds (10-Year)	, 15 .	, , , ,	
3-month	0.20	0.01	0.56	Canada	2.70	2.87	3.45
6-month	0.38	0.18	1.20	Germany	3.22	2.99	3.76
1-year	0.56	0.45	1.40	Japan	1.31	1.30	1.28
5-year	1.57	1.37	2.30	United Kingdom	3.11	3.23	4.31
10-year	2.53	2.19	3.33	Preferred Stocks	5.11	3.23	110 /
10-year (inflation-protec		2.39	0.90	Utility A	6.25	6.50	6.34
30-year	3.53	2.65	4.21	Financial A	9.76	8.23	7.91
30-year Zero	3.54	2.69	4.35	Financial Adjustable A	5.47	5.47	5.47
Т С				TAX-EXEMPT			
Treasury Secu	rity x ieto	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	5.03	5.85	4.94
				25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.83	6.39	5.15
5.00%				General Obligation Bonds (G	Os)		
3.00 % 7	1		1 1	1-year Aaa	0.57	0.95	1.80
	1			1-year A	0.67	1.05	1.90
4.00% -				5-year Aaa	2.39	2.86	2.87
				5-year A	2.99	2.96	3.17
3.00% -				10-year Aaa	3.45	4.03	3.73
				10-year A	3.95	4.23	4.02
2.00%				25/30-year Aaa	4.98	5.51	4.92
				25/30-year A	5.98	5.91	5.05
1,00%				Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)		2.2.	0.00
			rrent	Education AA	6.00	6.10	5.10
0.00%		Ye:	ar-Ago	Electric AA	6.10	6.15	5.10
3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Housing AA	6.35	6.30	5.40
Mos. Years			İ	Hospital AA	6.30	6.25	5.50
				1 tospital 7 ti	0.50	0.23	5.50

Federal Reserve Data

Toll Road Aaa

6.15

(Two-		ANK RESERV	' <mark>ES</mark> ot Seasonally Adjuste	d)		
		Recent Levels		Averag	e Levels Ove	r the Last
	3/11/09	2/25/09	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	621517	673431	-51914	730878	511645	266367
Borrowed Reserves	630177	588910.	41267	601461	568436	365508
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	-8660	84521	-93181	129418	-56791	-99141
	٨	AONEY SUPF	PLY			
(Or	ne-Week Period	l; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels	;	Growt	h Rates Over	the Last
	3/2/09	2/23/09	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1562.3	1544.8	17.5	8.2%	26.0%	12.6%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8304.0	8274.2	29.8	13.6%	16.3%	9.8%

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5.10

	Recent (4/01/09)	3 Months Ago (12/30/08)	Year Ago (4/02/08)		Recent (4/01/09)	3 Months Ago (12/30/08)	Year Ago (4/02/08
TAXABLE							
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.50	0.50	2.50	GNMA 6.5%	3.53	4.11	4.81
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	2.25	FHLMC 6.5% (Gold)	3.12	4.03	5.05
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	5.25	FNMA 6.5%	3.04	3.89	4.79
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.44	0.06	2.67	FNMA ARM	3.15	4.22	4.67
3-month LIBOR	1.18	1.44	2.70	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	7.49	7.08	6.30
6-month	0.83	1.16	1.78	Industrial (25/30-year) A	6.17	5.90	6.07
1-year	1.04	1.43	1.76	Utility (25/30-year) A	5. 9 9	5.85	6.16
5-year	2.06	2.51	2.87	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	7.41	6.58	6.25
U.S. Treasury Securities				Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.20	0.09	1.37	Canada	2.78	2.66	3.63
6-month	0.39	0.24	1.55	Germany	2.99	2.95	3.99
1-year	0.54	0.31	1.62	Japan	1.35	1.17	1.37
5-year	1.64	1.44	2.74	United Kingdom	3.13	3.09	4.43
10-year	2.65	2.05	3.60	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-protect	ed) 1.32	2.33	1.12	Utility A	6.74	6.00	6.16
30-year	3.50	2.56	4.41	Financial A	9.90	7.89	6.74
30-year Zero	3.52	2.42	4.48	Financial Adjustable A	5.48	5.48	5.48
Tracerry Coore	ity Viole	Cunvo		TAX-EXEMPT			
Treasury Secur	ity rien	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	5.00	5.46	4.96
			1 1	25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.78	6.22	5.24
5.00%	1			General Obligation Bonds (G	iOs)		
3.00 % 7			1 1	1-year Aaa	0.50	0.85	1.60
4.00%				1-year A	0.60	0.95	1.70
4.00% -			11	5-year Aaa	2.08	2.57	3.00
				5-year A	2.33	2.87	3.10
3.00%				10-year Aaa	3.20	3.70	3.79
				10-year A	3.73	4.20	4.00
2.00%				25/30-year Aaa	4.79	5.17	4.91
				25/30-year A	5.83	6.15	5.11
1.00%		—Cu		Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)			
		İ	i 1	Education AA	5.80	6.15	5.20
0.00%		— Ye:	ar-Ago	Electric AA	5.85	6.20	5.25
3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Housing AA	6.15	6.50	5.35
Mos. Years			1	Hospital AA	6.20	6.55	5.40
				T-11 D 1 4	0.20	6.55	5.10

Federal Reserve Data

Toll Road Aaa

(Two-		ANK RESERV Millions, No	YES ot Seasonally Adjusted			
		Recent Levels		Averag	ge Levels Ove	r the Last
	3/25/09	3/11/09	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	771194	621518	149676	730364	566544	294864
Borrowed Reserves	604849	630177	-25328	591508	599533	385679
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	166345	-8659	175004	138856	-32990	-90815
		ONEY SUP	PLY			
(0)	ne-Week Period	: in Billions.	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Level	, ,	Growt	h Rates Over	the Last
	3/16/09	3/9/09	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1565.6	1577.1	-11.5	-8.4%	19.8%	14.4%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8376.2	8342.9	33.3	12.1%	18.2%	10.2%

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5.25

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Each of the water utility companies included in our Survey strung together a better-than-expected third-quarter showing. (None of the entities in this group released December-period results at the time this Issue went to press.) Indeed, all managed to report earnings advances, with three of the four nearing the 20% mark. Double-digit revenue growth was commonplace, as regulatory bodies continued to take a more business friendly approach when handing down decisions on general

The recent earnings momentum is probably not sustainable, however. Growth will likely slow considerably for most, as growing infrastructure expenses and the costs associated with them (see below) are poised to erase the benefits of the top-line advances mentioned above and pressure margins. Water systems in the United States are aging and demand tremendous capital investment to be repaired or replaced in order to adequately meet EPA and state guidelines.

Even still, the group does have its merits. The income component that accompanies most stocks here provides some stability, a welcomed component in times of economic uncertainty, which we continue to endure. As such, some of the water utility offerings have continued to trade upwards since our October review and the group, as a whole, still ranks towards the top of the Value Line Investment Survey for Timeliness. Note that our presentation no longer includes Southwest Water, which was acquired late last year.

Unquenchable Demand

There is no question, water is one of, if not, the most essential parts of life. It is a necessary part of nearly every creature and plants diet, and thus is in the highest demand. As such, delivery of this liquid is almost as crucial, with water utilities responsible for safe and timely delivery of water to millions of Americans daily. Absent a miraculous discovery, demand for water will continue to grow along with the population, creating the most opportune operating environment for providers in this space.

Refreshingly Better Regulatory Environment

With most providers operating state-to-state, regulatory boards have been put in place to maintain a balance of power between providers and customers. As such, the

	Composite Statistics: Water Utility Industry												
2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		13-15						
3229.9	3485.2	3692.9	3921.6	4345	4625	Revenues (\$mill)	5400						
d15.1	d188.1	351.7	384.4	485	525	Net Profit (\$mill)	650						
NMF	NMF	38.1%	38.7%	39.5%	39.0%	Income Tax Rate	39.0%						
NMF	NMF	1.5%	1.1%	7.0%	8.0%	AFUDC % to Net Profit	10.0%						
54.3%	51.1%	52.3%	55.5%	55.5%	55.5%	Long-Term Debt Ratio	55.0%						
45.7%	48.9%	47.7%	44.5%	44.5%	44.5%	Common Equity Ratio	45.0%						
11821.6	12684.9	12324.3	13244.4	13810	14350	Total Capital (\$miil)	15750						
12918.6	13897.2	14296.8	15815.6	16465	17150	Net Plant (\$mill)	19250						
1.6%	.2%	4.4%	4.4%	6.0%	6.0%	Return on Total Cap'l	7.0%						
NMF	NMF	6.0%	6.5%	8.0%	8.0%	Return on Shr. Equity	9.0%						
NMF	NMF	6.0%	6.5%	8.0%	8.0%	Return on Com Equity	9.0%						
NMF	NMF	3.0%	2.2%	3.5%	3.5%	Retained to Com Eq	4.5%						
NMF	NMF	50%	66%	57%	54%	All Div'ds to Net Prof	52%						
NMF	NMF	20.4	18.9			Avg Ann'l P/E Ratio	20.0						
NMF	NMF	1.23	1.26		ures are e Line	Relative P/E Ratio	1.35						
2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	3.5%	esti	nates	Avg Ann'l Div'd Yield	2.5%						

INDUSTRY TIMELINESS: 17 (of 98)

stance taken by each authority plays a vital role in the financial health of providers, reviewing and ruling on general rate requests made by utilities to help recover costs. Long-time antagonists to utilities, many boards have become more business friendly in recent years, auguring well for corporations across state lines.

Overflowing Expenses

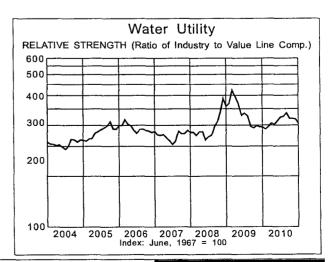
Even with more friendly state regulators in place, the industry has some issues threatening to pressure profits. Infrastructures are decaying rapidly and, in many cases, need complete overhauls. The costs to make the repairs are astronomical and many operating in this space do not have the funds on hand to foot the bill. Indeed, most are strapped for cash and will have to look to outside financiers to keep up. Although consolidation trends present unique opportunities for those with the financial capabilities to throw their hat in the ring, such as Aqua America, others are just trying to stay affoat. Unfortunately, the financing costs to stay in business, whether it be additional share or debt offerings, will probably drown most and dilute shareholder gains moving ahead.

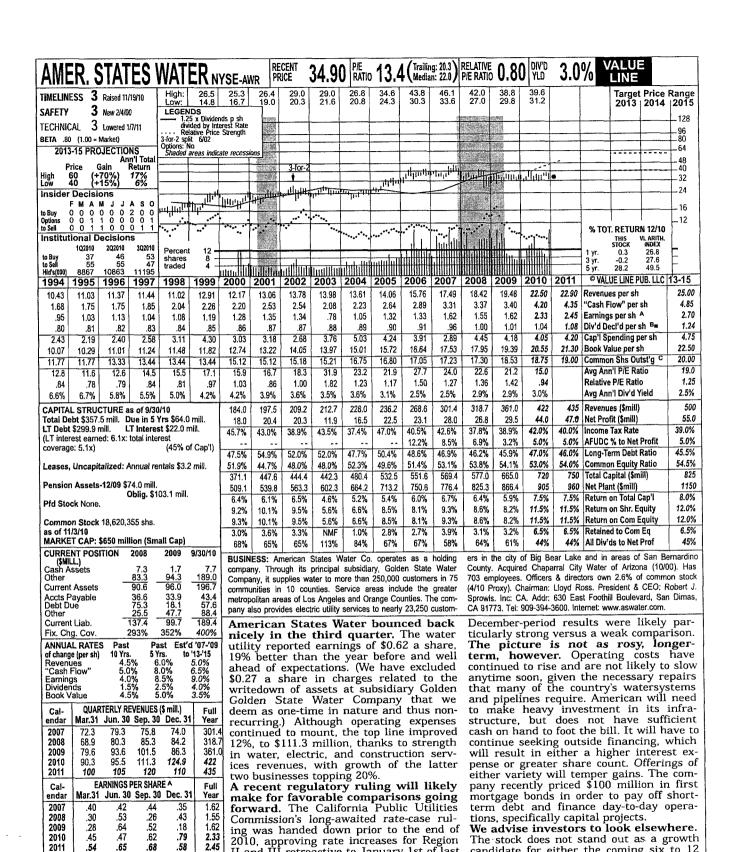
Conclusion

There have been some solid performers in this group of late and Aqua America and American Water Works are favorably ranked for Timeliness as a result. That said, the group has historically been a market laggard in terms of growth and only the latter stands out for 3- to 5-year price appreciation potential, given the infrastructure and financing costs likely to mount over the next few years. Nevertheless, Aqua America's aggressive disposition on the acquisition front and its venture into the solar power venue, though still early, may well interest some more aggressive accounts.

Although the dividend yields may pique the interest of those looking for some shelter, there are better income vehicles available to be had in the Electric Utility industry. As always, we advise potential investors to take a more thorough look at the individual stocks before making any monetary commitments.

Andre J. Costanza





2011 (A) Primary earnings. Excludes nonrecurring gains/(losses): '04, 14¢; '05, 25¢; '06, 6¢; '08, (27¢), '10, (27¢). Next earnings report due early March. Quarterly egs. may not add due to

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QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS PAID 8=

Jun.30 Sep.30 Dec.31

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Year

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2007

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2009

2010

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rounding.

(B) Dividends historically paid in early March, June, September, and December. ■ Div'd reinvestment plan available.

II and III retroactive to January 1st of last

year. Revenue increases for 2010 total

roughly \$32 million. Approximately \$10.3

million, or \$0.33 per share, will be record-

ed in the fourth quarter and a surcharge

will be implemented to recover the retroac-

tive revenues over a two-year window.

(C) In millions, adjusted for split.

Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability Price Growth Persistence

candidate for either the coming six to 12

months or the next 3- to 5-years, based on

the capital requirements we envision. Meanwhile, the dividend, while attractive

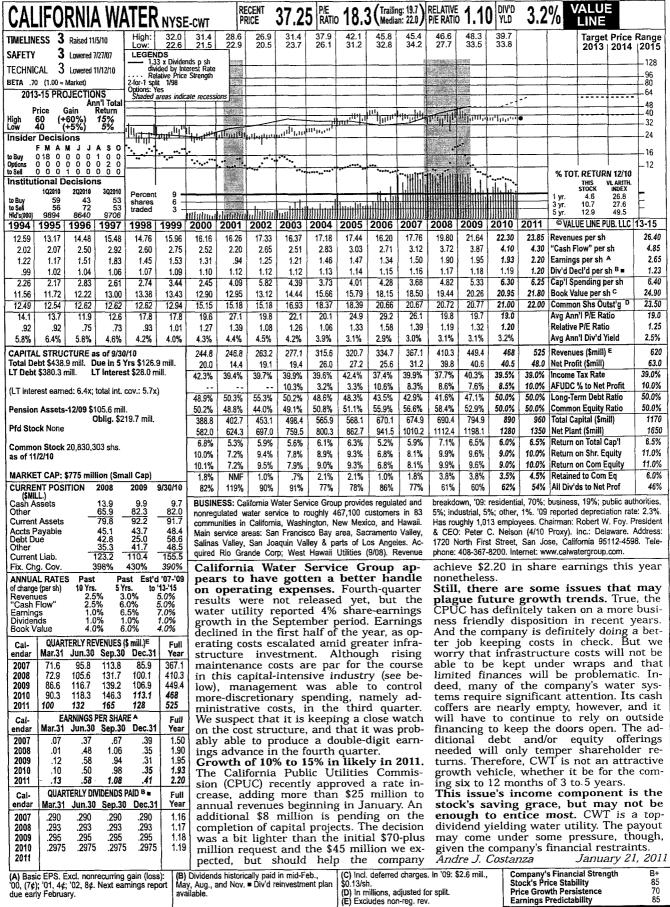
at first blush, comes up short versus many

other utility stocks included in our Survey.

Andre J. Čostanza

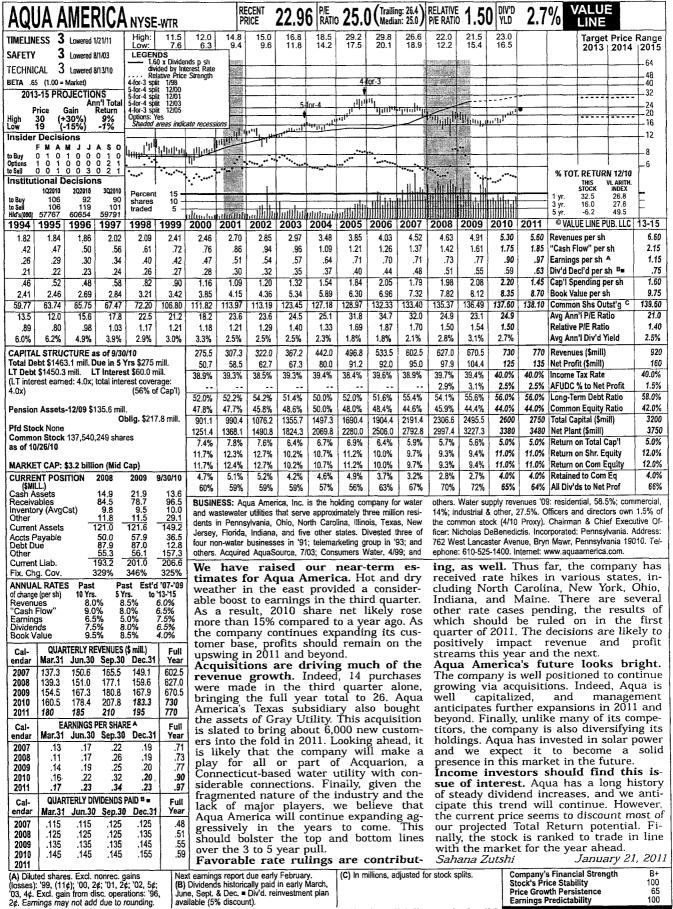
B++ 85 Earnings Predictability

January 21, 2011



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Earnings Predictability 85



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Earnings Predictability 100



546

Stocks in the Natural Gas Utility Industry generally posted a good performance over the past few months. However, this run was less impressive when compared to the stock market rally of late. Consequently, this group remains ranked in the bottom half of our Industry spectrum.

Regardless, the companies herein have been operating amid tough market conditions in recent months. The weakness in the housing market continues to weigh on results. These utilities continue to work to offset these pressure via numerous business strategies. However, near-term prospects will likely continue to be uninspiring until the economic recovery is further along.

Macroeconomic Climate

There has been some good news on the economic front in recent months. Some positive economic reports suggest that the global economy is posting slow growth. However, there are still some areas of concern. Notably, the weakness in the housing market and tight credit environment continue to weigh on this sector. Thus, we expect usage to continue to be impacted by these economic factors for the time being.

Regulation

Rate cases are a key theme for companies in this industry. These utilities are regulated by state commissions that determine the return on equity these companies can achieve. As a result, any pending rate cases remain carefully watched by investors. A favorable ruling can lead to an jump in a stock's price, while an unfavorable ruling can have the opposite effect. The current rate environment is fairly quiet. However, there are a few notable cases pending. For example, WGL Holdings and Southwest Gas both have cases being reviewed by regulatory commissions. All told, we suggest investors pay close attention to the rate environment when evaluating these stocks.

Nonregulated Activities

Many of the members here continue to invest in nonregulated businesses. These often provide opportunties for utilities to diversify their operations and improve profitability. The fact that these businesses can provide upside to share net is noteworthy, since the return on equity is set by the regulatory state commissions (usually in the 10%-12% range) on the regulated operations.

	Composite Statistics: Natural Gas Utility												
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		14-16						
38528	44207	34909	42000	44500	47500	Revenues (\$mill)	54250						
1562.4	1694.2	1677.6	1650	1725	1825	Net Profit (\$mill)	2175						
33.9%	35.7%	33.8%	36.0%	36.0%	36.0%	Income Tax Rate	36.0%						
4.1%	3.8%	4.8%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	Net Profit Margin	4.0%						
50.4%	50.6%	49.9%	52.0%	52.0%	51.0%	Long-Term Debt Ratio	54.0%						
49.5%	49.4%	50.1%	48.0%	48.0%	49.0%	Common Equity Ratio	46.0%						
32263	32729	33974	34750	36250	37750	Total Capital (\$mill)	43000						
33936	35342	37292	38500	40250	42250	Net Plant (\$mill)	50500						
6.5%	6.8%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	5.0%	Return on Total Cap'i	5.0%						
9.8%	10.5%	10.0%	10.5%	10.0%	10.0%	Return on Shr. Equity	10.0%						
9.8%	10.5%	10.0%	10.5%	10.0%	10.0%	Return on Com Equity	10.0%						
3.7%	4.3%	3.8%	4.5%	4.0%	3.5%	Retained to Com Eq	4.0%						
62%	59%	61%	53%	61%	60%	All Div'ds to Net Prof	59%						
16.6	13.9	12.8		Bold fir	ures are	Avg Ann'l P/E Ratio	13.0						
.88	.83	.88		Valu	e Line mates	Relative P/E Ratio	.85						
3.7%	4.2%	4.1%		esu	mate5	Avg Ann'l Div'd Yield	4.6%						
336%	358%	381%	375%	375%	375%	Fixed Charge Coverage	400%						

INDUSTRY TIMELINESS: 68 (of 97)

Looking ahead, nonregulated ventures will likely continue to become a more important theme for this sector over the coming years, given their potential to generate higher profits.

Recent Developments

There has been some news of consolidation in this industry since our last review. Nicor made headlines recently after it agreed to be purchased by AGL Resources for \$2.4 billion. The merger would create one of the largest natural gas distributors in the United States. The deal is expected to close in the second half of 2011. We would not be surprised to see other acquisitions in this sector in the not-so-distant future, given the improving economic climate. Another notable development is the increasing interest in "green" initiatives by natural gas utilities. State governments have increasingly been offering energy-efficiency programs in an effort to help these companies adapt to industry trends and to promote conservation. Consequently, numerous companies have been investing in "green" energy. For example, New Jersey Resources has been pushing forward with its solar initiative.

Weather

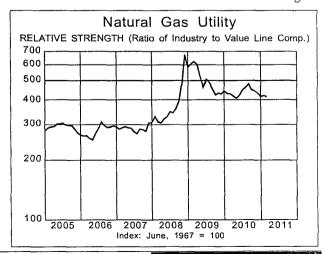
Weather remains another important factor to consider when looking at this group. Unseasonably warm or cold weather can have a notable impact on results as well as on natural gas prices. A particularly cold winter this year has helped results for many of the players in this group. However, weak natural gas prices widely offset the majority of the gains in usage.

Conclusion

Momentum investors can probably find better options in a different industry group. Indeed, this sector's near-term prospects do not stand out. Total return potential 3-to 5-year hence is also widely unattractive. Thus, we suggest patient investors look elsewhere.

The main appeal of this sector is its above-average dividend yield. The average yield is approximately 3.8%, which is about twice the *Value Line* median. Consequently, income-oriented investors may find some of the stocks in this group of interest. *NiSource* and *AGL Resources* have particularly attractive dividend yields.

Richard Gållagher

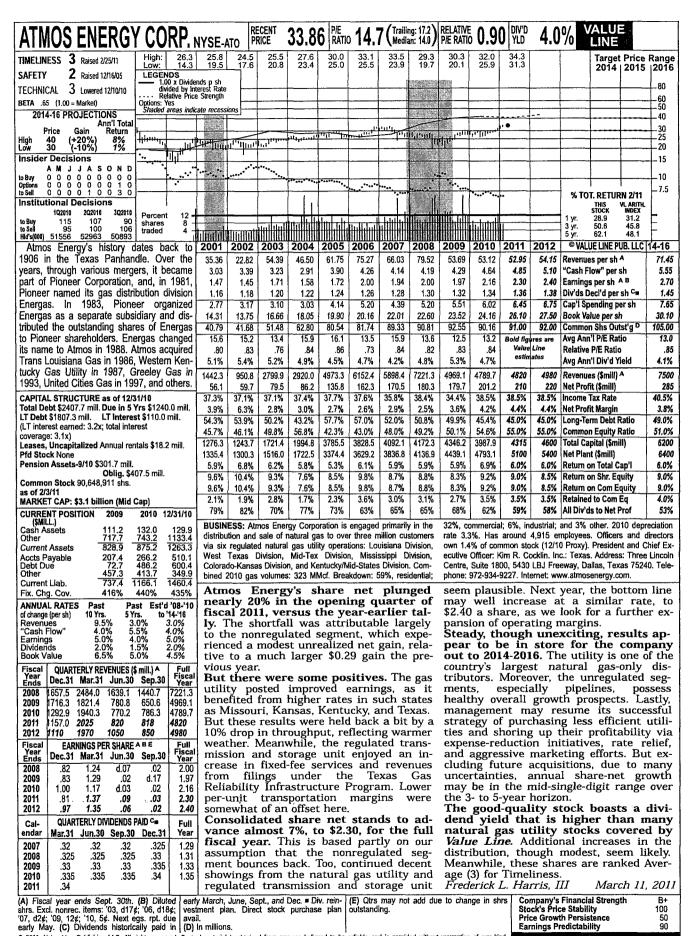


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		Raised 3		High: Low:	23.2 15.5		25.0 17.3	29.3 21.9	33.7 26.5	39.3 32.0	40.1 34.4	44.7 35.2	39.1 24.0	37.5 24.0	40.1 34.2	38.9 35.7			rice Range
SAFETY	7	New 7/2	7/90	LEGE	NDS			21.0	20.0	02.0	J	00.2	21.0	24.0	0 1	00.1		2014 20	015 2016 120
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19.32	21.91	22.75	1	18.71	11.25	19.04	15.32	15.25	23.89	34.98	33.73	32.64	36.41	29.88	30.42	33.25	34.45	Revenues per sh A	37.95
2.33 1.33	2.49 1.37	1	2.65	2.29	2.86 1.29	3.31 1.50	3.39 1.82	3.47 2.08	3.29 2.28	4.20 2.48	4.50 2.72	4.65	4.68 2.71	4.90 2.88	5.05 3.00	5.20 3.15	5.40 3.30	"Cash Flow" per sh Earnings per sh A B	5.90 3.75
1.04	1.06	1	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1,11	1.15	1.30	1.48	1.64	1.68	1.72	1.76	1.80	1.84	Div'ds Decl'd per sh	
2.17	2.37	2.59		1	2.92	2.83	3.30	2.46	3.44	3.44	3.26	3.39	4.84	6.14	6.54	2.55	1.30	Cap'l Spending per s	ı
10.12 55.02	10.56 55.70			11.59 57.10	11.50 54.00	12.19 55.10	12.52 56.70	14.66 64.50	18.06 76.70	19.29 77.70	20.71 77.70	21.74 76.40	76.90	22.95 77.54	23.24 78.00	24.70 78.20	25.25 78.40	Book Value per sh D Common Shs Outst'o	30.70 1 E 79.00
12.6	13.8	14.7	13.9	21.4	13.6	14.6	12.5	12.5	13.1	14.3	13.5	14.7	12.3	11.2	12.9	Bold figs		Avg Ann'i P/E Ratio	15.0
.84 6.2%	.86. 5.6%	1	.72 5.5%	1.22 5.5%	.88 6.2%	.75 4.9%	.68 4.7%	.71 4.3%	.69 3.9%	.76 3.7%	.73 4.0%	.78 4.1%	.74 5.0%	.75 5.4%	.79 4.7%	Value estim		Relative P/E Ratio Avg Ann'l Div'd Yield	1.00 4.2%
		ICTURE:		ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	0.270	1049.3	868,9	983.7	1832.0	2718.0	2621.0	2494.0	2800.0	2317.0	2373.0	2600	2700	Revenues (\$mill) A	3000
Total De	ebt \$270	05.0 mill. 1	Due in 5	Yrs \$732.		82.3	103.0	132.4	153.0	193.0	212.0	211.0	207.6	222.0	234.0	245	260	Net Profit (\$mill)	300
		u mili i overage:		st \$109.0	mus.	40.7%	36.0%	35.9%	37.0%	37.7%	37.8%	37.6%	40.5%	35.2%	35.9%	35.0%	35.0%	Income Tax Rate	35.0%
l eases	Hncan	italized A	Annual rei	ntais \$95.	() mill	7.8% 61.3%	11.9% 58.3%	13.5%	8.4% 54.0%	7.1% 51.9%	8.1% 50.2%	8.5% 50.2%	7.4%	9.6% 52.6%	9.9%	9.5% 45.0%		Net Profit Margin Long-Term Debt Ratio	10.0% 35.0%
		s-12/10 S	\$344.0 m	ill.		38.7%	41.7%	49.7%	46.0%	48.1%	49.8%	49.8%	49.7%	47.4%	52.0%	55.0%	56.0%	Common Equity Rati	65.0%
Pfd Sto	ck None	;	U	blig. \$ 53	1.U Mili.	1736.3 2058.9	1704.3 2194.2	1901.4 2352.4	3008.0 3178.0	3114.0 3271.0	3231.0 3436.0	3335.0 3566.0	3327.0 3816.0	3754.0 4146.0	3486.0 4405.0	3515 4505	3535 4555	Total Capital (\$mill) Net Plant (\$mill)	3730 5005
Commo	n Stack	c 77,999,	557 che			6.5%	8.1%	8.9%	6.3%	7.9%	8.0%	7.7%	7.4%	6.9%	7.6%	7.0%	7.5%	Return on Total Cap'l	
as of 1/		. 11,338,	JJ/ 5115.			12.3%	14.5%	14.0%	11.0%	12.9%	13.2%	12.7%	12.6%	12.5%	12.9%	12.5%		Return on Shr. Equity	
MARKE	T CAP:	\$3.0 billi	ion (Mid	Cap)		12.3%	7.0%	14.0%	11.0% 5.6%	12.9% 6.2%	13.2% 6.3%	12.7%	12.6%	12.5%	12.9% 5.6%	12.5% 6.5%	12.5% 5.5%	Return on Com Equit Retained to Com Eq	y 12.5% 6.0%
CURRE	NT POS	ITION	2008	2009 1	2/31/10	65%	52%	53%	49%	52%	52%	58%	60%	57%	57%	55%	56%	All Div'ds to Net Prof	
(\$Mill Cash A	.ssets		16	26	24							holding						ral Gas markets na	
Other Current	Assets	, –	2026 2042	1974 2000	2138 2162							ias Light, ral Gas. 7						red Compass Energ 5.1% of common ste	
Accts P			202 866	237 602	184 1032	ities h	ave more	than 2	.3 millior	custom	ers in G	ieorgia, \	/irginia,	less tha	ın 1.0% (3/10 Prox	y). Pres.	. & CEO: John W. So	merhalder II.
Other Current			915	933 1772	1212 2428							Engaged ervices. [ace N.E., Atlanta, GA ww.agiresources.com	
Fix. Ch			416%	472%	475%	AGI	Res	ource	es sh	ould	perf	orm '	well	has	alread	ly bec	ome	a forerunner	in this
ANNUA of change				st Est'o 'rs. to	i '08-'10 '14-'16	in 2	2011.	The	compa	ny is	set	to be	nefit	segm	ent, w	vith th	ie pur	chase of Nico	r, set to
Revenu	iës	6.0	0% 5	.5%	3.0%							These						he next few recreating environ	
"Cash Earning	js		0% 4	.5%	3.0% 4.5%	Gold	len Tr	iangle	proje	ct (dis	scusse	d belo	w).	and	the fa	ct tha	it acq	uisitions are	a quick
Divider Book V					2.0% 5.5%							ojects 2011						ket share, we ge of furth	
Cal-		RTERLY R			Full	bey	ond.	The	Golde	en Tr	iangl	e pro	ject,	porti	ınities	over	the n	ext few years.	
endar 2008	Mar.31 1012	Jun.30 444	5ep.30	805	2800							n 201 ne top						to do well o cern is the fa	
2009	995	377	307	638	2317	over	the n	ext fe	w yea	rs as	it ma	teriall	y in-	prod	uction	isa	t unp	recedented le	evels, a
	1003 1100	359 365	346 360	665 775	2373 2600							capa						y of several sh	
	1200	390	380	730	2700							Resou well.						orage levels, re set to put do	
Cal-	l	ARNINGS			Full	com	pany	has	also f	iled s	evera	l rate	in-	pres	sure o	n the	profit	ability of the	storage
endar 2008	1.16	.30	.28	.97	2.71	1 02 000						e cond its fa						s. But, the co increased cu	
2009	1.55	.26	.16	.91	2.88	able	rate	case	histor	y, we	do n	ot for	esee	dema	and, a	and s	string	ent expense	control
2010	1.73 1.50	.17 .35	.29 . 30	.81 1.00	3.00 3.15							rate						ire that the cate the tage.	
2012	1.60	.40	.45	.85	3.30	arc		2016 t			CCUIII	line o	at 10					ake a look	
Cal-		RTERLY DI			Full	Mer	gers	shou	ld p	lay a		par		neut	rally	ranl	ced i	issue. The d	lividend
endar 2007	.41	.41	.41	.41	1.64							years iost a						ustry average that the pay	
2008	.42	.42	.42	.42	1.68	year	s for	conso	lidatio	ons ir	the	utility	y in-	be ir	icreas	ed in	the y	ears ahead. A	GL Re-
2009 2010	.43 .44	.43 .44	.43 .44	.43 .44	1.72							accele				pears	to be	e a good pick	for the
2011	.45	•••			•	1						pear t Resou			term. ana Zu	ıtshi		March	11, 2011
(A) Fisca	ı al year e	nds Dec	ember 31	st. Ended	\$0.	13; '01, \$0	0.13; '03,	(\$0.07);		3. Next	available	. (D) Incl	udes inta			Cor		Financial Strength	B++
Septemb	er 30th	prior to 2	2002.	cl nonrec	ean	nings rep	ort due la	te April.		Ī	\$418 mil	lion, \$5.3	5/share.	-		Sto	ck's Pric	ce Stability	100

September 30th prior to 2002.

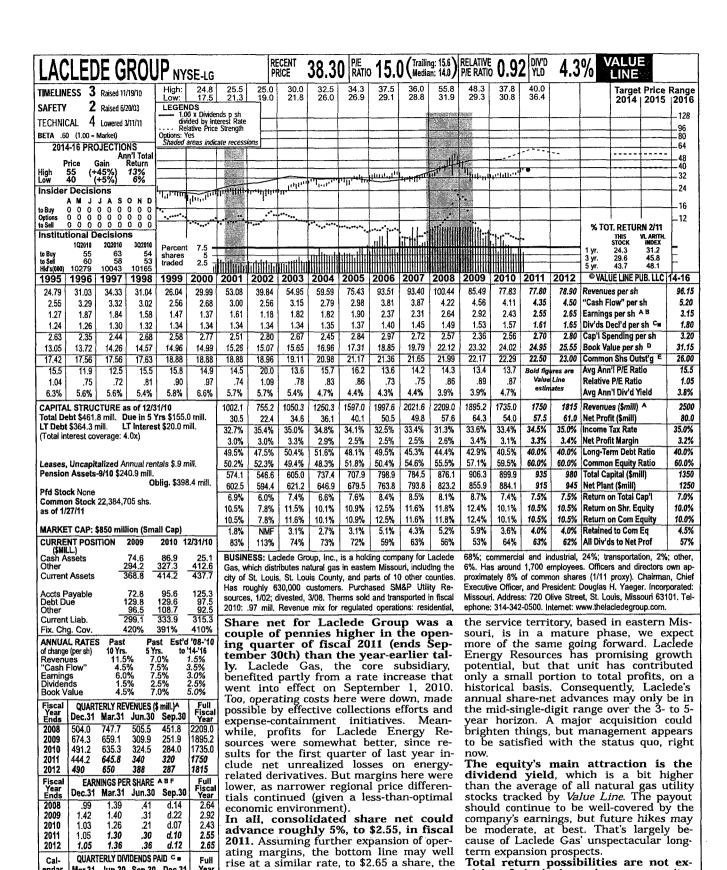
(B) Diluted earnings per share. Excl. nonrecuring gains (losses): '95, (\$0.83); '99, \$0.39; '00, June, Sept., and Dec. ■ Div'd reinvest. plan 2011, Value Line Publishing LLC. All rights reserved. Factual material is obtained from sources believed to be reliable and is provided without warranties of any kind. THE PUBLISHER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS OR OMISSIONS HEREIN. This publication is strictly for subscriber's own, non-commercial, internal use. No part of it may be reproduced, resold, stored or transmitted in any printed, electronic or other form, or used for generating or marketing any printed or electronic publication, service or product.

Stock's Price Stability 100
Price Growth Persistence 75
Earnings Predictability 95



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Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability 100 Price Growth Persistence Earnings Predictability 50



2011 .405 (A) Fiscal year ends Sept. 30th.
(B) Based on average shares outstanding thru. '97, then diluted. Excludes nonrecurring loss: '06, 7¢. Excludes gain from discontinued oper-

.365

.375

.385

.395

Jun.30 Sep.30 Dec.31

.365

.375

.385

.395

.365

.375

.385

.395

Year

1.46

1.50

1.58

endar

2007

2008

2010

Mar.31

.365

.375

385

.395

ations: '08, 94¢. Next earnings report due late April. (C) Dividends historically paid in early January, April, July, and October. ■ Dividend reinvestment plan available. (D) Incl. deferred

Prospects out to 2014-2016 are not ex-

citing. The customer base for the natural

gas distributor has tended to grow at a

sluggish annual rate for some time. Since

next year.

Frederick L. Harris, III Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability Price Growth Persistence 100 Earnings Predictability 80

citing. Indeed, these shares are trading near our 2014-2016 Target Price Range.

The dividend will probably continue to

grow at a slow rate, as well.

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March 11, 2011

NEV	V JE	RSE	YR	ES. N	IYSE-N	IJR	RE	CENT RICE	41.73	3 P/E RATIO	15.	7 (Traili Media		RELATIVI P/E RATI		6 DIV'D	3.5	%	ALU LINE		
TIMELINE	ss 4	20110100		High: Low:	19.8 16.1	21.7 16.6	22.4 16.2	26.4 20.0	29.7 24.3	32.9 27.1	35.4 27.7	37.6 30.3	41.1 24.6	42.4 30.0	44,1 33.5	44.1 40.2				Price 2015	
SAFETY	?	Raised 9/ Lowered		LEGEN	10 v Divide	ends p sh						ļ									80
TECHNIC BETA .65			11/19/10	3-for-2 sp	rided by in Hative Pric lit 3/02	iterest Rate e Strength															60 50
		OJECTIC		3-for-2 sp Options:	lit 3/08 /es							111	3-for-2	1	1,11,11,11						40
		Gain	nn'i Total Return	Snaged	areas indi	cate recess	ions		444117,157	¹¹ 1-	11.111	11,11		(10)	,						-30 -25
	10	(-5%)	8% 3%	<u>iiiii</u>	ii • ••••	, inner	لتلابيس	h ¹¹¹ 111						[· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	↓_20 ↓_15
	M J	J A S		1111			··.	••••													
to Buy (1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		*******		••				·····			-	**,			N TO		110/44	10 7.5
to Sell (onal [ecisio	ns	1								. ایرا	lu III	M		,		% 10	T. RETUR THIS STOCK	VL ARITH. INDEX	
to Buy	1Q2010 53	2Q2010 59	3Q2010 6O	Percent shares	8 -				1	hil								1 yr. 3 yr.	19.1 51.7	31.2 45.8	=
	77 23468	76 23012	23366	traded		ulimidi.					ШШШ						2042	5 yr.	65.1	48.1	14.16
1995 11.36	1996 13.48	1997 17.31	1998 17.73	1999 22.65	2000 29.42	2001 51.22	2002 44.11	2003 62.29	2004 60.89	76.19	79.63	72.62	90.74	2009 62.34	2010 63.81	68.30	2012 72.15		JE LINE P es per sh		14-16 78.75
1.42	1.48	1.63	1.74	1.86	1.99	2.12	2.14	2.38	2.50	2.62	2.73	2.44	3.62	3.16	3.28	3.50	3.80	"Cash F	low" per	sh	4.15
.86 .68	.92 .69	.99	1.04	1.11	1.20 .76	1.30	1.39	1.59 .83	1.70	1.77 .91	1.87	1.55	2.70	1.24	2.46 1.36	2.65 1.44	2.85 1.48		s per sh ^e eci'd per		3.15 1.60
1.18	1.19	1.15	1.07	1.21	1.23	1.10	1.02	1.14	1.45	1.28	1.28	1.46	1.72	1.81	2.09	1.95	2.00	Cap'l Sp	ending p	er sh	2.00
6.47 40.03	6.73 40.69	6.92	7.26	7.57 39.92	8.29 39.59	8.80 40.00	8.71 41.50	10.26 40.85	11.25 41.61	10.60 41.32	15.00 41.44	15.50 41.61	17.28 42.06	16.59 41.59	17.53 41.36	18.60 41.00	19.15 40.00		lue per s n Shs Ou		23.65 40.00
11.8	13.6	13.5	15.3	15.2	14.7	14.2	14.7	14.0	15.3	16.8	16.1	21.6	12.3	14.9	15.0	Bold fig Value			'I P/E Ra	1	14.0
.79 6.7%	.85 5.6%	.78 5.3%	.80 4.6%	.87 4.5%	.96 4.4%	.73 4.2%	.80 3.9%	.80 3.7%	.81 3.3%	.89 3.1%	.87 3.2%	1.15 3.0%	.74 3.3%	.99 3.5%	.96 3.7%	estin			P/E Ratio ı'l Div'd Y	i	.95 3.7%
			s of 12/3			2048.4	1830.8	2544.4	2533.6	3148.3	3299.6	3021.8	3816.2	2592.5	2639.3	2800	2885	1	es (\$mill)	A	3150
Total De LT Debt				Yrs \$544. st \$11.7 n		52.3 38.0%	56.8 38.7%	65.4 39.4%	71.6 39.1%	74.4 39.1%	78.5 38.9%	65.3 38.8%	113.9 37.8%	101.0 27.1%	102.4 37.6%	35.0%	115 35.0%		it (\$mill) Tax Rate		125 35.0%
Incl. \$14 (LT inter				rest cove	rage:	2.6%	3.1%	2.6%	2.8%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	3.0%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	Net Prof	it Margin		4.0%
7.5x) Pension					-	50.1% 49.9%	50.6% 49.4%	38.1% 61.9%	40.3% 59.7%	42.0% 58.0%	34.8% 65.2%	37.3% 62.7%	38.5% 61.5%	39.8%	37.2% 62.8%	37.0% 63.0%	39.5% 60.5%		rm Debt I n Equity I		34.5% 65.5%
Pfd Stoo				blig. \$24	4.5 mill.	706.2	732.4	676.8	783.8	755.3	954.0	1028.0	1182.1	1144.8	1154.4	1210	1265	Total Ca	pital (\$m		1445
			000 -1-			743.9 8.5%	756.4 8.7%	852.6 10.7%	880.4	905.1	934.9	970.9 7.7%	1017.3	9.7%	9.8%	1160	1180		nt (Smill) on Total C	ap'l	1255 9.5%
as of 11	22/10	41,250,0				14.8%	15.7%	15.6%	15.3%	17.0%	12.6%	10.1%	15.7%	14.6%	14.1%	14.5%	15.0%		on Shr. Ed		13.5%
CURRE			on (Mid 2009		2/30/10	14.9%	15.7%	15.6% 7.7%	15.3% 7.8%	17.0% 8.5%	12.6%	10.1% 3.6%	15.7% 9.5%	14.6% 7.2%	14.1%	14.5% 6.5%	15.0% 7.0%		on Com E d to Com		13.5% 6.5%
(\$Mil. Cash As	L.)		36.2	.9	6.7	59%	56%	51%	49%	50%	50%	64%	40%	50%	52%	54%	52%		is to Net		51%
Other Current			648.0 684.2	784.1 785.0	910.9				y Resour							electric ι idiary pro					
Accts P	avable		44.4	47.3	45.3	and in	states f	rom the	Gulf Coas	st to Ne	w Englai	nd, and 1	Canada.			energy s out 1.5%					
Debt Du Other	ıé		149.9 361.9	178.9 479.6	353.1 443.2	in Mor	mouth a	nd Ocea	n Countie	s, and o	ther N.J.	Counties	s. Fiscal	Pres. :	Laurence	e M. Dov	vnes. Inc	NJ Ad	ldr.: 1415	Wycko	ff Road,
Current Fix. Cho			556.2 711%	705.8 700%	841.6 700%				u. ft. (5% esour							Tel.: 732 All of					
ANNUA	L RATE	S Past	Pa	st Est'	1'08-'10				2011.					celer	ated o	comple	etion,	this s	umme	er.	
Revenu	es .	10 Yrs 12.0	3% 1	rs. 10 .5%	1.5% 3.5%				er last 0 add					The Cash	bala res	nce s erves	sheet incr	is ii eased	1 goo seve	ed sh enfold	ape.
"Cash f	S	6.0 8.5	5% 8	5.5%	4.0% 4.5%	the	New_	Jersey	/ Natu	ral G	as (N	JNG)	sub-	abou	t \$6.7	milli	on du	ring t	he firs	st qua	rter.
Dividen Book V			5% 10	.0%	5.5%				iere, N eckma							ly this out the					
Fiscal Year Ends			VENUES (: Jun.30	\$ mill.) ^ Sep.30	Full Fisca Year	14	and it	s equ	iity in are bot	vestn	nent i	n the	Iro-			nwhile ained					
2008	811.1	1178	1000	827.1	3816.2	Too,	lower	oper	ating	and r	nainte	enance	e ex-	inter	im. A	and th	e boa	rd re	ently	incre	ased
2009 2010	801.3 609.6	937.5 918.4	441.1 479.8	412.6 631.5	2592.5 2639.3	I Form			en aid 7.6% ir							erly di 31.44 a			5.9%,	to \$0	.36 a
2011 2012	713.2 735	936.8 955	490 510	660 685	2800 2885	line	, to \$0	.71 a	share.					We :	have	intro	duce	d our			
Fiscal	EA	RNINGS P	ER SHAR	EAB	Full				' will earnii							m ate tomer					
Year Ends 2008	Dec.31	Mar.31 1.86	Jun.30 d.10	Sep.30 d.39	Fisca Year 2.70	yea	r. NJI	ΫGοι	ight to	cont	ribute	the l	lion's	12,0	00-14,	000 d uld ai	over	the r	iext [1	wo y	ears
2009	.77	1.71	.03	d.12	2.40	Tha	t unit	is e	p and xpecte	d to a	add a	bout	6,500	as t	he Su	ınligh	t Adv	/antag	ge sol	ar pr	oject
2010 2011	.66 .71	1.55 1.60	.28 . 30	d.03 .04	2.46 2.65	new	acco	unts	this y old a	ear,	as na	atural	gas			am, ti ral in					
2012	.75	1.65	.35	.10	2.85	othe	r hon	ne he	ating :	fuels.	This	is fu	rther	may	furth	er boo	st pro	ofitabi	lity.	_	/
Cal- endar	QUAR Mar.31		/IDENDS P Sep.30		Full Year	ben	efited	from	energy tate of	y effic	iency	initia				the c : sta					
2007	.253	.253	.253	.253	1.01	Cap	oital j	proje	cts_aı	ıgur	well	for 1		aver	age a	ppreci	ation	poten	tial fo	or the	pull
2008 2009	.267 .31	.28 .31	.28 .31	.28 .31	1.11	han			ts. Lai iatives							016. <i>A</i> avera					
2010 2011	.34 .36	.34	.34	.34	1.36	effic	iency	and a	reliabil	lity at	t NJR	. The	com-	utili	ties_in	the !			ıniver	se.	
L	Ĺ	ends Sep	1 30+6		1(0)				rojects in early Ja					Drya	an J. I		mpanv's	Financi			2011 A
	ed earn	ings. Qtly	egs may	not sum	to Ap	ril, July, a	nd Octob	er. = Div	idend rein	vest-		illions, ad	djusted fo	or splits.		Sto		ce Stabil	ity	•	100 60

(B) Diluted earnings. Qtiy egs may not sum to total due to change in shares outstanding. Next earnings report due late April.

(E) In millions, adjusted for splits.

(F) Restated.

(C) Restated.

(D) Includes regulatory assets in 2010: \$454.6

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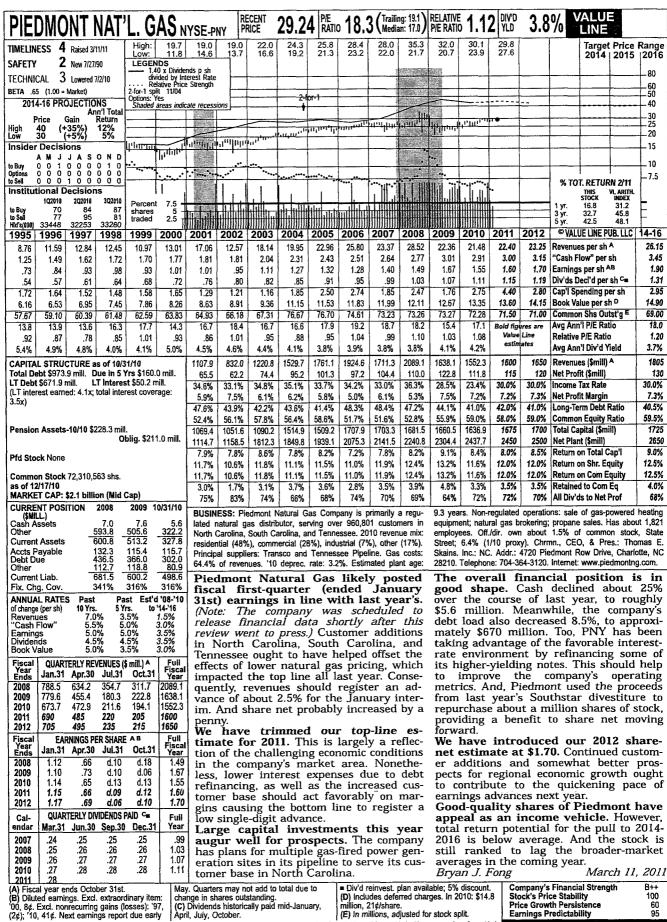
Price Growth Persistence Earnings Predictability 60 50

	Raised 8/1		NYSE		00.01															
1		13/10	Low:	27.5 17.8	26.8 21.7	30.7 23.5	31.3 24.0	34.1 27.5	39.6 32.4	43.7 32.8	52.8 39.8	55.2 37.7	46.5 37.7	50.9 41.1	47.4 43.9			Target	Price 2015	
			LEGEN	10 x Divide	nds p sh															12
	Lowered 3	3/4/11	div	rided by Inf Hative Price	erest Rate Strength															∔8 0
(1.00 =	Market) DJECTIO	NS	Options: \ Shaded	res areas indic	ate recess	ions			-											+64
-	An	n'i Total							mattin.		المناليليا	Lumi II	Hapren	1,1111,1,1	11					1
(+	30%)	10%	r . tilltii.			1,111 111/1	1,,,1'12'11'	^{!!!} !	100 30	1100										$+\frac{37}{2}$
ecisi	ons		11111111	السينيا	1011111															∔ 20
			······				*******************													+1
		0 0 0		••	•				,								% TOT	RETUR	 Ni 2/11	 -8
												lh il.	1					THIS 1		Γ
56	62	63	shares	10 -						11.11.1.1			ı III.	. 11/11/					31.2 45.8	F
3750	15136	15723		1	ullantı										2244	0010	5 yr.		48.1	Γ,
996									+										JB. LLC	1'4-1 35
1			•	1 1			,		4.34	4.76	5.41	5.31	5.20	5.15	5.40	5.60			sh	6
1.97	1.76	1.02	1.70	1.79	1.88	1.62	1.76	1.86	2.11	2.35	2.76	2.57	2.83	2.73	2.80	2.90				3
														1						1
15.37	16.02	16.59	17.12	17.93	18.56	18.88	19.52	20.64	21.28	22.01	22.52	23.71	24.88	25.95	26.90	28.00	Book Val	ue per si	1	31
22.56	22.86	24.85		25.23					1					I						20
			1		.66	.94	.90	.88	.91	.86	.89	1.09	1.01	1.10	Value	Line				;
5.2%	4.8%	4.5%	5.0%	5.6%	5.1%	4.5%	4.6%	4.2%	3.7%	3.7%	3.1%	3.3%	3.7%	3.8%	estin	ates			ield	3.
				mill	650.3	641.4	611.3	707.6	910.5			1	•		820	850				
								34.4%	36.0%	36.3%	37.2%	36.9%	38.3%	31.4%	38.0%	38.0%				38.
rest co	verage: 7	'.0x)			7.7%	6.8%	7.5%	7.1%	6.4%	6.4%	7.2%	6.6%	7.4%	8.9%	9.5%	9.5%				9.
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	-12/10 42		blig. \$33	7.3 mill.	880.5	937.3	1006.6	1052.5	1108.4	1116.5	1106.8	1140.4	1261.8	1294.8	1270	1270				1
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CAP \$	1.2 billio	n (Mid C	ap)		10.2%	8.5%	9.0%	8.9%	9.9%	10.9%	12.5%	10.9%	11.4%	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%				10
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				Full	pany	y will	begir	ı a se	econd	phase	of ex	xpan-	or ea	arly 20	012. N	o oth	er deta	ails ar	e kn	owi
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.395	.395	.395	.415	1.60	Ano	ther r	major	expa	nsion	in th	e wor	ks is	pote	ntial,	and	its di	ivideno	d yiêl	ld is	or
.435	.710	UIT.	VUT.	1.00												e mie	muusi			
	(+) (+) (+) (+) (+) (+) (+) (+) (+) (+)	e Gain (+30%) (+5%) ecisions M J J A S O 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 3 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	e Gain (+30%) 844 (+5%) 5% ecisions M J J A S 0 N D 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	e Gain (+30%) 70% 7	e Gain (+30%) 10% (+5%) 5% 10% 10% (+5%) 5% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10	e Gain (+30%) 70% (+5%) 70% (+5%) 70% (+5%) 70% (+5%) 70% (+5%) 70% 67% 60.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.	e Gain (+30%) 55%	ecisions M J J A S O N D O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ecisions M J J A S O N D 2 2 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0	Comparison Com	Stock 26, 668, 712 shares	Comparison	Gain Return Fig. Compage Comp	Company Comp	Company Comp	(efsisions will also as one of the control of the c	(1975) 596 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2008 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 994. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Company Comp	(## 159) 58	

(A) Diluted earnings per share. Excludes non- (15) Dividends historically paid in micr-ebruary, recurring items: '98, '80.15; '100, \$0.11; '106, May, August, and November. (\$0.06), '108, (\$0.03); '109, 6¢. Next earnings = Dividend reinvestment plan available. (C) in millions.

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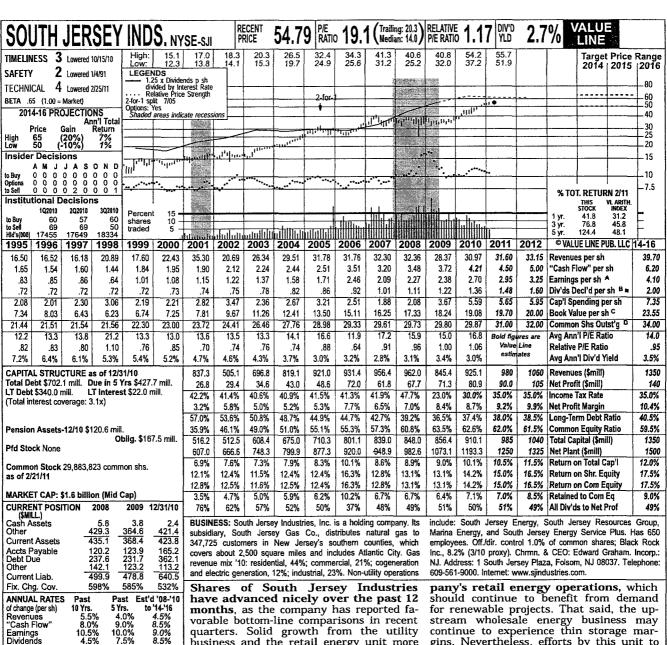
Company's Prinancial strength A Stock's Price Stability 100 Price Growth Persistence 70 Earnings Predictability 95



(E) In millions, adjusted for stock split. 2011, Value Lime Publishing LLC. All rights reserved. Factual material is obtained from sources believed to be reliable and is provided without warranties of any kind. THE PUBLISHER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS OR OMISSIONS HEREIN. This publication is strictly for subscriber's own, non-commercial, internal use. No part of it may be reproduced, resold, stored or transmitted in any printed, electronic or other form, or used for generating or marketing any printed or electronic publication, service or product

million, 21¢/share.

Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability Price Growth Persistence 100 60 **Earnings Predictability** 95



4.5% 8.5% 9.0% 8.5% 4.5% 9.0% QUARTERLY REVENUES (\$ mill.)

Mar.31 Jun.30 Sep.30 Dec.31 endar 2008 348 1 135.8 210.4 267.7 962 0 2009 362.2 127.1 221.6 845.4 134.5 2010 329.3 151.6 160.7 283.5 925.1 2011 370 160 165 980 305 1060 2012 175 180 EARNINGS PER SHARE A Cal-Mar.31 Jun.30 Sep.30 Dec.31 endar Year 2008 .67 .15 d.06 .83 .24 .30 2010 1.49 .10 .87 2.70 1.55 .15 .95 2.95 1.65 .35 .20 1.05 3.25

10.5%

Earnings Dividends

2011 2012 QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS PAID B. Cal-Full Mar,31 Jun.30 Sep.30 Dec.31 endar Year 2007 .245 .245 .515 1.01 .270 .270 .568 2008 2009 - -.298 .298 .628 1.22 2010 --.330 .330 .695 1.36 2011

vorable bottom-line comparisons in recent quarters. Solid growth from the utility business and the retail energy unit more

than offset weakness in the wholesale energy segment. Looking forward, Healthy results will probably contin-

ue at the utility operations. South Jersey Gas should continue to benefit from modest customer growth, despite softness in the housing construction market. Natural gas remains the fuel of choice within the utility's service territory. Moreover, SJG continues to benefit from customer interest in converting from other fuel sources to natural gas. In addition, rate relief should serve to offset growth in operating expenses. The utility recently filed a proposal with the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities for another capital investment recovery tracker. Discussions with the regulatory board on this matter are ongoing. If granted, this would allow South Jersey Gas to recover costs associated with capital improvements.

We remain optimistic about the com-

stream wholesale energy business may continue to experience thin storage margins. Nevertheless, efforts by this unit to expand marketing activities in the Mar-cellus Shale should provide the company with competitively priced gas for its asset management business. Overall, we anticipate a nice advance in revenues and share earnings for South Jersey Industries for full-year 2011. Growth will probably continue in 2012.

These shares are ranked to track the broader market for the coming six to 12 months. Looking farther out, we anticipate steady growth in revenues and share earnings for the company over the pull to 2014-2016. The stock earns favorable marks for Price Stability and Earnings Predictability. However, this seems to be partly reflected in the current quotation, and total return potential for the coming years appears limited. Thus, investors can probably find more-attractive choices elsewhere. March 11, 2011

Michael Napoli, CFA

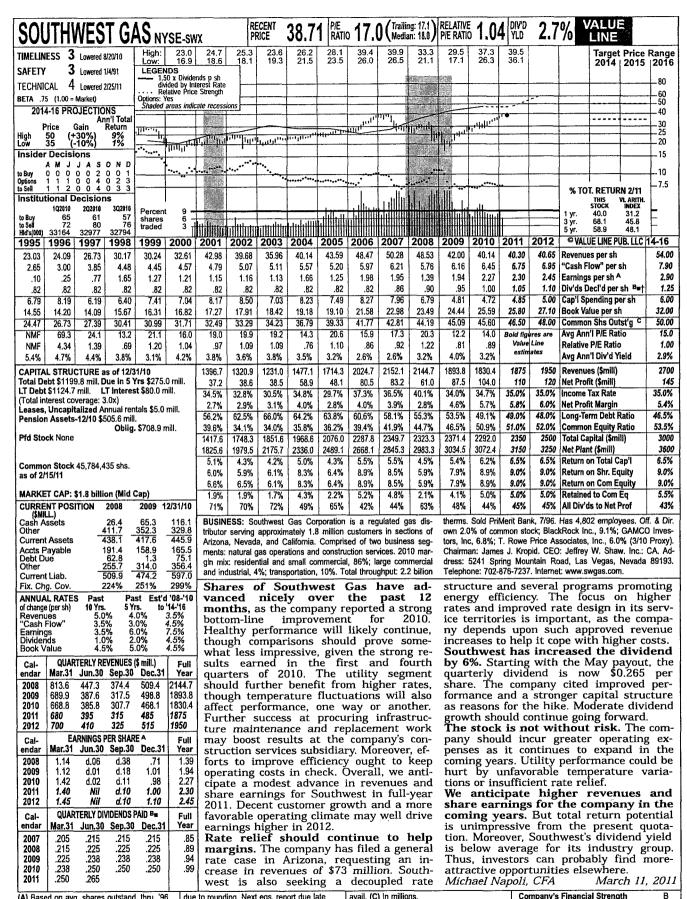
B++

(A) Based on GAAP egs. through 2006, economic egs. thereafter. GAAP EPS: '07, \$2.10; '08, \$2.58; '09, \$1.94; '10, \$2.22. Excl. nonrecur. gain (loss): '01, \$0.13; '08, \$0.31; '09,

(\$0.44); '10, (\$0.48). Excl gain (losses) from discont. ops.: '01, (\$0.02); '02, (\$0.04); '03, (\$0.09); '05, (\$0.02); '06, (\$0.02); '07, \$0.01. Egs. may not sum due to rounding. Next egs.

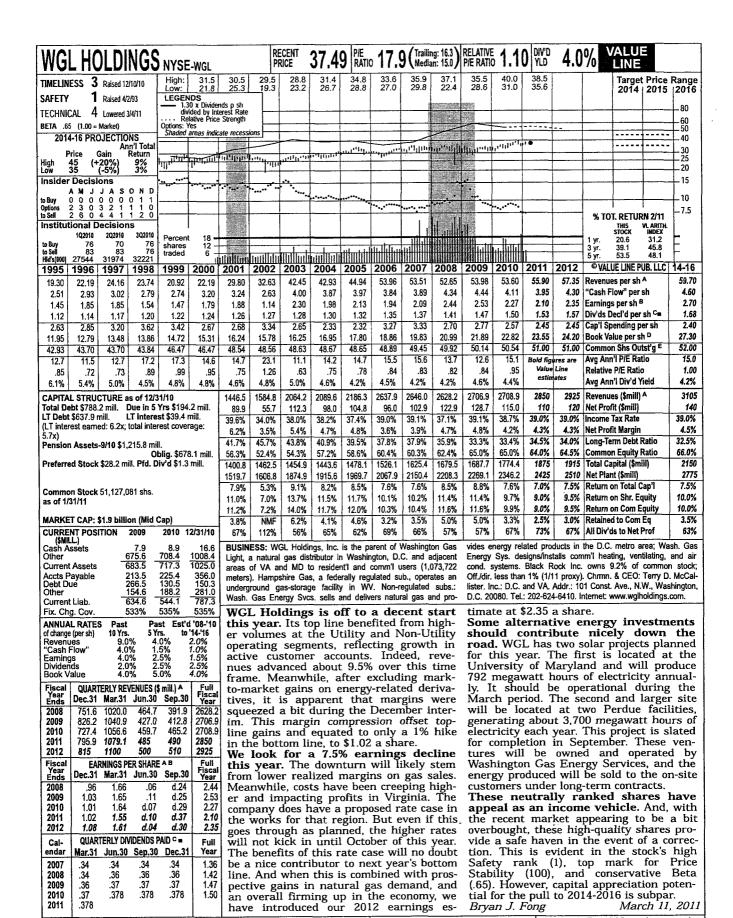
report due in May. (B) Div'ds paid early April, July, Oct., and late Dec. • Div. reinvest. plan avail. (C) Incl. reg. assets. In 2010: \$248.4 mill., \$8.32 per shr. (D) In mill., adj. for split.

Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability Price Growth Persistence 100 90 **Earnings Predictability** 85



(A) Based on avg. shares outstand. thru. '96, then diluted. Excl. nonrec. gains (losses): '97, early like at the diluted. Excl. nonrec. gains (losses): '97, early like at the diluted. Excl. nonrec. gains (losses): '97, early like at the diluted. Excl. loss from disc. ops.: '95, '75¢. Totals may not sum 'p Dir'd reinvestment and stock purchase plan early like time Publishing LLC. All rights reserved. Factual material is obtained from sources believed to be reliable and is provided without warranties of any kind. This publication is strictly to subscriber's own, non-commercial, internal use. No part of it may be reproduced, resold, stored or transmitted in any printed, electronic or other form, or used for generating or marketing any printed or electronic publication. sarvice or product.

Company's Financial Strength B Stock's Price Stability 100 Price Growth Persistence 65 Earnings Predictability 70



(A) Fiscal years end Sept. 30th.

(B) Based on diluted shares. Excludes non-recurring losses: '01, (13¢), '02, (34¢); '07, (4¢); '08, (14¢) discontinued operations: '06, paid early February, May, August, and Novem-(E) In millions, adjusted for stock split.

Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability Price Growth Persistence **Earnings Predictability**

To subscribe call 1-800-833-0046.

100 45

95

ATTACHMENT C	



AMERICA	AN STS WTR	CO (NYSE)	Scottrade				
AWR	33.90	* 0.97	(2.95%)	Vol. 85,409	11:30 ET		

American States is a public utility company engaged principally in thepurchase, production, distribution and sale of water. The company also distributes electricity in some communities. In the customer service areas for both water and electric, rates and operations are subject to the jurisdiction of the California Public Utilities Commission.

General Information

AMER STATES WTR 630 East Foothill Boulevard San Dimas, CA 91773-1212 Phone: 909 394-3600 Fax: 909 394-0711 Web: www.gswater.com

Email: investorinfo@aswater.com

Industry

UTIL-WATER

Sector:

SPLY

Fiscal Year End

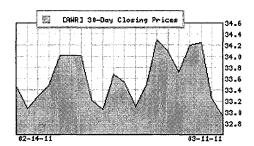
Utilities

Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date

December 12/31/10 05/05/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	12
Yesterday's Close	32.93
52 Week High	39.61
52 Week Low	31.24
Beta	0.39
20 Day Moving Average	82,652.45
Target Price Consensus	43.67



% Price Change

% Price Change	% Price Change Relative to S&P 500				
4 Week	0.87	4 Week	1.02		
12 Week	6.77	12 Week	-11.08		
YTD -	4.47	YTD	-7.88		

Share Information

Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	18.62	Dividend Yield	3.16%
(millions)		Annual Dividend	\$1.04
Market Capitalization (millions)		Payout Ratio	0.54
Short Ratio	5.33	Change in Payout Ratio	-0.08
Last Split Date	06/10/2002	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	02/10/2011 / \$0.26

EPS Information

Consensus Recommendations

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	0.47	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.71
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	2.14	30 Days Ago	2.71
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	7.50	60 Days Ago	2.71
Next EPS Report Date	05/05/2011	90 Days Ago	2.43

Fundamental Ratios

P/E	EPS Growth	Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	15.41 vs. Previous Year	105,56% vs. Previous Year	20.15%
Trailing 12 Months:	17.15 vs. Previous Quarter	-40.32% vs. Previous Quarter:	-6.83%
PEG Ratio	2.05		

Drica	Datine		

ROE ROA Price/Book 1.65 12/31/10 9.80 12/31/10 3.11

Price/Cash Flow	9.61	09/30/10	8.89	09/30/10	2.83
Price / Sales	1.53	06/30/10	8.54	06/30/10	2.74
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
12/31/10	-	12/31/10	_	12/31/10	9.01
09/30/10	1.04	09/30/10	1.03	09/30/10	8.49
06/30/10	1.11	06/30/10	1.10	06/30/10	8.30
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-
09/30/10	12.34	09/30/10	12.34	09/30/10	20.01
06/30/10	14.16	06/30/10	14.16	06/30/10	19.90
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
12/31/10	_	12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-
09/30/10	49.56	09/30/10	0.81	09/30/10	44.63
06/30/10	49.32	06/30/10	0.81	06/30/10	44.80



CALIFOR	NIA WTR S	C GROUP (NYS	E)		Scattrade
CWT	35.29	≈ 0.16	(0.46%)	Vol. 88,151	14:16 ET

California Water Service Company's business, which is carried on through its operating subsidiaries, consists of the production, purchase, storage, purification, distribution and sale of water for domestic, industrial, public and irrigation uses, and for fire protection. It also provides water related services under agreements with municipalities and other private companies. The nonregulated services include full water system operation, and billing and meter reading services.

General Information

CALIF WATER SVC 1720 North First Street San Jose, CA 95112 Phone: 408 367-8200 Fax: 408 437-9185

Web: www.calwatergroup.com Email: klichtenberg@calwater.com

Industry

UTIL-WATER SPLY

Sector:

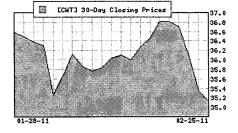
Utilities

Fiscal Year End Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date

December 12/31/10 04/27/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	<i>i</i> e
Yesterday's Close	35.13
52 Week High	39.70
52 Week Low	33.81
Beta	0.31
20 Day Moving Average	116,998.35
Target Price Consensus	40



% Price Change

4 Week

12 Week

(millions)

(millions)

YTD

% Price Change Relative to S&P 500 -3.96 4 Week -7.13 12 Week -12.82 -6.04 -5.74 -10.19

Share Information Shares Outstanding

Market Capitalization

	Dividend Information	
20.83	Dividend Yield	3.50%
20.00	Annual Dividend	\$1.23
731.76	Payout Ratio	0.66

Change in Payout Ratio Short Ratio Last Dividend Payout / Amount 01/26/1998 Last Split Date

02/03/2011 / \$0.31

-0.06

EPS Information

EPS Information		Consensus Recommendations	
Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	0.09	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.25
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	2.17	30 Days Ago	2.25
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	4.00	60 Days Ago	2.25
Next EPS Report Date	04/27/2011	90 Days Ago	2.00

Fundamental Ratios

P/E		EPS Growth		Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	16.18	vs. Previous Year	-25.81%	vs. Previous Year	-1.37%
Trailing 12 Months:	19.41	vs. Previous Quarter	-76.53%	vs. Previous Quarter:	-27.94%
PEG Ratio	4.04				

Price Ratios		ROE		ROA	
Price/Book	1.68	12/31/10	8.81	12/31/10	2.32
Price/Cash Flow	9.09	09/30/10	9.26	09/30/10	2.48
Price / Sales	1.59	06/30/10	9.16	06/30/10	2.47
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
12/31/10	1.18	12/31/10	1.12	12/31/10	8.18
09/30/10	0.59	09/30/10	0.55	09/30/10	8.50
06/30/10	0.63	06/30/10	0.59	06/30/10	8.45
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
12/31/10	13.51	12/31/10	13.51	12/31/10	20.91
09/30/10	12.81	09/30/10	12.81	09/30/10	20.98
06/30/10	12.97	06/30/10	12.97	06/30/10	20.25
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
12/31/10	31.32	12/31/10	1.10	12/31/10	52.39
09/30/10	32.92	09/30/10	0.87	09/30/10	46.56
06/30/10	32.46	06/30/10	0.90	06/30/10	47.43



AQUA A	MERICA INC	(NYSE)			Scottrade
WTR	22.69	* 0.37	(1.66%)	Vol. 381,658	14:20 ET

Aqua America is the largest publicly-traded U.S.-based water utility serving residents in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Texas, New Jersey, Indiana, Virginia, Florida, North Carolina, Maine, Missouri, New York, South Carolina and Kentucky. The company has been committed to the preservation and improvement of the environment throughout its history, which spans more than 100 years.

General Information

AQUA AMER INC 762 W Lancaster Avenue Bryn Mawr, PA 19010-3489 Phone: 610 527-8000 Fax: 610-645-1061

Web: www.suburbanwater.com Email: ir.aquaamerica.com

Industry

UTIL-WATER

SPLY

Sector:

Utilities

Fiscal Year End

December

Last Reported Quarter

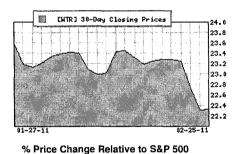
12/31/10

Next EPS Date

05/05/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	î2
Yesterday's Close	22.32
52 Week High	23.79
52 Week Low	16.52
Beta	0.22
20 Day Moving Average	690,462.94
Target Price Consensus	23.4



%	Price	Change

4 Week	-3.71	4 Week	-6.89
12 Week	3.43	12 Week	-4.03
YTD	-0.71	YTD	-5.39
Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	127.5/	Dividend Yield	2.78%

Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	137.54	Dividend Yield	2.78%
(millions)		Annual Dividend	\$0.62
Market Capitalization (millions)	3,069.89	Payout Ratio	0.68
Short Ratio	16 11	Change in Payout Ratio	-0.01
Last Solit Date	12/02/2005	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	02/15/2011 / \$0.16

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	0.18	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.27
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	0.97	30 Days Ago	2.27
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	6.50	60 Days Ago	2.09
Next EPS Report Date	05/05/2011	90 Days Ago	2.09

Fundamental Ratios					
P/E		EPS Growth		Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	22.97	vs. Previous Year	5.00%	vs. Previous Year	6.80%
Trailing 12 Months:	24.53	vs. Previous Quarter	-34.38%	vs. Previous Quarter:	-13.71%
PEG Ratio	3.53				

Price Ratios ROE ROA

Price/Book	2.61	12/31/10	10.88	12/31/10	3.17
Price/Cash Flow	12.53	09/30/10	10.84	09/30/10	3.18
Price / Sales	4.23	06/30/10	10.06	06/30/10	2.97
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-	12/31/10	17.08
09/30/10	0.72	09/30/10	0.67	09/30/10	17.04
06/30/10	0.60	06/30/10	0.55	06/30/10	16.21
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
12/31/10	28.10	12/31/10	28.10	12/31/10	8.54
09/30/10	28.01	09/30/10	28.01	09/30/10	8.30
06/30/10	26.68	06/30/10	26.68	06/30/10	8.25
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
12/31/10	-	12/31/10	1.30	12/31/10	56.60
09/30/10	28.01	09/30/10	1.27	09/30/10	56.00
06/30/10	27.37	06/30/10	1.29	06/30/10	56.40



AGL RE	SOURCES IN	IC (NYSE)			Scottrade
AGL	38.48	÷0.19	(0.50%)	Vol. 196,580	14:20 ET

AGL Resources principal business is the distribution of natural gas to customers in central, northwest, northeast and southeast Georgia and the Chattanooga, Tennessee area through its natural gas distribution subsidiary. AGL's major service area is the ten county metropolitan Atlanta area.

General Information

AGL RESOURCES Ten Peachtree Place NE Atlanta, GA 30309 Phone: 404 584-4000 Fax: 404 584-3945

Web: www.agiresources.com Email: scave@aglresources.com

Industry

UTIL-GAS DISTR

Sector:

Fiscal Year End

Utilities December

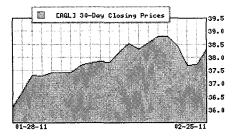
Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date

12/31/10 04/26/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	<i>i</i> z
Yesterday's Close	38.29
52 Week High	40.08
52 Week Low	34.21
Beta	0.44
20 Day Moving Average	522,695.75
Target Price Consensus	42.2





% Price Change % Price Change Relative to S&P 500

Share Information		Dividend Information	
DTY	6.81	YTD	1.77
12 Week	2.24	12 Week	-5.13
4 Week	6.10	4 Week	2.60

Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	78.06	Dividend Yield	4.70%
(millions)	, 5.55	Annual Dividend	\$1.80
Market Capitalization (millions)	2,988.88	Payout Ratio	0.58
Short Ratio	8.77	Change in Payout Ratio	-0.01
Last Split Date	12/04/1995	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	02/16/2011 / \$0.45

EPS Information Consensus Recommendations

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	1.61	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.13
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	3.15	30 Days Ago	2.25
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	4.00	60 Days Ago	2.25
Next EPS Report Date	04/26/2011	90 Days Ago	2.33

Fundamental Ratios

P/E		EPS Growth		Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	12.16	vs. Previous Year	-6.52%	vs. Previous Year	4.23%
Trailing 12 Months:	12.55	vs. Previous Quarter	196.55%	vs. Previous Quarter:	92.20%
PEG Ratio	3.04				
Price Ratios		ROE		ROA	
Price/Book	1.63	12/31/10	12.98	12/31/10	3.40
Price/Cash Flow		09/30/10		09/30/10	

	7.51		13.19		3.50
Price / Sales	1.26	06/30/10	12.76	06/30/10	3.44
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
12/31/10	0.89	12/31/10	0.63	12/31/10	10.02
09/30/10	0.79	09/30/10	0.47	09/30/10	10.27
06/30/10	0.82	06/30/10	0.52	06/30/10	10.01
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
12/31/10	16.43	12/31/10	16.43	12/31/10	23.52
09/30/10	17.35	09/30/10	17.35	09/30/10	23.28
06/30/10	16.99	06/30/10	16.99	06/30/10	23.47
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
12/31/10	2.98	12/31/10	0.91	12/31/10	47.68
09/30/10	2.87	09/30/10	0.83	09/30/10	45.49
06/30/10	2.86	06/30/10	0.85	06/30/10	45.95

Page 1 of 2 Zacks.com



Proven Ratings, Research & Recommendations Zacks.com Quotes and Research

ATMOS	ENERGY CO	RP (NYSE)			Scottrade
ATO	33.89	. 0.16	(0.47%)	Vol. 286,554	14:22 ET

Atmos Energy Corporation distributes and sells natural gas to residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and other customers. Atmos operates through five divisions in cities, towns and communities in service areas located in Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The Company has entered into an agreement to sell all of its natural gas utility operations in South Carolina. The Company also transports natural gas for others through its distribution system.

General Information

ATMOS ENERGY CP

Three Lincoln Centre 5430 Lbj Freeway

Suite 1800 Dallas, TX 75240 Phone: 972-934-9227 Fax: 972-855-3040

Web: www.atmosenergy.com

Email: InvestorRelations@atmosenergy.com

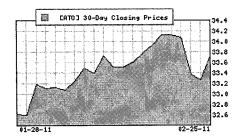
Industry **UTIL-GAS DISTR**

Sector: Utilities

Fiscal Year End September Last Reported Quarter 12/31/10 Next EPS Date 05/11/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	122
Yesterday's Close	33.73
52 Week High	34.24
52 Week Low	25.86
Beta	0.51
20 Day Moving Average	349,805.09
Target Price Consensus	32



% Price Change		% Price Change Relative to S&P 500		
4 Week	3.40	4 Week	-0.01	
12 Week	6.34	12 Week	-1.33	
YTD	8.11	YTD	3.01	
Share Information		Dividend Information		

Share Information

onar o milananan			
Shares Outstanding	90 42	Dividend Yield	4.03%
(millions)	JU.72	Annual Dividend	\$1.36
Market Capitalization (millions)	3,049.93	Payout Ratio	0.58
Short Ratio	6 97	Change in Payout Ratio	-0.05
Short nado	0.57	1 Di tale ad Daniel Adamana	00/00/0044 / 00 04
Last Split Date	05/17/1994	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	02/23/2011 / \$0.34

EPS Information		Consensus Recommendations		
Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	1.39	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.89	
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	2.30	30 Days Ago	2.89	
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	4.50	60 Days Ago	2.89	
Next EPS Report Date	05/11/2011	90 Days Ago	2.89	

Fundamental Ratios

P/E	EPS Growth	Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	14.64 vs. Previous Year	14.08% vs. Previous Year -10.51%	0
Trailing 12 Months:	14.35 vs. Previous Quarter	-% vs. Previous Quarter: 47.14%	0
PEG Ratio	3.25		

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Price Ratios		ROE		ROA	
Price/Book	1.34	12/31/10	9.52	12/31/10	3.17
Price/Cash Flow	7.15	09/30/10	9.23	09/30/10	3.11
Price / Sales	0.66	06/30/10	8.89	06/30/10	3.04
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
12/31/10	0.86	12/31/10	0.63	12/31/10	4.66
09/30/10	0.75	09/30/10	0.48	09/30/10	4.38
06/30/10	0.87	06/30/10	0.61	06/30/10	4.34
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
12/31/10	6.52	12/31/10	6.52	12/31/10	25.16
09/30/10	6.99	09/30/10	6.99	09/30/10	24.16
06/30/10	6.60	06/30/10	6.60	06/30/10	24.84
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
12/31/10	13.40	12/31/10	0.79	12/31/10	44.27
09/30/10	13.07	09/30/10	0.83	09/30/10	45.38
06/30/10	12.37	06/30/10	0.78	06/30/10	43.89

Zacks.com Page 1 of 2



LACL	EDE GROU	P INC (NYSE)			Scottrade
LG	38.71	▼-0.07	(-0.18%)	Vol. 45,508	14:22 ET

The Laclede Group, Inc. is a public utility engaged in the retail distribution and transportation of natural gas. The Company, which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Missouri Public Service Commission, serves the City of St. Louis, St. Louis County, the City of St. Charles, St. Charles County, the town of Arnold, and parts of Franklin, Jefferson, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Iron, Madison and Butler Counties, all in Missouri.

General Information

LACLEDE GRP INC 720 Olive Street St. Louis, MO 63101 Phone: 314-342-0500

Fax: 314-421-1979 Web: www.thelacledegroup.com Email: mkullman@lacledegas.com

Industry

UTIL-GAS DISTR

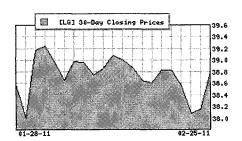
Sector:

Utilities

Fiscal Year End Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date September 12/31/10 04/22/2011

Price and Volume Information

<i>i</i>
38.78
39.99
31.65
0.07
1,511.95
N/A



O/ Dries Ohanas	% Price Change Relative to S&P 500
% Price Change	% File Change helative to 30F 300

4 Week	0.52	4 Week	-2.80
12 Week	7.84	12 Week	0.07
YTD	6.13	YTD	1.13
Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	22.38	Dividend Yield	4.18%
(millions)	22.00	Annual Dividend	\$1.62
Market Capitalization (millions)	867.93	Payout Ratio	0.67

 Short Ratio
 7.88
 Change in Payout Ratio
 0.06

 Last Split Date
 03/08/1994
 Last Dividend Payout / Amount
 12/08/2010 / \$0.41

EPS Information Consensus Recommendations

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	1.29	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	3.00
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	2.52	30 Days Ago	3.00
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	3.00	60 Days Ago	3.00
Next EPS Report Date	04/22/2011	90 Days Ago	3.00

Fundamental Ratios

P/E	EPS Growth		Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	15.42 vs. Previous	Year 1.94%	vs. Previous Year	-9.56%
Trailing 12 Months:	16.02 vs. Previous	Quarter 1,850.00%	vs. Previous Quarter:	56.39%
PEG Ratio	5.14			
Price Ratios	ROE		ROA	
Price/Book	1.58 12/31/10	9.84	12/31/10	2.95

Price/Cash Flow	9.20	09/30/10	9.83	09/30/10	2.91
Price / Sales	0.51	06/30/10	9.28	06/30/10	2.76
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
12/31/10	1.39	12/31/10	0.97	12/31/10	3.18
09/30/10	1.24	09/30/10	0.84	09/30/10	3.07
06/30/10	1.35	06/30/10	1.10	06/30/10	2.93
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
12/31/10	4.83	12/31/10	4.83	12/31/10	24.51
09/30/10	4.68	09/30/10	4.68	09/30/10	24.02
06/30/10	4.38	06/30/10	4.38	06/30/10	24.54
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
12/31/10	13.41	12/31/10	0.66	12/31/10	39.91
09/30/10	14.62	09/30/10	0.68	09/30/10	40.48
06/30/10	14.90	06/30/10	0.67	06/30/10	39.99

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NEW JERSEY RES (NYSE)					Scottrade
NJR	41.82	▼- 0.04	(-0.10%)	Vol. 64,473	14:23 ET

NJ RESOURCES is an exempt energy svcs holding company providing retail & wholesale natural gas & related energy services to customers from the Gulf Coast to New England. Subsidiaries include: (1) N J Natural Gas Co, a natural gas distribution company that provides regulated energy & appliance services to residential, commercial & industrial customers in central & northern N J. (2) NJR Energy Holdings Corp formerly NJR Energy Svcs Corp & (3) NJR Development Corp, a sub-holding company of NJR, which includes the Company's remaining unregulated operating subsidiaries.

General Information

NJ RESOURCES 1415 Wyckoff Road Wall, NJ 07719 Phone: 732-938-1489 Fax: 732 938-3154 Web: www.njresources.com

Email: investcont@njresources.com

Industry

UTIL-GAS DISTR

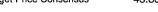
Sector:

Utilities

Fiscal Year End Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date September 12/31/10 05/11/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	in
Yesterday's Close	41.86
52 Week High	44.10
52 Week Low	34.07
Beta	0.20
20 Day Moving Average	240,500.50
Target Price Consensus	43.83





% Price Change		% Price Change Relative to S8	P 500
4 Week	-0.55	4 Week	-3.83
12 Week	-2.04	12 Week	-9.10
YTD	-2.90	YTD	-7.48
Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	41.29	Dividend Yield	3.44%
(millions)		Annual Dividend	\$1.44
Market Capitalization (millions)	1,728.32	Payout Ratio	0.58
Short Ratio	20.66	Change in Payout Ratio	0.04
Last Split Date	03/04/2008	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	12/13/2010 / \$0.36

•			
EPS Information		Consensus Recommendations	
Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	1.73	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.50
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	2.60	30 Days Ago	2.25
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	4.00	60 Days Ago	2.06
Next EPS Report Date	05/11/2011	90 Days Ago	2.06

Fundamental Ratios

P/E		EPS Growth		Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	16.13	vs. Previous Year	7.69%	vs. Previous Year	17.00%
Trailing 12 Months:	16.81	vs. Previous Quarter	2,433.33%	vs. Previous Quarter:	12.93%

PEG Ratio

4.03

Price Ratios		ROE		ROA	
Price/Book	2.34	12/31/10	13.92	12/31/10	4.05
Price/Cash Flow	12.78	09/30/10	13.91	09/30/10	4.14
Price / Sales	0.63	06/30/10	13.54	06/30/10	4.08
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
12/31/10	1.09	12/31/10	0.65	12/31/10	3.77
09/30/10	1.11	09/30/10	0.63	09/30/10	3.86
06/30/10	1.26	06/30/10	0.79	06/30/10	4.04
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
12/31/10	4.61	12/31/10	4.61	12/31/10	17.86
09/30/10	6.52	09/30/10	6.52	09/30/10	17.61
06/30/10	5.91	06/30/10	5.91	06/30/10	17.95
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
12/31/10	8.34	12/31/10	0.59	12/31/10	36.96
09/30/10	8.34	09/30/10	0.59	09/30/10	37.15
06/30/10	7.93	06/30/10	0.59	06/30/10	36.98

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Zacks.com Quotes and Research

NORTHW	EST NAT GA	AS CO (NYSE)			Scottrade
NWN	46.90	. 0.85	(1.85%)	Vol. 89,973	14:23 ET

NW Natural is principally engaged in the distribution of natural gas. The Oregon Public Utility Commission (OPUC) has allocated to NW Natural as its exclusive service area a major portion of western Oregon, including the Portland metropolitan area, most of the fertile Willamette Valley and the coastal area from Astoria to Coos Bay. NW Natural also holds certificates from the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) granting it exclusive rights to serve portions of three Washington counties bordering the Columbia River.

General Information

NORTHWEST NAT G 220 NW Second Avenue Portland, OR 97209 Phone: 503 226-4211 Fax: 503 273-4824 Web: www.nwnatural.com Email: Bob.Hess@nwnatural.com

Industry

Price Ratios

UTIL-GAS DISTR

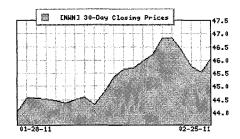
Sector: Utilities

Fiscal Year End Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date

December 12/31/10 05/11/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	<i>i</i> k
Yesterday's Close	46.05
52 Week High	50.86
52 Week Low	41.90
Beta	0.30
20 Day Moving Average	111,424.00
Target Price Consensus	48.33



ROA

Price Change	% Price Change Relative to S&P 500
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4 Week	4.61	4 Week	1.16
12 Week	-1.98	12 Week	-9.05
YTD	-0.90	YTD	-5.58
Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	26.64	Dividend Yield	3.78%
(millions)		Annual Dividend	\$1.74
Market Capitalization (millions)	1,226.77	Payout Ratio	0.00
Short Ratio	16.96	Change in Payout Ratio	0.00
Last Split Date	09/09/1996	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	01/27/2011 / \$0.44

EPS Information Consensus Recommendation	ons
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Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	1.68	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.25
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	2.55	30 Days Ago	2.25
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	4.40	60 Days Ago	2.25
Next EPS Report Date	05/11/2011	90 Days Ago	2.25

Fundamental Ratios					
P/E		EPS Growth		Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	18.06	vs. Previous Year	-12.00%	vs. Previous Year	-18.64%
Trailing 12 Months:	16.45	vs. Previous Quarter	-207.69%	vs. Previous Quarter:	-41.45%
PEG Ratio	4.13				

ROE

Price/Book	1.81	12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-
Price/Cash Flow	8.85	09/30/10	10.95	09/30/10	3.07
Price / Sales	-	06/30/10	11.20	06/30/10	3.16
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-
09/30/10	0.56	09/30/10	0.35	09/30/10	8.73
06/30/10	0.60	06/30/10	0.38	06/30/10	8.59
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-
09/30/10	14.46	09/30/10	14.46	09/30/10	25.41
06/30/10	14.39	06/30/10	14.39	06/30/10	26.00
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-
09/30/10	7.34	09/30/10	0.88	09/30/10	46.70
06/30/10	7.41	06/30/10	0.86	06/30/10	46.14

PIEDMONT NAT GAS INC (NYSE)					Scottrade
PNY	29.47	→-0.14	(-0.47%)	Vol. 184,911	11:36 ET

Piedmont Natural Gas Co, Inc., is an energy and services company engaged in the transportation and sale of natural gas and the sale of propane to residential, commercial and industrial customers in North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. The Company is the second-largest natural gas utility in the southeast. The Company and its non-utility subsidiaries and divisions are also engaged in acquiring, marketing and arranging for the transportation and storage of natural gas for large-volume purchasers, and in the sale of propane to customers in the Company's three-state service area.

General Information

PIEDMONT NAT GA 4720 Piedmont Row Drive Charlotte, NC 28210 Phone: 704 364-3120 Fax: 704-365-3849

Web: www.piedmontng.com

Email: investorrelations@piedmontng.com

Industry Sector: **UTIL-GAS DISTR**

Utilities

Fiscal Year End

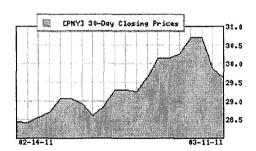
October

Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date 01/31/11 06/07/2011

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Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	iz
Yesterday's Close	29.61
52 Week High	30.96
52 Week Low	24.50
Beta	0.25
20 Day Moving Average	322,136.84
Target Price Consensus	27.25



% Price Change Relative to S&P 500

% Price Change

4 Week 12 Week YTD

4.19	4 Week	6.17
-0.10	12 Week	-4.73
5.90	YTD	2.11

Share Information

Shares Outstanding	72 42	Dividend Yield	3.78%
(millions)		Annual Dividend	\$1.12
Market Capitalization (millions)	2,144.42	Payout Ratio	0.72
Short Ratio	11.22	Change in Payout Ratio	0.02

Last Split Date

11/01/2004 Last Dividend Payout / Amount 12/22/2010 / \$0.28

Dividend Information

EPS Information Consensus Recommendations

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	0.66	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	3.43
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	1.59	30 Days Ago	3.43
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	4.50	60 Days Ago	3.43
Next EPS Report Date	06/07/2011	90 Davs Ago	2.86

Fundamental Ratios

P/E	EPS Growth	Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	18.66 vs. Previous Year	1.75% vs. Previous Year	-3.22%
Trailing 12 Months:	18.98 vs. Previous Quarter	1,066.67% vs. Previous Quarter:	235.92%
PEG Ratio	4.15		

Price Ratios		ROE		ROA	
Price/Book	2.21	01/31/11	11.39	01/31/11	3.76
Price/Cash Flow	9.97	10/31/10	11.31	10/31/10	3.65
Price / Sales	1.40	07/31/10	11.91	07/31/10	3.79
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
01/31/11		01/31/11	-	01/31/11	7.36
10/31/10	0.66	10/31/10	0.44	10/31/10	7.21
07/31/10	0.77	07/31/10	0.48	07/31/10	7.39
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
Net Margin 01/31/11	-	Pre-Tax Margin 01/31/11	-	Book Value 01/31/11	-
-	- 15.06	•	- 15.06		- 13.38
01/31/11	15.06	01/31/11	15.06	01/31/11	- 13.38 13.74
01/31/11 10/31/10	15.06	01/31/11 10/31/10	15.06	01/31/11 10/31/10	
01/31/11 10/31/10 07/31/10	15.06 15.52	01/31/11 10/31/10 07/31/10	15.06	01/31/11 10/31/10 07/31/10 Debt to Capital	
01/31/11 10/31/10 07/31/10 Inventory Turnover	15.06 15.52	01/31/11 10/31/10 07/31/10 Debt-to-Equity	15.06 15.52	01/31/11 10/31/10 07/31/10 Debt to Capital	
01/31/11 10/31/10 07/31/10 Inventory Turnover 01/31/11	15.06 15.52	01/31/11 10/31/10 07/31/10 Debt-to-Equity 01/31/11	15.06 15.52 - 0.70	01/31/11 10/31/10 07/31/10 Debt to Capital 01/31/11	13.74



SOUTI	H JERSEY II	NDS INC (NYSE)			Scottrade
SJI	55.88	▼-1.14	(-2.00%)	Vol. 87,080	14:40 ET

South Jersey Inds Inc. is engaged in the business of operating, through subsidiaries, various business enterprises. The company's most significant subsidiary is South Jersey Gas Company (SJG). SJG is a public utility company engaged in the purchase, transmission and sale of natural gas for residential, commercial and industrial use. SJG also makes off-system sales of natural gas on a wholesale basis to various customers on the interstate pipeline system and transports natural gas.

General Information

SOUTH JERSEY IN 1 South Jersey Plaza Folsom, NJ 08037 Phone: 609 561-9000 Fax: 609 561-8225

Web: www.sjindustries.com

Email: investorrelations@sjindustries.com

Industry

UTIL-GAS DISTR

Sector:

Utilities

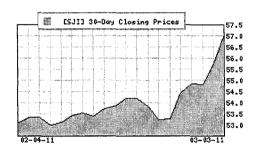
Fiscal Year End Last Reported Quarter

Next EPS Date

December 12/31/10 05/05/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	<i>i</i> a
Yesterday's Close	57.02
52 Week High	57.29
52 Week Low	39.63
Beta	0.29
20 Day Moving Average	82,356.50
Target Price Consensus	57.67



% Price Change

% Price Change		% Price Change Relative to S&P 500	
4 Week	7.42	4 Week	5.50
12 Week	9.25	12 Week	1.21
YTD	7.95	YTD	-1.83

}

Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	29 87	Dividend Yield	2.56%
(millions)	20.07	Annual Dividend	\$1.46
Market Capitalization (millions)	1,703.36	Payout Ratio	0.00
Short Ratio	20.98	Change in Payout Ratio	0.00
Last Split Date	07/01/2005	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	12/08/2010 / \$0.37

CF3 miorination	EPS	Inform	ation
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Consensus Recommendations

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	1.62	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	1.57
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	3.06	30 Days Ago	1.57
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	6.50	60 Days Ago	1.64
Next EPS Report Date	05/05/2011	90 Days Ago	1.64

Fundamental Ratios

P/E		EPS Growth		Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	18.61	vs. Previous Year	4.82%	vs. Previous Year	27.86%
Trailing 12 Months:	21.12	vs. Previous Quarter	770.00%	vs. Previous Quarter:	76.43%

PEG Ratio **Price Ratios** 2.86

ROE

ROA

Price/Book	2.99	12/31/10	_	12/31/10	-
Price/Cash Flow	13.55	09/30/10	14.33	09/30/10	4.32
Price / Sales	1.84	06/30/10	13.63	06/30/10	4.19
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
12/31/10	•	12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-
09/30/10	0.58	09/30/10	0.41	09/30/10	9.22
06/30/10	0.74	06/30/10	0.54	06/30/10	9.01
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
12/31/10	~	12/31/10	-	12/31/10	_
09/30/10	11.28	09/30/10	11.28	09/30/10	18.62
06/30/10	11.76	06/30/10	11.76	06/30/10	18.56
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
12/31/10	~	12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-
09/30/10	7.65	09/30/10	0.51	09/30/10	33.88
06/30/10	6.86	06/30/10	0.67	06/30/10	40.11



Proven Ratings, Research & Recommendations Zacks.com Quotes and Research

SOUTHWEST GAS CORP (NYSE)

~ -0.43 38.97

Scottrade 14:40 ET

2 24

SOUTHWEST GAS CORP. is principally engaged in the business of purchasing, transporting, and distributing natural gas in portions of Arizona, Nevada, and California. The Company also engaged in financial services activities, through PriMerit Bank, Federal Savings Bank (PriMerit or the Bank), a wholly owned subsidiary.

(-1.09%)

General Information SOUTHWEST GAS 5241 Spring Mountain Road P.O. Box 98510 Las Vegas, NV 89193-8510 Phone: 702 876-7237

Fax: 702-876-7037 Web: www.swgas.com

Email: None

Industry Sector:

UTIL-GAS DISTR

Utilities

Fiscal Year End

% Price Change

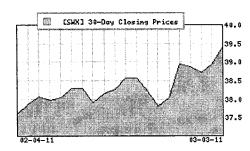
December 12/31/10 05/11/2011

Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	旗
Yesterday's Close	39.40
52 Week High	39.53
52 Week Low	28.12
Beta	0.73
20 Day Moving Average	158,886.66
Target Price Consensus	35.38





% Price Change Relative to S&P 500

4 Week	4.18	4 vveek	2.31
12 Week	11.27	12 Week	3.08
YTD	7.44	YTD	1.16
Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	45.78	Dividend Yield	2.54%
(millions)	40.10	Annual Dividend	\$1.00
Market Capitalization (millions)	1,803.89	Payout Ratio	0.00
Short Ratio	8.01	Change in Payout Ratio	0.00
Last Split Date	N/A	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	02/11/2011 / \$0.25
•			

EPS Information	Consensus Recommendations
-----------------	---------------------------

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	1.46	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	3.50
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	2.26	30 Days Ago	3.50
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	6.00	60 Days Ago	3.00
Next EPS Report Date	05/11/2011	90 Days Ago	3.00

Fundamental Ratios

PIE	EPS Growth	Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	17.45 vs. Previous Year	-3.92% vs. Previous Year	-6.15%
Trailing 12 Months:	15.82 vs. Previous Quarter	790.91% vs. Previous Quarter:	52.14%
PEG Patio	2.01		

Price Ratios	ROE	ROA
Price/Book	1.54 12/31/10	- 12/31/10

Price/Cash Flow	6.78	09/30/10	10.16	09/30/10	3.02
Price / Sales	0.99	06/30/10	10.60	06/30/10	3.12
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
12/31/10	_	12/31/10		12/31/10	_
09/30/10	0.57	09/30/10	0.57	09/30/10	6.18
06/30/10	0.58	06/30/10	0.58	06/30/10	6.33
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-	12/31/10	-
09/30/10	8.62	09/30/10	8.62	09/30/10	24.62
06/30/10	8.34	06/30/10	8.34	06/30/10	25.13
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
12/31/10	_	12/31/10	~	12/31/10	
09/30/10	-	09/30/10	0.96	09/30/10	49.02
06/30/10	-	06/30/10	0.94	06/30/10	48.57
	Price / Sales Current Ratio 12/31/10 09/30/10 06/30/10 Net Margin 12/31/10 09/30/10 06/30/10 Inventory Turnover 12/31/10 09/30/10	Price / Sales 0.99 Current Ratio 12/31/10 - 09/30/10 0.57 06/30/10 0.58 Net Margin 12/31/10 - 09/30/10 8.62 06/30/10 8.34 Inventory Turnover 12/31/10 - 09/30/10 -	Price / Sales 0.99 06/30/10 Current Ratio 12/31/10 - 12/31/10 09/30/10 0.57 09/30/10 06/30/10 0.58 06/30/10 Net Margin 12/31/10 - 12/31/10 09/30/10 8.62 09/30/10 06/30/10 8.34 06/30/10 Inventory Turnover 12/31/10 - 12/31/10 09/30/10 - 09/30/10 09/30/10 - 09/30/10	Price / Sales 0.99 06/30/10 10.60 Current Ratio Quick Ratio 12/31/10 - 12/31/10 - 09/30/10 0.57 09/30/10 0.57 06/30/10 0.58 06/30/10 0.58 Net Margin Pre-Tax Margin - 12/31/10 - 12/31/10 - 12/31/10 - - 09/30/10 8.62 09/30/10 8.62 06/30/10 8.34 06/30/10 8.34 Inventory Turnover Debt-to-Equity - 12/31/10 - 12/31/10 - 09/30/10 - 09/30/10 0.96	Price / Sales 0.99 06/30/10 10.60 06/30/10 Current Ratio Quick Ratio Operating Margin 12/31/10 - 12/31/10 - 12/31/10 09/30/10 0.57 09/30/10 0.57 09/30/10 06/30/10 0.58 06/30/10 0.58 06/30/10 Net Margin Pre-Tax Margin Book Value 12/31/10 - 12/31/10 - 12/31/10 09/30/10 8.62 09/30/10 8.62 09/30/10 06/30/10 8.34 06/30/10 8.34 06/30/10 Inventory Turnover Debt-to-Equity Debt to Capital 12/31/10 - 12/31/10 - 12/31/10 09/30/10 0.96 09/30/10

Zacks.com Page 1 of 2



WGL HLD	OGS INC (NYSE	E)			Scottrade
WGL	38.08	. 0.24	(0.63%)	Vol. 86,812	14:27 ET

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT CO is a public utility that delivers and sells natural gas to metropolitan Washington, D.C. and adjoining areas in Maryland and Virginia. A distribution subsidiary serves portions of Virginia and West Virginia. The Company has four wholly-owned active subsidiaries that include: Shenandoah Gas Company (Shenandoah) is engaged in the delivery and sale of natural gas at retail in the Shenandoah Valley, including Winchester, Middletown, Strasburg, Stephens City and New Market, Virginia, and Martinsburg, West Virginia.

General Information

WGL HLDGS INC 101 Constitution Avenue NW Washington, DC 20080 Phone: 703 750-2000 Fax: 703 750-4828

Web: www.wglholdings.com Email: madams@washgas.com

Industry

UTIL-GAS DISTR

Sector:

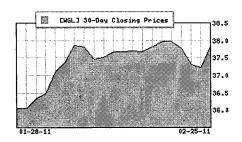
Utilities

Fiscal Year End Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date

September 12/31/10 05/11/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	12
Yesterday's Close	37.84
52 Week High	N/A
52 Week Low	32.49
Beta	0.25
20 Day Moving Average	219,066.25
Target Price Consensus	39.71



%	Price	Change
/0	LIICE	Change

4 Week

	% Price Change Relative to S&P 500)
4.97	4 Week	

1.50

1 110011	1.01	1 110011	7.00
12 Week	5.17	12 Week	-2.41
YTD	5.79	YTD	0.80
Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	51.07	Dividend Yield	3.99%
(millions)	01.07	Annual Dividend	\$1.51
Market Capitalization (millions)	1,932.56	Payout Ratio	0.66
Short Ratio	16.68	Change in Payout Ratio	0.02
Last Solit Date	05/02/1995	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	01/06/2011 / \$0.38

EPS Information	Consensus Recommendations

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	1.57	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.25
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	2.06	30 Days Ago	2.50
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	5.30	60 Days Ago	2.50
Next EPS Report Date	05/11/2011	90 Days Ago	2.50

Fundamental Ratios

i dildamenta hattos					
P/E		EPS Growth		Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	18.39	vs. Previous Year	0.99%	vs. Previous Year	9.41%
Trailing 12 Months:	16.45	vs. Previous Quarter	451.72%	vs. Previous Quarter:	71.10%

PEG Ratio 3.50

ROE ROA **Price Ratios**

Price/Book	1.61	12/31/10	9.82	12/31/10	3.17
Price/Cash Flow	9.01	09/30/10	9.86	09/30/10	3.22
Price / Sales	0.70	06/30/10	10.19	06/30/10	3.36
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
12/31/10	1.30	12/31/10	1.00	12/31/10	4.19
09/30/10	1.32	09/30/10	0.83	09/30/10	4.25
06/30/10	1.63	06/30/10	1.19	06/30/10	4.42
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
12/31/10	7.74	12/31/10	7.74	12/31/10	23.53
00/00/40					
09/30/10	6.82	09/30/10	6.82	09/30/10	22.68
06/30/10	6.82 7.88	09/30/10 06/30/10	6.82 7.88	09/30/10 06/30/10	22.68 23.55
	*				
06/30/10	*	06/30/10		06/30/10	
06/30/10 Inventory Turnover	7.88	06/30/10 Debt-to-Equity	7.88	06/30/10 Debt to Capital	23.55
06/30/10 Inventory Turnover 12/31/10	7.88	06/30/10 Debt-to-Equity 12/31/10	7.88 0.53	06/30/10 Debt to Capital 12/31/10	23.55 34.15



	Recent (3/2/11)	3 Months Ago (12/01/10)	Year Ago (3/03/10)		Recent (3/2/11)	3 Months Ago (12/01/10)	Year Ago (3/03/10)
TAXABLE	····						
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.75	0.75	0.75	GNMA 5.5%	2.75	2.19	2.17
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 5.5% (Gold)	3.33	2.60	1.84
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 5.5%	3.24	2.53	2.26
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.24	0.25	0.16	FNMA ARM	2.63	2.80	2.93
3-month LIBOR	0.31	0.30	0.25	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	4.75	4.49	5.16
6-month	0.21	0.31	0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.56	5.48	5.70
1-year	0.29	0.51	0.44	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.69	5.60	5.79
5-year	1.76	1.52	1.99	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	6.08	6.04	6.28
U.S. Treasury Securitie	s			Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.12	0.16	0.14	Canada	3.34	3.17	3.42
6-month	0.15	0.19	0.18	Germany	3.20	2.78	3.14
1-year	0.23	0.27	0.30	Japan	1.28	1.15	1.34
5-year	2.17	1.64	2.27	United Kingdom	3.64	3.36	4.03
10-year	3.47	2.96	3.62	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-prote	cted) 0.90	0.77	1.44	Utility A	5.77	5.79	5.94
30-year	4.56	4.24	4.59	Financial A	6.54	6.60	6.73
30-year Zero	4.91	4.59	4.86	Financial Adjustable A	5.53	5.53	5.53
Treasury Secu	rity Viold	Curvo		TAX-EXEMPT			
ricasury Secu	inity there	Cuive		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00% 				20-Bond Index (GOs)	4.95	4.60	4.36
				25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.57	5.16	4.94
5.00% -				General Obligation Bonds (G	Os)		
				1-year Aaa	0.40	0.44	0.27
4.00%				1-year A	1.22	1.36	1.04
				5-year Aaa	1.82	1.46	1.49
				5-year A	2.76	2.55	2.49
3.00% -			[[10-year Aaa	3.20	3.08	3.02
	[10-year A	4.37	4.21	4.07
2.00% - //				25/30-year Aaa	4.72	4.52	4.44
			1 1	25/30-year A	6.25	5.67	5.48
1.00% -		—Cui	crent	Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)			
			1 1	Education AA	5.18	4.99	4.76
0.00%		— Yea	ar-Ago	Electric AA	5.30	5.01	4.75
3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Housing AA	6.28	5.83	5.62
Mos. Years				Hospital AA	5.59	5.20	5.06
				- " · · ·			

Federal Reserve Data

Toll Road Aaa

5.34

5.02

4.81

(Two-V	Veek Period; in	ANK RESERV Millions, No Recent Levels	ot Seasonally Adjusted)	Averag	e Levels Ove	r the Last
	2/23/11	2/9/11	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1217550	1092479	125071	1050768	1017040	1040567
Borrowed Reserves	22001	22666	-665	35991	43735	60430
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	1195549	1069813	125736	1014777	973305	980137
	N	ONEY SUPP	PLY			
(On	e-Week Period,	; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels	5	Growt	h Rates Over	the Last
	2/14/11	2/7/11	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1852.7	1861.3	-8.6	12.1%	12.7%	8.0%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8882.9	8874.5	8.4	5.0%	5.4%	3.9%

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	Recent (2/23/11)	3 Months Ago (11/23/10)	Year Ago (2/24/10)		Recent (2/23/11)	3 Months Ago (11/23/10)	Year Ago (2/24/10)
TAXABLE							
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.75	0.75	0.75	GNMA 5.5%	2.78	1.64	2.39
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 5.5% (Gold)	3.36	2.04	2.03
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 5.5%	3.27	1.92	2.81
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.23	0.24	0.15	FNMA ARM	2.66	2.81	2.98
3-month LIBOR	0.31	0.29	0.25	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	4.73	4.29	5.33
6-month	0.21	0.31	0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.5 <i>7</i>	5.40	5.74
1-year	0.29	0.51	0.45	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.66	5.51	5.85
5-year	1.65	1.51	1.99	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	6.07	5.94	6.34
U.S. Treasury Securities				Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.12	0.13	0.11	Canada	3.33	3.11	3.45
6-month	0.15	0.19	0.18	Germany	3.14	2.55	3.14
1-year	0.24	0.24	0.31	Japan	1.26	1.14	1.33
5-year	2.17	1.40	2.35	United Kingdom	3.67	3.26	4.08
10-year	3.49	2.77	3.69	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-protected	d) 0.97	0.67	1.50	Utility A	5.79	5. <i>77</i>	5.94
30-year	4.58	4.20	4.64	Financial A	6.07	6.07	6.73
30-year Zero	4.94	4.60	4.90	Financial Adjustable A	5.52	5.52	5.52
Troogramy Consmi	ty Viola	Cunyo		TAX-EXEMPT			
Treasury Securi	ty rieit	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	5.10	4.72	4.38
				25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.60	5.25	4.97
5.00%			11	General Obligation Bonds (G	Os)		
				1-year Aaa	0.37	0.43	0.32
4.00%	-			1-year A	1.21	1.35	1.08
4.00%				5-year Aaa	1.85	1.53	1.55
/				5-year A	2.80	2.63	2.58
3.00% -				10-year Aaa	3.36	3.12	3.11
				10-year A	4.43	4.27	4.11
2.00%				25/30-year Aaa	4.80	4.53	4.46
	1			25/30-year A	6.25	5.73	5.51
1.00%			rrent	Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)	(ear)		
		1	1 1	Education AA	5.23	4.99	4.79
0.00%		— Yea	ar-Ago	Electric AA	5.37	5.01	4.78
3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Housing AA	6.36	5.87	5.65
Mos. Years				Hospital AA	5.60	5.20	5.07

Federal Reserve Data

Toll Road Aaa

5.38

5.02

4.84

(Two			ot Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels		•	ge Levels Ove	
	2/9/11	1/26/11	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1092486	1041034	51452	1014870	1003345	1036933
Borrowed Reserves	22666	25101	-2435	39510	46673	64314
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	1069820	1015933	53887	975360	956673	972619
	<i>N</i>	ONEY SUPP	PLY			
(0	One-Week Period	; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels	, -	Grow	th Rates Over	the Last
	2/7/11	1/31/11	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1861.2	1896.0	-34.8	2.4%	13.7%	10.0%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8873.7	8868.1	5.6	4.9%	5.4%	4.3%

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		Recent (2/16/11)	3 Months Ago (11/17/10)	Year Ago (2/17/10)		Recent (2/16/11)	3 Months Ago (11/17/10)	Year Ago (2/17/1
TAXABLE		<u> </u>						
Market	Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discou	nt Rate	0.75	0.75	0.50	GNMA 6.5%	2.96	1.85	2.99
Federa	Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 6.5% (Gold)	3.51	2.14	1.75
Prime	Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 6.5%	3.45	2.00	2.61
30-day	CP (A1/P1)	0.31	0.24	0.16	FNMA ARM	2.66	2.81	2.98
3-mon	h LIBOR	0.31	0.28	0.25	Corporate Bonds			
Bank C	Ds				Financial (10-year) A	4.85	4.35	5.41
6-mon	h	0.21	0.31	0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.65	5.41	5.85
1-year		0.29	0.52	0.45	Utility (25/30-year) A	5. <i>77</i>	5.60	5.93
5-year		1.65	1.53	1.97	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB Foreign Bonds (10-Year)	6.15	6.02	6.44
3-mon	easury Securities	0.11	0.13	0.09	Canada	2.50	2.10	3.47
3-111011 6-mon			0.13	0.09	Germany	3.50	3.10	
	.11	0.15 0.27	0.16	0.16	,	3.24	2.60	3.19
1-year					Japan	1.36	1.07	1.3.
5-year	_	2.35	1.47	2.38	United Kingdom	3.81	3.27	4.0
10-yea		3.62	2.88	3.73	Preferred Stocks	5.70	5.70	F 4
,	r (inflation-protec		0.76	1.44	Utility A	5.79	5.79	5.40 7.1
30-yea		4.68	4.29	4.70 4.96	Financial A Financial Adjustable A	6.07	6.07	7.14 5.5
30-yea	r Zero	5.01	4.71	4.90	rmancial Aujustable A	5.52	5.52	3.3.
Tr	easury Secu	rity Yield	Curve		TAX-EXEMPT			
	J				Bond Buyer Indexes		4.04	4.2
5.00%					20-Bond Index (GOs)	5.29	4.24	4.34
1 1 1				1	25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.67	4.87	4.9
.00%					General Obligation Bonds (G			0.2
1 1	1 1	Ì			1-year Aaa	0.38	0.40	0.3
.00% -				11	1-year A	1.16	1.26	1.1
					5-year Aaa	1.95	1.46	1.5
.00%					5-year A	2.87	2.54	2.5
				11	10-year Aaa	3.52	2.96	3.1
.00%		1			10-year A	4.52	4.18	4.1
.00 /8 -				1 1	25/30-year Aaa	4.94	4.45	4.4
		1			25/30-year A	6.25	5.64	5.5
.00% -	$X \mid \cdot \mid$		— Cu	rrent	Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)	· ·		
			— Yes	ar-Ago	Education AA	5.33	4.86	4.7
0.00% 3 6 1	2 3 5	10		30	Electric AA	5.48	4.88	4.7
	235 Years	10		30	Housing AA	6.42	5.75	5.6
•					Hospital AA Toll Road Aaa	5.71 5.46	5.08 4.90	5.0 4.8

Federal Reserve Data

······································						
(T		ANK RESERV	' ES Seasonally Adjuste			
		Recent Levels		Averag	e Levels Ove	r the Last
	2/9/11	1/26/11	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1092493	1041050	51443	1014873	1003347	1036934
Borrowed Reserves	22666	25101	-2435	39510	46673	64314
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	1069827	1015949	53878	975363	956674	972620
	٨	ONEY SUPP	'LY			
(0	One-Week Period	; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjuste	d)		
·		Recent Levels			h Rates Over	the Last
	1/31/11	1/24/11	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1895.4	1861.2	34.2	31.8%	19.1%	12.8%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8867.8	8828.3	39.5	4.1%	5.1%	4.3%

		Recent (2/09/11)	3 Months Ago (11/10/10)	Year Ago (2/10/10)		Recent (2/09/11)	3 Months Ago (11/10/10)	Year Ago (2/10/10
TAXABLE								
i	Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
	Discount Rate	0.75	0.75	0.50	GNMA 6.5%	3.17	1.19	3.10
	Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 6.5% (Gold)	3.78	1.72	2.05
	Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 6.5%	3.68	1.67	2.03
	30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.31	0.22	0.16	FNMA ARM	2.66	2.81	2.98
	3-month LIBOR	0.31	0.29	0.25	Corporate Bonds			
	Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	4.94	3.96	5.40
	6-month	0.21	0.32	0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.67	5.28	5.75
	1-year	0.29	0.52	0.45	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.82	5.49	5.80
	5-year	1.65	1.55	1.97	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	6.22	5.88	6.34
	U.S. Treasury Securities				Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
	3-month	0.13	0.13	0.10	Canada	3.45	2.97	3.44
	6-month	0.16	0.16	0.17	Germany	3.31	2.44	3.20
	1-year	0.29	0.22	0.36	Japan Japan	1.34	1.00	1.34
	5-year	2.33	1.20	2.36	United Kingdom	3.87	3.16	3.93
	10-year	3.65	2.63	3.69	Preferred Stocks			
	10-year (inflation-protec		0.48	1.31	Utility A	5.80	5.79	5.98
	30-year	4.71	4.23	4.63	Financial A	6.06	6.06	6.87
	30-year Zero	5.02	4.69	4.88	Financial Adjustable A	5.51	5.51	5.51
	Тиоренти Соот	wity Viold	Cremero		TAX-EXEMPT			
	Treasury Secu	rity rieiu	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%					20-Bond Index (GOs)	5.25	4.02	4.36
		i			25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.63	4.71	4.96
5.00% -					General Obligation Bonds (G	Os)		
0.0070					1-year Aaa	0.39	0.35	0.31
4.000/		1			1-year A	1.16	1.19	1.17
4.00% -					5-year Aaa	1.96	1.26	1.58
					5-year A	2.87	2.33	2.63
3.00%					10-year Aaa	3.57	2.71	3.12
					10-year A	4.54	3.91	4.10
2.00%				11	25/30-year Aaa	4.97	4.25	4.43
İ					25/30-year A	6.26	5.44	5.48
1.00%		Ì	C		Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)			
			Cui	1 1	Education AA	5.35	4.66	4.80
0.00%			— Yea	ar-Ago	Electric AA	5.48	4.68	4.74
0.00% 3	6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Housing AA	6.44	5.51	5.63
_	Mos. Years	, 0						

Federal Reserve Data

Toll Road Aaa

(Two-	_	ANK RESERV Millions, No Recent Levels	ot Seasonally Adjusted)	Averas	ge Levels Ove	er the Last
	1/26/11	1/12/11	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1041051	1009442	31609	997291	997602	1035856
Borrowed Reserves	25101	44575	-19474	43057	49723	68115
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	1015950	964867	51083	954234	947879	967741
	٨	MONEY SUPE	PLY			
(Oi	ne-Week Period	; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels	, ,	Growt	th Rates Over	the Last
	1/24/11	1/17/11	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1861.4	1852.8	8.6	16.5%	14.7%	10.7%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8828.7	8861.9	-33.2	3.2%	4.5%	4.2%

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5.48

4.66

4.81

	Recent (2/02/11)	3 Months Ago (11/03/10)	Year Ago (2/03/10)		Recent (2/02/11)	3 Months Ago (11/03/10)	Year Ago (2/03/10)
TAXABLE							
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.75	0.75	0.50	GNMA 6.5%	3.06	1.23	3.10
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 6.5% (Gold)	3.45	1.51	2.29
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 6.5%	3.27	1.27	2.25
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.25	0.23	0.17	FNMA ARM	2.66	2.81	2.98
3-month LIBOR	0.31	0.29	0.25	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	4.86	3.99	5.46
6-month	0.30	0.32	0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.63	5.28	5.76
1-year	0.48	0.53	0.45	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.78	5.35	5.80
5-year	1.59	1.57	1.97	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	6.18	5.79	6.41
U.S. Treasury Securities				Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.15	0.12	0.09	Canada	3.38	2.87	3.43
6-month	0.17	0.15	0.16	Germany	3.26	2.42	3.22
1-year	0.26	0.20	0.31	Japan ,	1.23	0.95	1.36
5-year	2.09	1.11	2.40	United Kingdom	3.76	3.15	3.92
10-year	3.48	2.57	3.71	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-protect	ted) 1.02	0.42	1.22	Utility A	5.79	5.77	5.59
30-year	4.62	4.04	4.64	Financial A	6.05	6.48	6.69
30-year Zero	4.96	4.43	4.87	Financial Adjustable A	5.50	5.50	5.50
Treasury Secu	rity Viole	Спина	т.	AX-EXEMPT			
ireasury Secu	inty rieiu	Cuive		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00% 				20-Bond Index (GOs)	5.25	3.96	4.39
				25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.61	4.67	4.99
5.00%				General Obligation Bonds (G	Os)		
	1			1-year Aaa	0.39	0.32	0.30
4.00%				1-year A	1.17	1.13	1.24
4.00% -				5-year Aaa	1.90	1.31	1.62
				5-year A	2.82	2.26	2.73
3.00% -				10-year Aaa	3.51	2.71	3.21
				10-year A	4.50	3.86	4.16
2.00% -				25/30-year Aaa	4.92	4.23	4.46
				25/30-year A	6.24	5.41	5.48
1.00%				Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)			
			rrent	Education AA	5.33	4.63	4.80
0.00%		— Yea	ar-Ago	Electric AA	5.48	4.65	4.76
3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Housing AA	6.41	5.50	5.65
Mos. Years				Hospital AA	5.69	4.84	5.03

Federal Reserve Data

	В	ANK RESERV	'ES			
(Two-	Week Period: ii	Millions, No	ot Seasonally Adjusted	f)		
· · · · ·	,	Recent Levels	, ,		e Levels Ove	r the Last
	1/26/11	1/12/11	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1041051	1009440	31611	997291	997602	1035856
Borrowed Reserves	25101	44575	-19474	43057	49723	68115
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	1015950	964865	51085	954233	947879	967741
	٨	MONEY SUPE	PLY			
(0	ne-Week Period	l; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels	, ,	Growt	h Rates Over	the Last
	1/17/11	1/10/11	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1853.2	1822.9	30.3	16.8%	15.1%	10.4%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8862.3	8815.7	46.6	5.5%	5.8%	4.8%

	Recent (1/26/11)	3 Months Ago (10/27/10)	Year Ago (1/27/10)		Recent (1/26/11)	3 Months Ago (10/27/10)	Year Ago (1/27/10
TAXABLE			***************************************	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.75	0.75	0.50	GNMA 6.5%	2.90	1.22	3.05
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 6.5% (Gold)	3.19	1.69	2,24
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 6.5%	3.06	1.53	2.14
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.27	0.23	0.16	FNMA ARM	2.72	2.86	3.24
3-month LIBOR	0.30	0.29	0.25	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	4.73	4.22	5.49
6-month	0.31	0.32	0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.52	5.28	5.69
1-year	0.49	0.54	0.46	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.64	5.31	5.72
5-year	1.65	1.61	2.00	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	6.10	5.86	6.32
U.S. Treasury Securitie				Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.15	0.13	0.07	Canada	3.31	2.89	3.35
6-month	0.17	0.17	0.15	Germany	3.19	2.57	3.20
1-year	0.26	0.22	0.31	Japan	1.24	0.96	1.32
5-year	1.99	1.31	2.39	United Kingdom	3.69	3.15	3.88
10-year	3.42	2.72	3.65	Preferred Stocks	0.00		
10-year (inflation-prote		0.56	1.24	Utility A	5.79	5.79	5.58
30-year	4.59	4.06	4.56	Financial A	6.52	6.05	6.68
30-year Zero	4.93	4.40	4.80	Financial Adjustable A	5.50	5.50	5.50
Treasury Secu	witz Viold	Сини	T/	AX-EXEMPT			
Heasury Secu	irity rielu	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	5.41	3.84	4.30
				25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.66	4.60	4.91
5.00%	1			General Obligation Bonds (G	Os)		
				1-year Aaa	0.41	0.34	0.30
4.00% -				1-year A	1.28	1.13	1.23
4.00% -				5-year Aaa	1.91	1.28	1.64
				5-year A	2.96	2.24	2.73
3.00%				10-year Aaa	3.60	2.64	3.25
				10-year A	4.49	3.77	4.18
2.00% -				25/30-year Aaa	5.06	4.21	4.43
				25/30-year A	6.27	5.41	5.43
1.00%				Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)		2	2.10
		— Cur	1 1	Education AA	5.46	4.63	4.81
0.00%		— Yea	ır-Ago	Electric AA	5.57	4.65	4.74
3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Housing AA	6.44	5.52	5.65
Mos. Years				Hospital AA	5.75	4.80	5.01
			1	i iospitai i vi	3.7 3	7.00	5.01

Federal Reserve Data

(Two-		ANK RESERV Millions, No Recent Levels	ot Seasonally Adjusted		e Levels Ove	r the Last
	1/12/11	12/29/10	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1009440	991199	18241	988725	996847	1034510
Borrowed Reserves	44575	45342	-767	46450	52709	73296
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	964865	945857	19008	942275	944138	961214
	٨	MONEY SUPP	LY			
(Or	ie-Week Perioa	l; in Billions, S	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels		Growt	h Rates Over	the Last
	1/10/11	1/3/11	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1822.9	1832.4	-9.5	5.8%	10.6%	9.2%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8815.0	8808.1	6.9	3.6%	5.0%	4.3%

	Recent (1/19/11)	3 Months Ago (10/20/10)	Year Ago (1/20/10)		Recent (1/19/11)	3 Months Ago (10/20/10)	Year Ago (1/20/10)
TAXABLE							
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.75	0.75	0.50	GNMA 6.5%	2.38	1.29	3.17
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 6.5% (Gold)	3.03	1.68	2.32
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 6.5%	2.89	1.52	2.28
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.27	0.23	0.15	FNMA ARM	2.72	2.86	3.24
3-month LIBOR	0.30	0.29	0.25	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	4.78	4.09	5.44
6-month	0.30	0.32	0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.57	5.14	5.64
1-year	0.48	0.54	0.47	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.72	5.22	5.72
5-year	1.60	1.61	2.00	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	6.15	5.72	6.32
U.S. Treasury Securities				Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.15	0.13	0.05	Canada	3.24	2.75	3.43
6-month	0.18	0.17	0.13	Germany	3.11	2.44	3.22
1-year	0.25	0.21	0.30	Japan	1.27	0.90	1.34
5-year	1.93	1.10	2.41	United Kingdom	3.64	2.99	4.01
10-year	3.34	2.48	3.65	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-prote		0.42	1.21	Utility A	5.79	5.79	5.57
30-year	4.53	3.89	4.53	Financial A	6.04	6.59	6.61
30-year Zero	4.87	4.25	4.76	Financial Adjustable A	5.49	5.49	5.49
Transport Cons		Crawra		TAX-EXEMPT			
Treasury Secu	irity Helu	Curve	1	Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	5.39	3.82	4.31
				25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.60	4.57	4.93
5.00%				General Obligation Bonds (G	Os)		
5.00 % 7	1			1-year Aaa	0.39	0.33	0.33
4 000/				1-year A	1.32	1,11	1.26
4.00% -				5-year Aaa	1.90	1.25	1.68
			and the second	5-year A	3.00	2.22	2.76
3.00% -				10-year Aaa	3.58	2.56	3.29
				10-year A	4.54	3.66	4.20
2.00% -				25/30-year Aaa	5.18	4.17	4.44
				25/30-year A	6.31	5.41	5.43
1.00%				Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-Y		5	3
		i	rent	Education AA	5.56	4.63	4.81
0.00%		— Yea	ar-Ago	Electric AA	5.57	4.65	4,74
3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Housing AA	6.42	5.53	5.67
				GOOSTIE AV			3.0/
Mos. Years			ł	Hospital AA	5.73	4.82	5.04

Federal Reserve Data

	В	ANK RESERV	'ES			
(Two	-Week Period; ir	Millions, No	ot Seasonally Adjusted)			
·	,	Recent Levels	, ,	Averag	e Levels Ove	r the Last
	1/12/11	12/29/10	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1009441	991195	18246	988724	996847	1034510
Borrowed Reserves	44575	45342	-767	46450	52709	73296
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	964866	945853	19013	942274	944138	961214
	٨	ONEY SUPP	rLY			
(0	One-Week Period	; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels	, ,	Growt	h Rates Over	the Last
	1/3/11	12/27/10	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1865.1	1859.7	5.4	18.1%	16.9%	9.1%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8825.7	8848.8	-23.1	3.4%	5.7%	4.0%

	Recent (1/12/11)	3 Months Ago (10/13/10)	Year Ago (1/13/10)		Recent (1/12/11)	3 Months Ago (10/13/10)	Year Ago (1/13/10
TAXABLE		,					
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.75	0.75	0.50	GNMA 6.5%	2.61	1.27	3.63
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 6.5% (Gold)	3.14	1.74	2.41
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 6.5%	2.99	1.58	2.54
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.27	0.24	0.16	FNMA ARM	2.72	2.86	3.24
3-month LIBOR	0.30	0.29	0.25	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	4.80	3.96	5.65
6-month	0.30	0.32	0.26	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.58	5.01	5.87
1-year	0.48	0.56	0.47	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.77	5.02	5.89
5-year	1.57	1.66	2.02	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	6.17	5.56	6.49
U.S. Treasury Securities				Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.14	0.12	0.05	Canada	3.26	2.73	3.60
6-month	0.17	0.16	0.14	Germany	3.05	2.28	3.30
1-year	0.26	0.20	0.35	Japan	1.18	0.88	1.34
5-year	1.98	1.12	2.54	United Kingdom	3.64	2.88	3.96
10-year	3.37	2.42	3.79	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-prote		0.36	1.31	Utility A	5.79	5.76	5.57
30-year	4.53	3.82	4.71	Financial A	6.03	6.38	5.83
30-year Zero	4.86	4.16	4.95	Financial Adjustable A	5.49	5.49	5.49
T C				TAX-EXEMPT			
Treasury Secu	rity Yield	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
5.00%	-			20-Bond Index (GOs)	5.08	3.84	4.31
3.00 %				25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.44	4.58	4.96
				General Obligation Bonds (G		7.50	4.50
5.00%				1-year Aaa	0.41	0.34	0.31
				1-year A	1.28	1.14	1.27
1.00%			1	5-year Aaa	1.79	1.28	1.68
	/		1 1	5-year A	2.92	2.22	2.77
3.00% -				10-year Aaa	3.38	2.58	3.28
	1			10-year A	4,38	3.71	4.20
2.00%	-				4.94	4.15	4.47
				25/30-year Aaa	5.97	5.40	5.41
1.00%				25/30-year A		3.40	3.41
		—Cur	rent	Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)		4.61	4.83
		— Yea	ır-Ago	Education AA	5.31	4.61	
0.00%	10		30	Electric AA	5.30	4.63	4.74
Mos. Years			~	Housing AA	6.13	5.50	5.70
				Hospital AA	5.43	4.81	5.04
				Toll Road Aaa	5.35	4.60	4.8

Federal Reserve Data

	В	ANK RESERV	ES			
ſ	Two-Week Period: ir	Millions, No	ot Seasonally Adjusted)			
•		Recent Levels	, ,	Averag	e Levels Ove	r the Last
	12/29/10	12/15/10	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	991195	1024844	-33649	982163	998105	1036378
Borrowed Reserves	45342	45689	-347	47210	54428	<i>777</i> 01
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	945853	979155	-33302	934953	943678	958676
	٨	ONEY SUPP	LY			
	(One-Week Period	; in Billions, .	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels	, ,	Growt	h Rates Over	the Last
	12/27/10	12/20/10	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1859.7	1823.0	36.7	19.4%	13.7%	9.6%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8848.4	8834.4	14.0	5.4%	5.5%	3.7%

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COST OF CAPITAL SUMMARY	DCF COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL	DIVIDEND YIELD CALCULATION	DIVIDEND GROWTH RATE CALCULATION	DIVIDEND GROWTH COMPONENTS	GROWTH RATE COMPARISON	CAPM COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL	ECONOMIC INDICATORS - 1990 TO PRESENT	CAPITAL STRUCTURES OF SAMPLE COMPANIES
WAR - 1	WAR - 2	WAR - 3	WAR - 4	WAR - 5	WAR - 6	WAR - 7	WAR - 8	WAR - 9

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 **COST OF CAPITAL SUMMARY**

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WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF CAPITAL

		(A)	(B)	(C)
NO .	DESCRIPTION	DOLLAR	COST	COST RATE
	Long-Term Debt	40.00%	6.13%	2.45%
0	Common Equity	%00.09	%00.6	5.40%
ო	Total Capitalization	100.00%		
4	WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF CAPITAL	T OF CAPITAL	L. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	7.85%

REFERENCES: COLUMN (A): TESTIMONY, WAR COLUMN (B): LINE 1; SCHEDULE WAR-1, PAGE 2, LINE 2; TESTIMONY WAR COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) x COLUMN (B), LINE 4; LINE 1 + LINE 2

TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 COST OF CAPITAL SUMMARY **GOODMAN WATER COMPANY**

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SCHEDULE WAR - 1 PAGE 2 OF 3

SAMPLE COMPANIES APPROXIMATE WEIGHTED COSTS OF DEBT

N S	SYMBOL	COMPANY	WEIGHTED COSTS	
~	AWR	AMERICAN STATES WATER CO.	7.07%	
7	CWT	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE GROUP	6.24%	
က	WTR	AQUA AMERICA, INC.	5.75%	
4	CTWS	CONNECTICUT WATER SERVICES, INC.	4.95%	
5	MSEX	MIDDLESEX WATER COMPANY	5.56%	
9	SJW	SJW CORP.	6.66%	
7	YORW	YORK WATER COMPANY	6.65%	
∞	AVERAGE	AVERAGE OF APPROXIMATE WEIGHTED COSTS OF DEBT (a)	6.13%	AVERAGE OF LINES 1 TH
တ	RUCO RE(RUCO RECOMMENDED COST OF DEBT	6.13%	

HRU 8

<u>REFERENCE:</u> MOST RECENT SEC 10-K FILINGS OR ANNUAL REPORTS

(a) COSTS ARE APPROXIMATE AND DO NOT INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: DEBT ISSUES THAT DID NOT HAVE STATED YIELDS; AND

DEBT ISSUES WITH ZERO RATES OF INTEREST. IN THE CASE OF ISSUES WITH VARIABLE RATES OF INTEREST THE HIGH END OF THE VARIABLE RANGE WAS USED.

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 COST OF CAPITAL SUMMARY

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SCHEDULE WAR-1 PAGE 3 OF 3

COST OF COMMON EQUITY CALCULATION

¥	<u>S</u>

Ψ-	<u>DCF METHODOLOGY</u>		
2	DCF - WATER COMPANY SINGLE-STAGE CONSTANT GROWTH MODEL ESTIMATE	S %60.6	SCHEDULE WAR-2, COLUMN (C), LINE 5
က	DCF - NATURAL GAS LDC SINGLE-STAGE CONSTANT GROWTH MODEL ESTIMATE	9.31% S	SCHEDULE WAR-2, COLUMN (C), LINE 13
4	AVERAGE OF DCF ESTIMATES	9.20%	(LINE 2 + LINE 3) + 2
2	CAPM METHODOLOGY		
9	CAPM - WATER COMPANY GEOMETRIC MEAN ESTIMATE	5.35% S	SCHEDULE WAR-7 PAGE 1, COLUMN (B), LINE !
7	CAPM - NATURAL GAS LDC GEOMETRIC MEAN ESTIMATE	5.10% S	SCHEDULE WAR-7 PAGE 1, COLUMN (B), LINE 1
œ	CAPM - WATER COMPANY ARITHMETIC MEAN ESTIMATE	6.64% S	SCHEDULE WAR-7 PAGE 2, COLUMN (B), LINE 5
6	CAPM - NATURAL GAS LDC ARITHMETIC MEAN ESTIMATE	6.29% S	SCHEDULE WAR-7 PAGE 2, COLUMN (B), LINE 1
9	AVERAGE OF CAPM ESTIMATES	5.85%	(SUM OF LINES 6 THRU 9) + 4
7	AVERAGE OF DCF AND CAPM ESTIMATES	7.52%	(SUM OF LINES 4 AND 10) + 2
12	FINAL COST OF COMMON EQUITY ESTIMATE	9.00%	9.00% TESTIMONY WAR

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GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 DCF COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SCHEDULE WAR - 2

LINE	STOCK	COMPANY	(A) DIVIDEND YIELD	+	(B) GROWTH RATE (g)	1	(C) DCF COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL
~	AWR	AMERICAN STATES WATER CO.	3.07%	+	6.91%	II	%26.6
2	CWT	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE GROUP	3.25%	+	6.68%	13	9.94%
ო	WTR	AQUA AMERICA, INC.	2.70%	+	4.66%	11	7.35%
4	WATER COMF	WATER COMPANY AVERAGE					9:09%
5	AGL	AGL RESOURCES, INC.	4.90%	+	5.56%	II	10.46%
9	АТО	ATMOS ENERGY CORP.	4.16%	+	4.10%	H	8.26%
7	97	LACLEDE GROUP, INC.	4.21%	+	4.74%	11	8.96%
ω	NJR	NEW JERSEY RESOURCES CORPORATION	3.40%	+	6.51%	ii	9.91%
6	NWN	NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS CO.	3.84%	+	4.09%	11	7.93%
10	PNY	PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY	3.94%	+	3.76%	11	7.70%
<u></u>	SJI	SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTIES, INC.	2.74%	+	11.48%	11	14.22%
12	SWX	SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION	2.83%	+	5.51%	11	8.34%
13	WGL	WGL HOLDINGS, INC.	4.10%	+	3.96%	11	8.06%
4	NATURAL GA	NATURAL GAS LDC AVERAGE					9.31%

REFERENCES: COLUMN (A): SCHEDULE WAR - 3, COLUMN C COLUMN (B): SCHEDULE WAR - 4, PAGE 1, COLUMN C COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) + COLUMN (B)

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 DIVIDEND YIELD CALCULATION

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SCHEDULE WAR - 3

(C) DIVIDEND	YIELD	3.07%	3.25%	2.70%	3.01%	4.90%	4.16%	4.21%	3.40%	3.84%	3.94%	2.74%	2.83%	4.10%	3.79%
	11	fl	11	11	السا	11	11	11	п	11	11	11	11	н	لي
(B) AVERAGE STOCK PRICE	(PER SHARE)	\$33.92	\$36.56	\$22.99		\$36.77	\$32.67	\$38.44	\$42.32	\$45.26	\$28.41	\$53.22	\$37.42	\$36.88	
	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
(A) ESTIMATED DIVIDEND	(PER SHARE)	\$1.04	\$1.19	\$0.62		\$1.80	\$1.36	\$1.62	\$1.44	\$1.74	\$1.12	\$1.46	\$1.06	\$1.51	
	COMPANY	AMERICAN STATES WATER CO.	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE GROUP	AQUA AMERICA, INC.	ANY AVERAGE	AGL RESOURCES, INC.	ATMOS ENERGY CORP.	LACLEDE GROUP, INC.	NEW JERSEY RESOURCES CORPORATION	NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS CO.	PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY	SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTIES, INC.	SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION	WGL HOLDINGS, INC.	NATURAL GAS LDC AVERAGE
STOCK	SYMBOL	AWR	CWT	WTR	WATER COMPANY AVERAGE	AGL	ATO	97	NJR	NWN	₽NŸ	SJI	SWX	MGL	NATURAL GAS
I N E	Ö.	•	2	ო	4	S	9	7	80	O	10	7	12	13	14

REFERENCES:

COLUMN (A): ESTIMATED 12 MONTH DIVIDEND REPORTED IN VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY - RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 01/21/2011 (WATER COMPANIES) AND 03/11/2011 (NATURAL GAS LDC's). COLUMN (B): EIGHT WEEK AVERAGE OF ADJUSTED CLOSING PRICES FROM 01/03/2011 TO 02/25/2011 STOCK QUOTES OBTAINED THROUGH YAHOO! FINANCE WEB SITE - HISTORICAL QUOTES (http://finance.yahoo.com). COLUMN (A) DIVIDED BY COLUMN (B)

<u>NOTE:</u> CLOSING STOCK PRICES ARE ADJUSTED FOR DIVIDENDS AND STOCK SPLITS.

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 DIVIDE

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SCHEDULE WAR - 4

DIVIDENI	D GROWTH RA	DIVIDEND GROWTH RATE CALCULATION		PAGI	PAGE 1 OF 2		
LINE NO.	STOCK	COMPANY	(A) INTERNAL GROWTH (br)	 	(B) EXTERNAL GROWTH (sv)		(C) DIVIDEND GROWTH (g)
₩-	AWR .	AMERICAN STATES WATER CO.	6.50%	+	0.41%	11	6.91%
2	CWT	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE GROUP	5.75%	+	0.93%	II	6.68%
ო	WTR	AQUA AMERICA, INC.	4.00%	+	%99'0	11	4.66%
4	WATER COM	WATER COMPANY AVERAGE					6.08%

<u> </u>				. GAS LDC AVERAGE	NATURAL GAS	4
II	0.21%	+	3.75%	WGL HOLDINGS, INC.	WGL	13
II	0.51%	+	8.00%	SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION	SWX	12
11	2.98%	+	8.50%	SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTIES, INC.	S	7
II	0.01%	+	3.75%	PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY	PN≺	9
II	%60.0	+	4.00%	NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS CO.	NWN	თ
II	0.01%	+	6.50%	NEW JERSEY RESOURCES CORPORATION	NJR	∞
Ħ	0.74%	+	4.00%	LACLEDE GROUP, INC.	P	7
H	0.35%	+	3.75%	ATMOS ENERGY CORP.	ATO	9
B	0.06%	+	8.50%	AGL RESOURCES, INC.	AGL	5

5.52%

11.48%

5.51%

3.96%

3.76%

5.56%

4.10%

4.74%

6.51%

4.09%

REFERENCES: COLUMN (A): TESTIMONY, WAR COLUMN (B): SCHEDULE WAR - 4, PAGE 2, COLUMN C COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) + COLUMN (B)

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 DIVIDEND GROWTH RATE CALCULATION

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SCHEDULE WAR - 4 PAGE 2 OF 2

2				1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
			ર્	(B)	(C)
LINE NO.	STOCK	COMPANY	SHARE GROWTH	x {[((M+B)+1)/2]-1}	GROWTH (sv)
_	AWR	AMERICAN STATES WATER CO.	1.25%	x { [((1.65) + 1) / 2] - 1 } =	0.41%
7	CWT	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE GROUP	2.50%	x { [((1.75) + 1) / 2] - 1 } =	0.93%
က	WTR	AQUA AMERICA, INC.	0.75%	x { [((2.75) + 1) / 2] - 1 } =	0.66%
4	WATER COM	WATER COMPANY AVERAGE			0.67%
5	AGL	AGL RESOURCES, INC.	0.25%	x { [((1.49) + 1) / 2] - 1 } =	%90.0
9	АТО	ATMOS ENERGY CORP.	2.75%	x { [((1.25) + 1) / 2] - 1 } =	0.35%
7	97	LACLEDE GROUP, INC.	2.75%	x { [((1.54) + 1) / 2] - 1 } =	0.74%
80	NJR	NEW JERSEY RESOURCES CORPORATION	0.01%	x { [((2.28) + 1) / 2] - 1 } =	0.01%
9	NWN	NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS CO.	0.25%	x { [((1.68) + 1) / 2] - 1 } =	%60.0
7-	PN≺	PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY	0.01%	x { [((2.09) + 1) / 2] - 1 } =	0.01%
12	S	SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTIES, INC.	3.50%	x { [((2.70) + 1) / 2] - 1 } =	2.98%
13	SWX	SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION	2.25%	x { [((1.45) + 1) / 2] - 1 } =	0.51%
4	WGL	WGL HOLDINGS, INC.	0.75%	x { [((1.57) + 1) / 2] - 1 } =	0.21%
15	NATURAL GA	NATURAL GAS LDC AVERAGE			0.55%

REFERENCES:

COLUMN (A): TESTIMONY, WAR COLUMN (B): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
- RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 01/21/2011 (WATER COMPANIES) AND 03/11/2011 (NATURAL GAS LDC's) COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) x COLUMN (B)

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 DIVIDEND GROWTH COMPONENTS

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SCHEDULE WAR - 5 PAGE 1 OF 4

(F) SHARE GROWTH	2.48% 1.19% 1.26% 1.54%	3.09% 1.11% 2.92% 2.50%	0.81% 0.59% 0.45%
(E) SHARES OUTST. (MILLIONS)	16.80 17.05 17.23 17.23 18.53 18.75 19.00	18.39 20.66 20.67 20.77 21.00 22.00 23.50	128.97 132.33 133.40 135.37 136.49 137.60 138.10
(D) BOOK VALUE (\$/SHARE)	15.72 16.64 17.53 17.95 19.39 5.00%	15.79 18.15 18.50 19.44 20.26 6.00%	6.30 6.96 7.32 7.82 8.12 8.50%
(C) DIVIDEND GROWTH (g)	2.70% 2.56% 3.79% 3.05% 3.04% 6.33% 6.43%	2.09% 0.96% 1.84% 3.80% 3.79% 3.79% 4.55% 4.55% 5.89%	4.89% 3.71% 3.14% 2.80% 2.69% 3.45% 3.79% 3.86% 4.17%
(B) RETURN ON BOOK EQUITY (r) =	8.50% 8.10% 9.30% 8.60% 11.50% 11.50%	9.30% 6.80% 8.10% 9.90% 9.60% 10.00%	11.20% 10.00% 9.70% 9.30% 9.40% 11.00% 12.00%
(A) RETENTION RATIO (b) x	0.3182 0.3158 0.4074 0.3548 0.3765 9 0.5536 0.5592 0.5407	0.2245 0.1418 0.2267 0.3842 0.3949 9 0.3834 0.4545	0.4366 0.3714 0.3239 0.3014 0.3857 9 0.3444 0.3505
OPERATING PERIOD	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 [GROWTH 2005 - 2009 2010 2011	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 [GROWTH 2005 - 2009 2010 2011	2005 2006 2007 2009 GROWTH 2005 - 2009 2010 2011
WATER COMPANY NAME	AMERICAN STATES WATER CO.	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE GROUP	AQUA AMERICA, INC.
STOCK SYMBOL	AWR	CWI	ATA
LINE	- N W 4 M O V B O C	5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 -	25 27 28 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25

COLUMN (D): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (D): LINES 6, 16 & 26, COMPOUND GROWTH RATE COLUMN (E): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (F): COMPOUND GROWTH RATES OF DATES SHOWN

REFERENCES:
COLUMNS (A) & (B): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
- RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 01/21/2011
COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) × COLUMN (B)
COLUMN (C): LINES 6, 16 & 26, SIMPLE AVERAGE GROWTH, 2005 - 2009

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SCHEDULE WAR - 5 PAGE 2 OF 4

-0382	(F) SHARE GROWTH	0.10% 0.26% 0.26% 0.26%	2.48% 0.93% 1.02% 3.09%	1.07% 0.94% 1.58% 3.13%	-0.05% -0.87% -1.66% -0.67%
DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SCHEDULE WAR - 5 PAGE 2 OF 4	(E) SHARES OUTST. (MILLIONS)	77.70 76.40 76.90 77.54 78.20 78.20 78.40	81.74 89.33 90.81 92.55 90.16 91.00 92.00 105.00	21.36 21.65 22.14 22.29 22.29 22.30 23.00 26.00	41.44 41.51 41.36 41.36 41.00 40.00 40.00
2 % 2	(D) BOOK VALUE (\$/SHARE)	20.71 21.74 21.48 22.95 23.24 5.50%	20.16 22.01 22.60 23.52 24.16 5.00%	18.85 19.79 22.12 23.32 24.02 7.00%	15.00 15.50 17.28 16.59 17.53 17.53 10.00%
	(C) DIVIDEND GROWTH (g)	6.02% 5.04% 4.79% 5.03% 5.33% 5.38% 5.36% 5.36% 5.36%	3.63% 2.96% 3.08% 2.74% 3.49% 3.68% 3.68% 4.17%	5.12% 4.32% 5.14% 5.90% 3.57% 4.81% 3.87% 4.29%	6.13% 3.52% 9.25% 7.06% 6.45% 6.62% 7.21% 6.64%
	(B) RETURN ON BOOK EQUITY (() =	13.20% 12.70% 12.60% 12.50% 12.50% 12.50%	9.80% 8.70% 8.80% 9.20% 9.00% 8.50% 9.00%	12.50% 11.60% 12.40% 10.10% 10.50% 10.50%	12.60% 10.10% 14.70% 14.10% 14.50% 13.50%
	(A) RETENTION RATIO (b) ×	0.4559 0.3971 0.3801 0.4028 0.4133 0.4286 0.4424 0.4773	0.3700 0.3402 0.3500 0.3299 0.3796 0.4087 0.4250	0.4093 0.3723 0.4356 0.4760 0.3539 0.3539 0.3586 0.3574	0.4866 0.3484 0.5889 0.4833 0.4472 10 0.4807
	OPERATING PERIOD	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2011	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2011	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2011	DRATION 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2011 2014-16
GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 DIVIDEND GROWTH COMPONENTS	NATURAL GAS LDC NAME	AGL RESOURCES, INC.	ATMOS ENERGY CORP.	LACLEDE GROUP, INC.	NEW JERSEY RESOURCES CORPORATION 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GRQ 2011] 2011
GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, DIVIDEND GROWTH COMPONENTS	STOCK	AGL	АТО	91	NJR R
GOODMA TEST YEA DIVIDENC	LINE	- 0 w 4 m @ r & o o	5	2 7 2 8 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3 8 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

REFERENCES:
COLUMNS (A) & (B): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
- RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 03/11/2011
COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) × COLUMN (B)
COLUMN (C): LINES 6, 16, 26 & 36, SIMPLE AVERAGE GROWTH, 2006 - 2010

COLUMN (D): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (D): LINES 6, 16, 26 & 36, COMPOUND GROWTH RATE COLUMN (E): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (F): COMPOUND GROWTH RATES OF DATES SHOWN

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 DIVIDEND GROWTH COMPONENTS

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SCHEDULE WAR - 5 PAGE 3 OF 4

(F) SHARE GROWTH	-0.53% 0.30% 0.24% 0.21%	-0.79% -1.08% -0.99% -0.92%	0.46% 3.78% 3.50% 2.62%	2.22% 1.97% 2.60% 1.86%
(E) SHARES OUTST. (MILLIONS)	27.24 26.41 26.50 26.53 26.67 26.75 26.80	74.61 73.23 73.27 72.28 71.50 71.00 69.00	29.33 29.61 29.73 29.80 29.80 31.00 32.00 34.00	41.77 42.81 44.19 45.09 46.50 60.00
(D) BOOK VALUE (\$/SHARE)	22.01 22.52 23.71 24.88 25.95 4.00%	11.83 11.99 12.11 12.67 13.35 3.00%	15.11 16.25 17.33 18.27 19.08 9.00%	21.58 22.98 23.49 24.44 25.59 5.00% 4.50%
(C) DIVIDEND GROWTH (g)	4.45% 5.89% 4.45% 4.95% 4.04% 4.05% 4.13% 4.13%	2.84% 3.49% 3.83% 4.74% 3.29% 3.88% 3.86% 3.86%	10.20% 6.61% 6.69% 6.38% 7.05% 7.47% 8.38% 8.96%	5.21% 4.75% 2.08% 4.03% 4.98% 4.98% 4.96% 5.12%
(B) RETURN ON BOOK EQUITY (r)	10.90% 12.50% 10.90% 11.40% 10.50% 10.50%	11.00% 11.90% 12.40% 13.20% 11.60% 12.00% 12.50%	16.30% 12.80% 13.10% 14.20% 15.00% 17.50%	8.90% 8.50% 7.90% 8.90% 9.00% 9.00%
(A) RETENTION RATIO (b) ×	0.4085 0.4783 0.4086 0.4346 0.3846 0.3857 0.3931	0.2578 0.2929 0.3087 0.3593 0.2839 0.2813 0.3000 0.3105	0.6260 0.5167 0.5110 0.4874 0.4963 0.6077 0.5122	0.5859 0.5590 0.3525 0.5103 0.5595 0.5595 0.5510 0.5690
OPERATING PERIOD	2006 2007 2008 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2011	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2012	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2012	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2012 2014-16
NATURAL GAS LDC NAME	NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS CO.	PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY	SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTIES, INC.	SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION
SYMBOL	NWN	PNY	īg	SWX
NO.	U w 4 rv @ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	<u> </u>	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

REFERENCES;
COLUMNS (A) & (B): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
- RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 03/11/2011
COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) × COLUMN (B)
COLUMN (C): LINES 6, 16, 26 & 36, SIMPLE AVERAGE GROWTH, 2006 - 2010

COLUMN (D): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (D): LINES 6, 16, 26 & 36, COMPOUND GROWTH RATE COLUMN (E): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (F): COMPOUND GROWTH RATES OF DATES SHOWN

SOODMAI FEST YEA SIVIDEND	SOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, DIVIDEND GROWTH COMPONENTS	SOODMAN WATER COMPANY EST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 BIVIDEND GROWTH COMPONENTS					000	DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SCHEDULE WAR - 5 PAGE 4 OF 4	0-0382
LINE NO.	SYMBOL	NATURAL GAS LDC NAME	OPERATING PERIOD	(A) RETENTION RATIO (b) x	(B) RETURN ON BOOK EQUITY (1) =	(C) DIVIDEND GROWTH (g)	(D) BOOK VALUE (\$/SHARE)	(E) SHARES OUTST. (MILLIONS)	(F) SHARE GROWTH
C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	WGL	WGL HOLDINGS, INC.	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2012	0.3041 0.3445 0.4221 0.4190 0.3392 0.3319 0.3778	10.30% 11.60% 11.60% 9.90% 9.50% 10.00%	3.13% 3.55% 4.90% 4.86% 3.36% 2.14% 3.15%	18.86 19.83 20.99 21.89 22.82 5.00%	48.89 49.45 49.92 50.14 51.00 51.00	0.83% 0.91% 0.45% 0.57%
	REFERENCES: COLUMNS (A) & COLUMN (C): C	REFERENCES: COLUMINS (A) & (B): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY - RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 03/11/2011 COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) × COLUMN (B) COLUMN (C): LINE 6, SIMPLE AVERAGE GROWTH, 2006 - 2010	/11/2011			COLUMN (P): VALL COLUMN (P): LINE COLUMN (F): VALL	COLUMN (D): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (D): LINE 6, COMPOUND GROWTH RATE COLUMN (E): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (F): COMPOUND GROWTH RATES OF D.	COLUMN (D): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (D): LINE 6, COMPOUND GROWTH RATE COLUMN (E): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (F): COMPOUND GROWTH RATES OF DATES SHOWN	NV

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 GROWTH RATE COMPARISON

WATER COMPANY SAMPLE:

****	***	******		*****	******	*****
	BVPS	5.39%	6.43%	6.55%	6.12%	
(F) 5 - YEAR COMPOUND HISTORY	DPS	2.92%	0.87%	8.29%	4.03%	5.01%
	EPS	5.25%	7.32%	2.05%	4.87%	
(E) VALUE LINE &	ZACKS AVGS.	5.71%	3.82%	6.57%		5.37%
******	BVPS	5.00%	e.00%	8.50%	6.50%	******
(D) VALUE LINE HISTORIC	DPS	2.50%	1.00%	8.00%	3.83%	5.67%
	EPS	8.50%	6.50%	5.00%	6.67%	
3883	BVPS	3.50%	3.50%	4.00%	3.67%	*****
(C) VALUE LINE PROJECTED	DPS	4.00%	1.00%	6.50%	3.83%	4.86%
	EPS	9.00%	4.75%	7.50%	7.08%	
(B) ZACKS	EPS	7.50%	4.00%	6.50%		6.00%
€	(br)+(sv)	6.91%	6.68%	4.66%		6.08%
STOCK	SYMBOL	AWR	CWT	WTR		AVERAGES
LINE	ON I	~	8	ო	4	ĸ

NATURAL GAS LDC SAMPLE:

š	SS.	5%	 %	2%	***	 %		****** %	% %	**************************************	<u> </u> %	******
	BVPS	2.92%	4.63%	6.25%	3.97%	4.20%	3.07%	6.01%	4.35%	4.88%	4.48%	
()	5 - YEAR COMPOUND HISTORY DPS	4.43%	1.55%	2.91%	9.10%	4.85%	3.97%	10.27%	5.09%	2.67%	4.98%	4.29%
	EPS	2.48%	1.94%	0.63%	7.10%	3.82%	4.90%	2.35%	3.48%	4.01%	3.41%	
(E)	VALUE LINE & ZACKS AVGS.	4.79%	3.79%	4.36%	6.29%	4.63%	3.93%	7.86%	5.07%	3.33%		4.89%
	BVPS	5.50%	5.00%	7.00%	10.00%	4.00%	3.50%	%00.6	9:00%	2.00%	%00.9	2000000
(a)	VALUE LINE HISTORIC DPS	7.50%	1.50%	2.50%	7.50%	3.50%	4.50%	7.50%	2.00%	2.50%	4.33%	5.57%
	EPS	4.50%	4.00%	7.50%	8.50%	9.50%	5.00%	10.00%	6.00%	2.50%	6.39%	
8	BVPS	5.50%	4.50%	5.00%	5.50%	4.00%	3.00%	4.50%	4.50%	4.00%	4.50%	
	VALUE LINE PROJECTED DPS	2.00%	2.00%	2.50%	4.50%	4.00%	3.50%	8.50%	4.50%	2.50%	3.78%	4.28%
	EPS	4.50%	5.00%	3.00%	4.00%	3.00%	3.50%	%00.6	7.50%	1.50%	4.56%	
æ •	ZACKS EPS	4.00%	4.50%	3.00%	4.00%	4.40%	4.50%	6.50%	6.00%	5.30%	******	4.69%
€	(br)+(sv)	2.56%	4.10%	4.74%	6.51%	4.09%	3.76%	11.48%	5.51%	3.96%		5.52%
·	SYMBOL SYMBOL	AGL	ATO	91	NJR	ZWZ	₽N	S	SWX	WGL		AVERAGES
	빌	₹~	8	က	4	ĸ	ဖွ	7	œ	σ	9	Ξ

COLUMN (A): SCHEDULE WAR - 4, PAGE 1, COLUMN C COLUMN (B): ZACKS INVESTMENT RESEARCH (www.zacks.com)

COLUMN (C): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY - RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 01/21/2011 (WATER COMPANIES) AND 03/11/2011 (NATURAL GAS LDC's)
COLUMN (D): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY - RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 01/21/2011 (WATER COMPANIES) AND 03/11/2011 (NATURAL GAS LDC's)
COLUMN (E): SIMPLE AVERAGE OF COLUMNS (B) THRU (D) LINES 1 THRU 3 (WATER) AND 1 THRU 9 (NATURAL GAS)
COLUMN (F): 5-YEAR ANNUAL GROWTH RATE CALCULATED WITH DATA COMPILED FROM VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
- RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 01/21/2011 (WATER COMPANIES) AND 03/11/2011 (NATURAL GAS LDC's)

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 CAPM COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SCHEDULE WAR - 7 PAGE 1 OF 2

BASED ON A GEOMETRIC MEAN:

(B) EXPECTED	RETURN	5.73%	5.28%	5.05%	5.35%	5.50%	5.05%	4.83%	5.05%	4.83%	5.05%	5.05%	5.50%	5.05%	5.10%
	н	16	11	n		11	II	н	11	11	11	Ħ	н	п	
		_	_	_		-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
			Q			<u> </u>	<u>_</u>	<u> </u>	٠,	<u>_</u>	· ·	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	ت	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%		5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	5.30%	
	-		٠	,		•	,					,		•	
	E	9.80%	9.80%	9.80%		9.80%	9.80%	9.80%	9.80%	9.80%	9.80%	9.80%	9.80%	9.80%	
	-	9.6	9.6	9.		9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.6	8	9.8	
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	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
€	5	0.80	0.70	0.65	0.72	0.75	0.65	09:0	0.65	09'0	0.65	0.65	0.75	9.0	0.66
	_		_		Ш	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	ت	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	AGE	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	AGE
	п	H		ш	Æ	11	11	н	и	и	11		11	п	, E
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	~	×	¥	×	ΑÑ	*	×	×	×	×	¥	×	×	×	S
STOCK	SYMBOL	AWR	CWT	WTR	WATER COMPANY AVERAGE	AGL	ATO	97	NJR	NWN	PNY	S	SWX	WGL	NATURAL GAS LDC AVERAGE
N.	N O	-	2	ო	4	ທ	9	7	80	Ø	10	7	12	41	15

REFERENCES: COLUMN (A): SHARPE LITNER CAPITAL ASSET PRICING MODEL ("CAPM") FORMULA

k = r, + [(3 (rm - r,))]

k = THE EXPECTED RETURN ON A GIVEN SECURITY r = RATE OF RETURN ON A RISK FREE ASSET PROXY (a) ß = THE BETA COEFFICIENT OF A GIVEN SECURITY r_m = PROXY FOR THE MARKET RATE OF RETURN (b) WHERE

COLUMN (B): EXPECTED RATE OF RETURN USING THE CAPM FORMULA

NOTES

- (a) AN 8-WEEK AVERAGE OF THE YIELD ON A 5-YEAR U.S. TREASURY INSTRUMENT THAT APPEARED IN VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEYS "SELECTION & OPINIONS" PUBLICATION FROM 01/21/2011 THROUGH 03/11/2011 WAS USED AS A RISK FREE RATE OF RETURN.
- (b) THE RISK PREMIUM (RM RF) USED THE GEOMETRIC MEAN FOR S&P 500 TOTAL RETURNS OVER THE 1926 2009 PERIOD MINUS TOTAL RETURNS ON INTERMEDIATE TREASURIES DURING THE SAME PER THE DATA WAS OBTAINED FROM MORNINGSTAR'S STOCKS, BONDS, BILLS AND INFLATION: 2010 YEARBOOK.

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 CAPM COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SCHEDULE WAR - 7 PAGE 2 OF 2

BASED ON AN ARITHMETIC MEAN

(B) EXBECTED	RETURN	7.17%	6.54%	6.22%	6.64%	6.85%	6.22%	5.91%	6.22%	5.91%	6.22%	6.22%	6.85%	6.22%
	Ħ	п	n	II		a	ji	Ħ	п	Ħ	IL	н	u	12
		1	7	_			_	~	_	-	-	-		
	ے	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%		5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
	-	•	•	•		٠		•		,				
	٤	11.80%	11.80%	11.80%		11.80%	11.80%	11.80%	11.80%	11.80%	11.80%	11.80%	11.80%	11.80%
	4)	\smile	$\overline{}$		~	$\overline{}$	\smile	$\overline{}$	_	\smile	J	_	$\overline{}$
	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
€	-21	0.80	0.70	0.65	0.72	0.75	0.65	0.60	99.0	0.60	0.65	99.0	0.75	0.65
	-		_		LJ	_		_	-		_		_	_
	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	٠	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	MGE	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%	2.13%
	11	u	II	B	ķ	IS	11	15	Ħ	11	II	H	19	II
	4	×	¥	¥	MPANY A	×	×	*	×	. ×	×	×	×	¥
STOCK	SYMBOL	AWR	CWT	WTR	WATER COMPANY AVERAGE	AGL	ATO	9 T	NJR	NWN	PNY	S	SWX	WGL
INE	9	-	7	ო	4	S.	ဖ	7	6	10	=	12	13	4

REFERENCES: COLUMN (A): SHARPE LITNER CAPITAL ASSET PRICING MODEL ("CAPM") FORMULA

99.0

NATURAL GAS LDC AVERAGE

5

6.29%

k = r, + [ß (r_m - r,)]

WHERE: k = THE EXPECTED RETURN ON A GIVEN SECURITY

r = RATE OF RETURN ON A RISK FREE ASSET PROXY (a)

ß = THE BETA COEFFICIENT OF A GIVEN SECURITY

r_m = PROXY FOR THE MARKET RATE OF RETURN (b)

COLUMN (B): EXPECTED RATE OF RETURN USING THE CAPM FORMULA

NOTES

- (a) AN 8-WEEK AVERAGE OF THE YIELD ON A 5-YEAR U.S. TREASURY INSTRUMENT THAT APPEARED IN VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEYS "SELECTION & OPINIONS" PUBLICATION FROM 01/21/2011 THROUGH 03/11/2011 WAS USED AS A RISK FREE RATE OF RETURN.
- (b) THE RISK PREMIUM (RM RF) USED THE ARITHMETIC MEAN FOR S&P 500 TOTAL RETURNS OVER THE 1926 2009 PERIOD MINUS TOTAL RETURNS ON INTERMEDIATE TREASURIES DURING THE SAM THE DATA WAS OBTAINED FROM MORNINGSTAR'S STOCKS, BONDS, BILLS AND INFLATION: 2010 YEARBOC

(I) Baa-RATED UTIL. BOND YIELD	10.06%	9.55%	8.86%	7.91%	8.63%	8.29%	8.17%	8.12%	7.27%	7.88%	8.36%	8.02%	7.98%	6.64%	6.20%	5.78%	6.30%	6.24%	6.64%	6.87%	5.98%	6.08%
(H) A-RATED UTIL. BOND YIELD	898'6	9:36%	8.69%	7.59%	8.31%	7.89%	7.75%	7.60%	7.04%	7.62%	8.24%	7.59%	7.41%	6.18%	5.77%	5.38%	5.94%	6.07%	6.34%	5.84%	5.50%	5.69%
(G) 30-YR T-BONDS	7.49%	5.38%	3.43%	3.00%	4.25%	5.49%	5.01%	5.06%	4.78%	4.64%	5.82%	5.95%	5.38%	4.92%	5.03%	4.57%	4.91%	4.84%	4.28%	4.08%	4.25%	4.56%
(F) 91-DAY T-BILLS	7.50%	5.38%	3.43%	3.00%	4.25%	5.49%	5.01%	5.06%	4.78%	4.64%	5.82%	3.40%	1.61%	1.01%	1.37%	3.15%	4.73%	4.36%	1.37%	0.15%	0.13%	0.12%
(E) FED. FUNDS RATE	8.10%	5.69%	3.52%	3.02%	4.21%	5.83%	5.30%	5.46%	5.35%	4.97%	6.24%	3.88%	1.67%	1.13%	1.35%	3.22%	4.97%	5.02%	1.92%	0.00% - 0.25%	0.00% - 0.25%	0.00% - 0.25%
(D) FED. DISC. RATE	6.98%	5.45%	3.25%	3.00%	3.60%	5.21%	5.02%	2.00%	4.92%	4.62%	5.73%	3.41%	1.17%	2.03%	2.34%	4.19%	2.96%	5.86%	2.39%	0.50%	0.72%	0.75%
(C) PRIME RATE	10.01%	8.46%	6.25%	6.00%	7.14%	8.83%	8.27%	8.44%	8.35%	7.99%	9.23%	6.92%	4.67%	4.12%	4.34%	6.16%	7.97%	8.05%	5.09%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%
(B) CHANGE IN GDP (1996 \$)	1.90%	-0.20%	3.30%	2.70%	4.00%	2.50%	3.70%	4.50%	4.20%	4.50%	3.70%	0.80%	1.60%	2.50%	3.60%	2.90%	2.80%	2.90%	-6.80%	2.00%	2.80%	2.80%
(A) CHANGE IN CPI	5.39%	4.25%	3.03%	2.96%	2.61%	2.81%	2.93%	2.34%	1.55%	2.19%	3.38%	2.83%	1.59%	2.27%	2.68%	3.39%	3.24%	2.85%	3.84%	~0.36%	1.64%	1.63%
YEAR	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	CURRENT
LINE	-	7	ო	4	9	9	7	ω	o	10	7	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

REFERENCES:
COLUMN (A): 1990 - CURRENT, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WEB SITE
COLUMN (B): 1990 - CURRENT, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS WEB SITE
COLUMN (C) THROUGH (G): 1990 - 2003, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS WEB SITE
COLUMN (C) THROUGH (D): CURRENT, THE VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY, DATED 03/11/2011
COLUMN (F) THROUGH (I): CURRENT, THE VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY, DATED 03/11/2011

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 CAPITAL STRUCTURES OF SAMPLE COMPANIES

AVERAGE CAPITAL STRUCTURES OF SAMPLE WATER COMPANIES

3000		****	******	
MPANY PCT.	53.8%	%0.0	46.2%	100%
WATER COMPAN	770.3	•	662.4	1,432.8
> ₹		*****		69
PCT.	56.6%	0.0%	43.4%	100%
WTR	\$ 1,532.0	0.0	1,174.3	\$ 2,706.2
****	52.4% \$ 1,	%		\$ 000
PCT.	52.4	0.0%	47.6%	100
CWT	479.2	0.0	435.5	914.7
****	₩			₩
PCT.	44.3%	0.0%	55.7%	100%
AWR	299.8	0.0	377.5	677.4
	↔			€9
	DEBT	PREFERRED STOCK	COMMON EQUITY	TOTALS
LINE NO	 c	1 'o ₹	r 40 (d	^

AVERAGE CAPITAL STRUCTURES OF SAMPLE NATURAL GAS COMPANIES

	PCT.	46.1%	%0:0	53.9%	100%			43.9%	0.7%	55.4%	100%	**					
	NWN	\$ 591.7	0.0	693.1	\$ 1,284.8	NATURAL GAS LDC	AVERAGE	849.1	14.2	1,070.5	\$ 1,933.8						
	PCT.	37.2%	%0.0	62.8%	100%	*	- - - - -	33.4%	1.6%	65.0%	100%	*					
	NJR	\$ 428.9	0.0	725.5	\$ 1,154.4		WGL	\$ 592.9	28.2	1,153.4	\$1,774.4						
	PCT.	47.0%	%0:0	23.0%	100%		 - -	49.3%	4.2%	46.5%	100%	*					
	9	\$ 364.3	0.0	411.3	\$ 775.6		SANO O	\$ 1,169.4	100.0	1,102.1	\$ 2,371.4						
	PCT.	45.4%	%0.0	54.6%	100%	₩ TJG	- -	37.4%	%0.0	62.6%	100%	\$					
	АТО	\$ 1,809.6	0.0	2,178.3	100% \$ 3,987.9	ā	3	\$ 340.0	0.0	570.1	\$ 910.1						
	PCT.	47.7%	%0.0	52.3%	100%	₩ LJd		41.0%	0.0%	29.0%	100%	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	PCT	48.1%	0.4%	51.5%	100%
	AGL	\$ 1,673.0	0.0	1,836.0	3,509.0	>Nd	:	671.9	0.0	964.9	1,636.9	Od 6	AVERAGE	7.608	7.1	866.5	1,683.3
	****		*****		₩	**	***	⇔	*****		₩		****	<i>⊶</i>	****		↔ ‱∷
		DEBT	PREFERRED STOCK	COMMON EQUITY	TOTALS			DEBT	PREFERRED STOCK	COMMON EQUITY	TOTALS			DEBT	PREFERRED STOCK	COMMON EQUITY	TOTALS
LINE NO.	- 0	in ⊿	ייטיי	0 / 0	6 5	<u> </u>	4	5 5	17 8	<u> </u>	2 2 2	23	25 %	27.2	58 6	3.5	33





DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382

SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM A. RIGSBY, CRRA

ON BEHALF OF THE RESIDENTIAL UTILITY CONSUMER OFFICE

JUNE 13, 2011

Surrebuttal Testimony of William A. Rigsby Goodman Water Company, Inc. Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

	Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382
1	TABLE OF CONTENTS
2	INTRODUCTION1
3	SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS2
4	COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 2
5 6 7 8 9	Capital Structure
11	RESPONSE TO REBUTTAL TESTIMONY5
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Sample Utilities
20	EXHIBIT 2 – Excerpt from Valuation: Measuring and Managing the Value of
21	<u>Companies</u>
22	EXHIBIT 3 – Excerpt of Paper by Aswath Damodaran
23	ATTACHMENT A – Value Line Water Utility Industry Update
24	ATTACHMENT B – Value Line Natural Gas Utility Industry Update
25	ATTACHMENT C – Zacks Earnings Projections
26	ATTACHMENT D – John D. Markman Article
27	ATTACHMENT E – Excerpt from <u>Valuation</u>
28	ATTACHMENT F – Value Line Selected Yields

Surrebuttal Schedules WAR-1 through WAR-9

INTRODUCTION

- 2 Q. Please state your name, occupation, and business address.
- A. My Name is William A. Rigsby. I am a Public Utilities Analyst V employed by the Residential Utility Consumer Office ("RUCO") located at 1110 W. Washington, Suite 220, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.

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- Q. Have you filed any prior testimony in this case on behalf of RUCO?
- A. Yes, on March 21, 2011, I filed direct testimony with the Commission on RUCO's cost of capital recommendations for GWC.

10

11

- Q. Please state the purpose of your surrebuttal testimony.
- 12 A. The purpose of my surrebuttal testimony is to respond to the rebuttal testimony of GWC witnesses Thomas J. Bourassa, which was filed on May 2, 2011.

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- Q. Will RUCO be filing surrebuttal testimony on the rate base, operating income and rate design issues in this case?
- 18 A. Yes. RUCO analyst Timothy J. Coley will file surrebuttal testimony on the rate base, operating income and rate design issues in this case.

- 21 Q. How is your surrebuttal testimony organized?
- A. My surrebuttal testimony contains five parts: the introduction that I have just presented; a summary of RUCO's recommendations; a comparison of

Goodr	outtal Testimony of William A. Rigsby man Water Company, Inc. et No. W-02500A-10-0382
	the proposals and recommendations of the Company, ACC Staff and
	RUCO; a summary of the Company's rebuttal testimony; and my response
	to the Company's rebuttal positions.
SUM	MARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS
Q.	Please summarize RUCO's capital structure, cost of debt and weighted
	average cost of capital recommendations for GWC.
A.	RUCO continues to recommend a hypothetical capital structure comprised
	of 60.00 percent common equity and 40.00 percent debt. RUCO also
	continues to recommend a cost of common equity of 9.00 percent and a
	hypothetical cost of debt of 6.13 percent which will provide GWC with a
	weighted average cost of capital of 7.85 percent.
COM	IPARISON OF PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Сарі	ital Structure
Q.	Please compare the Company-proposed capital structure with RUCO and
	ACC Staff's recommended capital structures.
A.	A comparison of the Company's ACC Staff's, and RUCO's recommended
	capital structures are as follows:

	Surrebuttal Testimony of William A. Rigsby Goodman Water Company, Inc. Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382							
1			<u>Debt</u>	<u>Equity</u>				
2		Company	18.4%	81.6%				
3		ACC Staff	18.4%	81.6%				
4		RUCO	40.0%	60.0%				
5								
6	Cost of Debt							
7	Q. Please compare the Company-proposed cost of debt with RUCO and							
8	ACC Staff's recommended costs of debt.							
9	A. The Company-proposed cost of debt and ACC Staff's and RUCO's							
10	recommended hypothetical cost of debt can be seen below:							
11								
12		Company		8.00%				
13		ACC Staff		8.00%				
14		RUCO		6.13%				
15								
16	Cost of Equity							
17	Q. Please compare the Company-proposed cost of equity with RUCO's and							
18	ACC Staff's recommended costs of equity.							
19	A. The revised Company-proposed cost of equity and ACC Staff's and							
20	RUCO's recommended cost of equity, are as follows:							
21								
22								

Goodman Water Company, Inc. Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382 1 10.20% Company 2 ACC Staff 9.10% 3 RUCO 9.00% 4 5 **Weighted Average Cost of Capital** 6 Q. Please compare the Company-proposed weighted average cost of capital 7 with RUCO's and ACC Staff's recommended weighted average cost of 8 capital. 9 A. The weighted average cost of capital recommendations of the Company, 10 ACC Staff and RUCO are as follows: 11 12 Company 9.89% 13 9.00% ACC Staff 14 RUCO 7.85% 15 16 As can be seen above, the Company-proposed weighted average cost of 17 capital of 9.89 percent is 204 basis points higher than my recommended 18 7.85 percent weighted average cost of capital. ACC Staff's recommended 19 weighted average cost of capital is 89 basis points lower than the 20 Company's and 115 basis points higher than my recommendation. 21 22

Surrebuttal Testimony of William A. Rigsby

issues in this case.

SUMMARY OF REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

- Q. Have you reviewed the Company's rebuttal testimony?
- 3 A. Yes. I have reviewed the rebuttal testimony of Company witness Thomas
 - J. Bourassa, filed on May 2, 2011, which addresses the cost of capital

- Q. Please summarize the Company's rebuttal testimony.
- A. Company witness Bourassa is critical of the utilities used in my proxy groups and the CAPM analysis that I conducted in order to arrive at my recommended cost of common equity in this case. Mr. Bourassa also takes issue with the growth estimates that I used in my DCF analysis. Mr. Bourassa further argues that my analysis does not take GWC's size into consideration. He is also critical of my recommended cost of debt and my recommended hypothetical capital structure.

RESPONSE TO REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

- Q. Have you had an opportunity to review updated data on the sample water and natural gas companies used in your cost of capital analysis?
- A. I have reviewed more recent SBBI Yearbook and Value Line data on the water utility industry that has been made available or published since my direct testimony was filed. Using this recent information, I have updated my original cost of capital analysis and have included it in my surrebuttal testimony.

Α.

- Q. Have you made any changes to your water company sample based on theupdated Value Line information?
 - A. Yes. My updated water company sample now includes SJW Corporation (NYSE symbol SJW), a San Jose, California-based water provider which, prior to April of 2011, was included in Value Line's Small and Mid-Cap Edition. SJW serves approximately 226,000 customers in the San Jose area and approximately 8,700 customers in a region located between Austin and San Antonio, Texas.
 - Q. Does your updated analysis include more recent information on the natural gas LDC's that you included in your original cost of capital analysis?
 - Yes and no. My updated analysis includes more recent adjusted closing stock price information on the sample LDC's, however, the next Value Line quarterly update on the natural gas utility industry will not be available until the week of June 6, 2011. Because of RUCO's workload schedule for that week, I will not be able to update the LDC information presented in my GWC surrebutttal schedules. Since I will be performing a full LDC update in two other rate cases during the week of July 6, 2011, I will present the LDC results presented in those cases during the GWC evidentiary hearing that has now been scheduled for July 26, 2011. However, I think it is fair to say that, at this point in time, I do not expect any major changes to my current recommendation.

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- Q. Has Mr. Bourassa made any changes to his recommended cost of equity capital?
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A. Yes. Mr. Bourassa has decreased his original recommended cost of common equity from 11.00 percent to the 10.20 percent cost of common equity displayed in the prior section of my testimony.

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- 7 Q. Has there been any recent Federal Reserve activity in regard to interest
- 8 rates?
- 9 A. Yes. During its most recent FOMC meeting on April 26 and 27, 2011, the 10 Federal Reserve decided not to increase or decrease the federal funds 11 rate and kept it between zero and 0.25 percent. In a press release dated 12 April 27, 2011, the Fed stated that the FOMC "will continue to maintain the 13 target range for the federal funds rate at 0 to 1/4 percent and continues to 14 anticipate that economic conditions, including low rates of resource 15 utilization, subdued inflation trends, and stable inflation expectations, are 16 likely to warrant exceptionally low levels for the federal funds rate for an extended period." When asked to define the Fed's statement about an 17 "extended period" for maintaining interest rates during the first-ever press 18 conference held after an FOMC meeting, Federal Reserve Chairman Ben 19 Bernanke stated that the Fed likely wouldn't act on rates until a "couple of 20 meetings" after that language had been removed. Based on the Fed's 21

press release and Chairman Bernanke's statement, it would appear that

¹ Reddy, Sudeep, "The Chairman Makes History, but Little News," <u>The Wall Street Journal</u>, April 28, 2011.

the Fed will continue to maintain the current level of low interest rates for the foreseeable future. The next FOMC meeting is scheduled for June 21 and 22, 2011.

Q. Please respond to Mr. Bourassa's accusations that you use a "wolf in sheep's clothing" approach and "sleight of hand" to manipulate your cost of capital data in order to achieve "results oriented" recommendations.

A. Although I expected Mr. Bourassa to object to a hypothetical capital structure, I am disappointed with the unprofessional tenor of his testimony. The use of a hypothetical capital structure to correct a grossly unbalanced debt/equity ratio is a legitimate proposal well grounded in sound public policy. Furthermore, the Commission has adopted hypothetical capital structures in the past when calculating the cost of capital. Using pejorative terms such as those used by Mr. Bourassa is not appropriate for the Commission's litigation arena.

Q. Can you cite any Decisions in which the Commission adopted hypothetical capital structures?

A. The main Decisions that come to mind are Decision No. 67454, dated January 4, 2005, that adopted a hypothetical capital structure for Tucson Electric Power; Decision No. 68487, dated February 23, 2006, which was a Southwest Gas Corporation Rate case proceeding; and Decision No. 69440, dated May 1, 2007, which involved Arizona-American Water

Company. A more recent rate case was Rio Rico Utilities, Inc. in which the utility agreed to a hypothetical capital structure that was adopted by the Commission in Decision No. 72059, dated January 6, 2011.

Q. Can you provide a comparison of costs of equity that have been adopted by the ACC in recent rate cases versus what Mr. Bourassa and you have recommended?

A. Yes. The following is a comparison of costs of equity that have been adopted by the ACC in recent rate cases² versus what Mr. Bourassa and I have recommended:

<u>Utility</u>	Dec. No.	<u>Adopted</u>	<u>Bourassa</u>	Rigsby
Black Mountain Sewer Corp.	71865	10.20%	12.40%	8.22%
Litchfield Park Service Co.	72026	8.01%	12.00%	9.00%
Rio Rico Utilities, Inc.	72059	9.50%	11.70%	9.00%
Bella Vista Water Company	72251	9.50%	10.90%	9.00%

A brief review of the information displayed above illustrates that Mr. Bourassa's past recommendations clearly exceeded what the Commission has determined to be an appropriate rate of return for regulated water utilities. I would also point out that in each of these cases, with the exception of Black Mountain Sewer Corporation, my final cost of equity

² I would point out that in the Litchfield Park Service Company proceeding, the Commission adopted the 8.01 percent cost of common equity that I had originally recommended in my direct testimony (I increased my recommendation to 9.00 percent during the rebuttal phase of the proceeding for the same reasons I am relying on in this case).

recommendations were higher than the averages of my DCF and CAPM results which supported costs of equity of around 8.00 percent. As can be seen from these prior decisions, the Commission has authorized costs of equity that are closer to my recommendations than those of Mr. Bourassa.

Q. Has the ACC adopted your recommended costs of equity capital or adopted costs of equity capital that were influenced by your recommendations in cases that Mr. Bourassa was not involved in?

A. Yes. Those cases were as follows:

<u>Utility</u>	Dec. No.	<u>Adopted</u>	Company	<u>Rigsby</u>
UNS Gas, Inc.	71623	9.50%	11.00%	8.61%
Arizona Water Company	71845	9.50%	12.40%	8.33%
Global Utilities	71878	9.00%	10.00%	9.00%
UNS Electric Inc.	71914	9.75%	11.40%	9.25%
Arizona-American	72047	9.50%	10.70%	9.50%

Q. Have you revised your recommended cost of common equity based on either your updated cost of capital analysis or the positions taken by Mr. Bourassa in his rebuttal testimony?

A. No I have not. I am continuing to recommend a 9.00 percent cost of common equity for GWC even though the average of my DCF and CAPM results support a lower figure.

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- Why do you stand by your position that your recommended 9.00 percent Q. cost of common equity is reasonable given the fact that the results of your cost of capital analysis support a lower figure?
- A. Despite the fact that the Federal Reserve has stated that it will continue to maintain the current level of low interest rates for the foreseeable future. my 9.00 percent return on common equity takes into consideration the possibility that interest rates will increase at some future point in time. Absent that possibility, a lower cost of common equity, such as the one adopted by the Commission in the recent Litchfield Park Service Company rate case, would certainly be appropriate should the Commission wish to Furthermore, as I explained in my direct testimony, my adopt it. recommended ROE of 9.00 percent is much higher than the 7.52 percent ROE that results from my models.
- Q. Are there other reasons, besides the possibility of interest rates increasing in the future, that explain why you believe a 9.00 percent cost of common equity is reasonable?
- Yes. When the downturn in the economy occurred in late 2008, investors A. reacted to the situation by pulling their funds out of the equity markets and putting them into U.S. Treasury instruments which were, and still are, yielding next to nothing (Attachment F), in order to avoid any further loss of capital. This situation has been referred to as a "flight to quality." Although fears have subsided in recent years and investors are entering

Surrebuttal Testimony of William A. Rigsby Goodman Water Company, Inc. Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

the equity markets again, as evidenced by the upturn in the U.S. stock market, both water and natural gas utilities are still, for the most part, viewed by Value Line's analysts as shelters during times of economic uncertainty. This is mainly because of their healthy dividend yields which range from averages of 3.05 percent to 3.71 percent, for the water and natural gas industry respectively, compared with a median average of 1.9 percent for all the dividend paying stocks followed by Value Line. This was pointed out in a recent piece³ that appeared in <u>The Wall Street Journal</u> (Exhibit 1) which stated the following:

"Utility stocks are coveted by conservative investors for their high dividend payments and the companies' fairly stable cash flows. The downside is that investors tend to move out of them into hotter sectors when the economic outlook improves. That can make their performance choppy."

Given the uncertainty of the economic recovery that is still under way, I believe that both water and natural gas companies will still hold an attraction for investors as a relatively safe investment in the event that another downturn occurs. For these reasons I believe my recommended 9.00 percent cost of equity, which is higher than what my DCF and CAPM results indicate, is reasonable.

³ "Utilities," The Wall Street Journal, May 10, 2011.

Surrebuttal Testimony of William A. Rigsby Goodman Water Company, Inc. Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

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- Q. Are there other reasons you can cite as to why you think that higher returns are not needed to attract investors?
 - Yes. One has to take into consideration that the investment community at large is well aware of the fact that regulated utilities are different from non-regulated entities in terms of how they recover their costs. This information is taken into account when institutions and individual investors make their decisions on where to place their funds. The best example of this can be seen in an MSN Money/CNBC article⁴ authored by Jon D. Markman, a weekly columnist for CNBC (Attachment D). In his article, Mr. Markman pitched his suggestions for investing in what some believe to be a coming global water shortage. In regard to domestic utilities, Markman had this to say:

"Virtually all of the U.S. water utility stocks are regulated by states and counties, which makes them pretty dull. Governmental entities typically give utilities a monopoly in a geographic region, then set their profit margin a smidge above costs. Just about the only distinguishing factor among them are the growth rates of their regions and their ability to efficiently manage their underground pipe and pumping infrastructure."

⁴ Markman, Jon D, "Invest in the Coming Global Water Shortage," MSN.com, January 12, 2005, http://moneycentral.msn.com/content/P102152.asp.

- Q. What is your response to Mr. Bourassa's statements, on page 13 of his rebuttal testimony that GWC's cost of equity should be higher given the fact that a prior Commission decision authorized Sahuarita Water Company an equity return of 10.3 percent?
- RUCO was not an intervenor in that case and I did not testify in it so I do A. not have any first-hand knowledge of that particular proceeding. However, I will say that the cost of capital for a utility, just as other ratemaking element issues, is typically considered on a case-by-case basis - not to mention the fact that the various inputs used in the models employed to determine the cost of equity are not static. While it is true that the Commission adopted the aforementioned cost of common equity figure for Sahuarita Water Company based on ACC Staff's recommendations, it doesn't mean that the same cost of equity figure will be derived from more recent economic data in this case. Mr. Bourassa himself admits that the cost of equity capital has fallen since he filed direct testimony in this case and has lowered his original cost of equity recommendation from 11.00 percent to 10.20 percent. However, his recommendation is still 110 to 120 basis points higher than the 9.10 percent and 9.00 percent recommended by ACC Staff witness Mr. Manrique and myself respectively.

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- Sample Utilities
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- Please respond to Mr. Bourassa's position that your recommended cost of Q.
 - capital does not take firm size or company specific risk into account.
- My cost of equity recommendation was derived from publicly traded Α.
 - companies that are, for all practical purposes, a collection of water
 - systems that are similar to GWC and face the same types of risk that are
- faced by GWC. This being the case my cost of equity recommendation
 - takes GWC's size and risk characteristics into account. I would also add
 - that any firm specific risks would be mitigated by my capital structure
 - recommendation which is comprised of 60 percent common equity as
 - opposed to my sample companies' lower average of approximately 50
 - percent common equity.
- Do you still believe that your use of a sample of natural gas LDC's is Q.
 - appropriate to estimate a cost of equity for a water utility despite Mr.
 - Bourassa's arguments?
- A. Yes.
- Please explain why you believe it is appropriate to use a sample group of Q.
 - natural gas LDC's to estimate the cost of equity capital in a water utility
 - rate case proceeding.
- For the most part, natural gas LDC's have very similar operating A.
- and distribution characteristics with water companies such as GWC

therefore a good proxy for water and wastewater utility cost of capital studies. Their inclusion also provides a larger sample to obtain an estimate from.

Α.

LDC's.

Q. Have other analysts used natural gas LDC's as proxies in water utility rate case proceedings before the ACC?

case⁵ that is now pending before the Commission, the cost of capital witness for Arizona-American also relied on a sample group of natural gas

Yes, in the Arizona-American Water Company (Arizona-American) rate

Q. Do you believe that an upward adjustment is needed for your recommended cost of equity given your use of a sample group of LDC's that have a lower average beta than the one calculated for your sample group of water utilities?

A. No. The point of using a sample of natural gas LDC's, which have similar operating characteristics to water utilities, is to obtain a broader sample.

Q. Would your recommendation change if you were to remove the natural gas LDC's from your proxy group?

A, No. A review of my DCF and CAPM results on page 3 of my Surrebuttal Schedule WAR 1 shows that while my CAPM results for water utilities are

⁵ Docket No. W-01303A-10-0448

somewhat higher than the results for LDC's, my DCF results for LDC's are lower than the results for water utilities.

CAPM Analysis

- Q. Please respond to Mr. Bourassa's criticism of your reliance on geometric means in the CAPM model.
- A. As I stated in my direct testimony there is an on-going debate over which is the better average to rely on. However, it is important to recognize that the information on both the geometric and arithmetic means, published by Morningstar, is widely available to the investment community. For this reason I believe that the use of both means in a CAPM analysis is appropriate.

The best argument in favor of the geometric mean is that it provides a truer picture of the effects of compounding on the value of an investment when return variability exists. This is particularly relevant in the case of the return on the stock market, which has had its share of ups and downs over the 1926 to 2010 observation period used in my updated CAPM analysis.

- Q. Can you provide an example to illustrate the differences between the two averages?
- A. Yes. The following example may help. Suppose you invest \$100 and realize a 20.0 percent return over the course of a year. So at the end of

year 1, your original \$100 investment is now worth \$120. Now let's say that over the course of a second year you are not as fortunate and the value of your investment falls by 20.0 percent. As a result of this, the \$120 value of your original \$100 investment falls to \$96. An arithmetic mean of the return on your investment over the two-year period is zero percent calculated as follows:

(year 1 return + year 2 return) ÷ number of periods =

(20.0% + -20.0%) ÷ 2 =

(0.0%) ÷ 2 = 0.0%

The arithmetic mean calculated above would lead you to believe that you didn't gain or lose anything over the two-year investment period and that your original \$100 investment is still worth \$100. But in reality, your original \$100 investment is only worth \$96. A geometric mean on the other hand calculates a compound return of negative 2.02 percent as follows:

(year 2 value ÷ original value)
$$^{1/number of periods}$$
 - 1 = $(\$96 \div \$100)^{1/2}$ - 1 = $(0.96)^{1/2}$ - 1 = (0.9798) - 1 = $-0.0202 = -2.02\%$

The geometric mean calculation illustrated above provides a truer picture of what happened to your original \$100 over the two-year investment period.

As can be seen in the preceding example, in a situation where return variability exists, a geometric mean will always be lower than an arithmetic mean, which probably explains why utility consultants typically put up a strenuous argument against the use of a geometric mean.

Q. Has the Commission authorized rates of return that were derived through the use of both arithmetic and geometric means in prior decisions?

A. Yes. Two specific cases that come to mind involved UNS Gas Inc. ("UNSG"). Decision No. 70011, dated November 27, 2007 stated the following:

"We agree with the Staff and RUCO witnesses that it is appropriate to consider the geometric returns in calculating a comparable company CAPM because to do otherwise would fail to give recognition to the fact that many investors have access to such information for purposes of making investment decisions."

The Commission later reaffirmed this position in the most recent UNSG case. Decision No. 71623, dated April 14, 2010 stated the following:

"We also continue to believe, consistent with our findings in several prior cases, that it is appropriate to consider the geometric returns in calculating a comparable company CAPM because to do otherwise would fail to give recognition to the fact that many investors have access to such information for purposes of making investment decisions."

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who, as I do, consistently relies on both arithmetic and geometric means

In both UNSG cases, the ACC Staff witness was Mr. David C. Parcell,

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in our CAPM analyses.

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Q. Can you cite any other evidence that supports your use of both a geometric and an arithmetic mean?

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- A. Yes. In the third edition of their book, <u>Valuation: Measuring and Managing the Value of Companies</u>, authors Tom Copeland, Tim Koller and Jack Murrin ("CKM") make the point that, while the arithmetic mean has been regarded as being more forward-looking in determining market risk premiums, a true market risk premium may lie somewhere between the arithmetic and geometric averages published in Morningstar's SBBI yearbook (Exhibit 2).
- Q. Please explain.
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In order to believe that the results produced by the arithmetic mean are appropriate, you have to believe that each return possibility included in the calculation is an independent draw. However research conducted by CKM demonstrates that year-to-year returns are not independent and are actually auto correlated (i.e. a relationship that exists between two or more returns, such that when one return changes, the other, or others, also change), meaning that the arithmetic mean has less credence. CKM also explains two other factors that would make the Morningstar arithmetic mean too high. The first factor deals with the holding period. The

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arithmetic mean depends on the length of the holding period and there is no "law" that says that holding periods of one year are the "correct" measure. When longer periods (e.g. 2 years, 3 years etc.) are observed, the arithmetic mean drops about 100 basis points. The second factor deals with a situation known as survivor bias. According to CKM, this is a well-documented problem with the Morningstar historical return series in that it only measures the returns of successful firms. That is, those firms that are listed on stock exchanges. The Morningstar historical return series does not measure the failures, of which there are many. Therefore, the return expectations in the future are likely to be lower than the Morningstar historical averages. After conducting their analysis, CKM conclude that 4.0 percent to 5.5 percent is a reasonable forward-looking market risk premium⁶. Adding my 2.36 percent risk free yield on a 5-year Treasury instrument to these two estimates indicate a cost of equity of 6.36 percent to 7.86 percent which is lower than my recommended cost of equity of 9.00 percent. Given the fact that utilities generally exhibit less risk than industrials, a return in the low end of this range could be considered reasonable.

⁶ In the 4th edition of <u>Valuation</u>, the authors state on page 306 of the text that 4.5 percent to 5.5 percent is an appropriate range (Attachment E).

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- Q. Is Mr. Bourassa correct in his assertion that you did not use the appropriate inputs to calculate a market risk premium in your CAPM model?
- 4 A.
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- No. Despite Mr. Bourassa's assertion, I have used an appropriate Treasury instrument to calculate the risk premium in my CAPM model. The risk premium that I have calculated has also been calculated in the same manner by both ACC Staff and other cost of capital witnesses whose cost of capital recommendations have been adopted by the Commission. Mr. Bourassa's assertion that I should not have used total returns in the market risk premium component of the CAPM is unfounded. While it is true that investors are typically attracted to utility stocks for their income needs, it is simply not rational to think that they would not expect some capital gains as well. The use of income returns totally ignores the fact that bond prices do indeed fluctuate as a result of interest rate changes as do interest sensitive utility stock prices. For this reason I believe Mr. Bourassa's reliance on income returns is unrealistic at best.

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- Q. Please address Mr. Bourassa's criticism of your use of a 5-year Treasury yields and intermediate-term securities in your CAPM analysis.
- A. Mr. Bourassa believes that long-term treasury instruments, with higher yields, should be used in the CAPM. However, utilities do not apply for rate relief every thirty years and regulators do not set rates for thirty-year periods. The simple fact is that utilities generally apply for rate relief every

three to five years and utility investors are aware of this fact. For this reason I believe the use of long-term treasury yields overstate the cost of equity capital.

Q. What is the current yield on a 5-year Treasury instrument?

A. The current yield on a 5-year Treasury instrument is 1.85 percent (Attachment F) which is 28 basis points lower than the 2.13 percent 8-week average yield that I used in my direct testimony CAPM analysis, and 23 basis points lower than the 2.08 percent 8-week average yield that I used in my updated CAPM analysis that can be seen on Pages 1 and 2 of my Surrebuttal Schedule WAR-7.

Q. Please comment on Mr. Bourassa's argument that you have ignored the current risk premium?

A. The fact that we are now experiencing an improving economy and a resurgence in the equity markets pretty much makes this argument passé. As I have argued in prior cases, the historical market risk premium that I have relied on takes into account a wide range of economic conditions from 1926 through 2010. In short, the economy is slowly getting back to normal and there is no good reason to believe that the excessive market risk premium of 13.40 percent that Mr. Bourassa is proposing is realistic for setting rates in this case. As I stated earlier, the analysis conducted by

CKM concluded that 4.0 percent to 5.5 percent is a reasonable forward-looking market risk premium.

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- Q. Can you name any other sources that support CKM's conclusion that 4.0 percent to 5.5 percent is a reasonable market risk premium on a forward-looking basis?
 - Yes. During the 39th annual Financial Forum of the Society of Utility and Regulatory Financial Analysts, which was held at Georgetown University in Washington D.C. on April 19 and 20, 2007, I had the opportunity to hear the views of Aswarth Damodaran, Ph. D. and Felicia C. Marston, Ph. D., professors of finance from New York University and the University of Virginia respectively, who have conducted empirical research on this subject. Dr. Damodaran and Dr. Marston supported CKM's 4.0 to 5.5 percent estimates during a panel discussion that provided both professors with the opportunity to explain their research on the equity risk premium and to answer questions from other financial analysts in attendance. Each of the panelists⁷ stated that they believed that a reasonable market risk premium fell between 4.0 percent and 5.0 percent when asked to provide estimates based on their research.

⁷ Other analysts taking part in the panel discussion included Stephen G. Hill, CRRA, Principal, Hill Associates and moderator Farris M. Maddox, Principal Financial Analyst, Virginia State Corporation Commission.

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- Q. If market risk premiums of 4.0 percent to 5.0 percent were used in your updated CAPM model what would the results be?
 - Using market risk premiums $(r_m r_f)$ of 4.0 percent to 5.0 percent in my updated CAPM model, using a proxy of water companies, produces the following expected returns (k):

Water Company Sample using 4.0 percent

$$k = r_f + [\beta (r_m - r_f)]$$

$$k = 2.08\% + [0.75 (4.0\%)]$$

$$k = 5.08\%$$

Water Company Sample using 5.0 percent

$$k = r_f + [\beta (r_m - r_f)]$$

$$k = 2.08\% + [0.75(5.0\%)]$$

$$k = 5.83\%$$

As can be seen above, my CAPM model, using a water company sample average beta (ß) of 0.75 and the yield on a 5-year Treasury instrument of 2.08 percent for the risk free rate of return (r_f), produces an expected return (k) of 5.08 percent to 5.83 percent. My LDC sample, using an average beta of 0.66, produces expected returns of 4.72 percent to 5.38 percent. All of which makes my recommended 9.00 percent cost of common equity appear to be both reasonable and attractive to investors.

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- Do you have any data that supports a 4.00 percent to 5.0 percent equity Q. risk premium during the market crises which unfolded in September of 2008?
 - Yes. In September 2008 Dr. Damodaran, who I noted earlier in my testimony, presented a paper titled Equity Risk Premium (ERP): Determinants, Estimation and Implications, which contained an October update that presented data on the swings in implied equity risk premium that occurred between September 12, 2008 and October 16, 2008. During that time frame, implied equity risk premiums ranged from 4.20 percent to 6.39 percent. The 5.30 percent mean average of that range is 15 basis points lower than the 5.45 percent average of my updated market risk premium of 4.50 percent and 6.40 percent using both geometric and arithmetic means respectively. In February, 2011 Dr. Damodaran updated the data published in his paper (Exhibit 3). Based on the information contained in his update, I believe that the market risk premiums used in my CAPM analysis are still reasonable.
- Q. Please respond to Mr. Bourasssa's argument that your overall CAPM results are below the current yields on Baa/BBB debt instruments.
 - I am not recommending that the Commission adopt my CAPM results, but I am not recommending that the Commission ignore my CAPM results either. In fact, the 5.93 percent average produced by my updated CAPM analysis (Surrebuttal Schedule WAR-1, Page 3) is 15 basis points higher

than the current 5.78 percent yield on Baa/BBB utility bonds (Attachment F). What I am recommending is a cost of common equity of 9.00 percent which is 322 to 367 basis points over the most recent yields of 5.78 percent to 5.33 percent for Baa/BBB-rated and A-rated utility bonds respectively (Attachment F). The results of my CAPM analyses (using both arithmetic and geometric means) are simply reflecting the current environment of low interest rates which cannot be ignored. From the perspective that public utilities have traditionally been viewed as safe investments, and all things being equal, it is not reasonable to believe that their costs of equity capital should be at the 10.20 percent level advocated by Mr. Bourassa.

Q. Isn't it also true that common shareholders bear a higher risk than bond holders and expect a higher return than the yields of utility debt instruments?

A. Yes. I do not disagree on this point. However, the question is how much more of a risk premium is merited for a low risk regulated monopoly such as GWC, particularly at a time when interest rates are still at historic lows.

- Q. Has the ACC ever adopted a risk premium adjustment for small sized utilities?
- A. Not in any cases that I am aware of.

Capital Structure

- Q. Please respond to Mr. Bourasa's criticisim of your decision to recommend a hypothetical capital structure for GWC.
- A. Mr. Bourassa seems to believe that my decision to recommend a hypothetical capital structure in a given case is limited to what I have recommended in other cases that I have testified on. The fact is that I make decisions on a case by case basis and in this case I believe that a hypothetical capital structure one that is more in line with the companies included in my water and LDC sample is appropriate.
- Q. Was your decision to recommend a hypothetical capital structure influenced by the fact that GWC's long-term debt is comprised of a shareholder loan, as opposed to a bond issuance or a loan from a financial institution?
- A. Yes. Typically I have avoided recommending hypothetical capital structures in cases where the investor owned utility had debt comprised of bond issuances or loans with third-party financial institutions as in the Litchfield Park Service Company case cited by Mr. Bourassa. However, in this case, where GWC's debt is a shareholder loan which I consider to be a less than arms length transaction, I believe that a hypothetical capital structure makes more sense given the fact that the level of financial risk faced by GWC is lower than what it would be if the Company faced the

financial institution such as a bank.

possibility of defaulting on money owed to bondholders or a third party

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structure in this case is confiscatory and that you are only recommending it to obtain the lowest possible rate of return as Mr. Bourassa has charged?

No. One of the principal reasons for utility regulation is to emulate what

Do you believe that your decision to recommend a hypothetical capital

would happen if a natural monopoly, such as GWC, had to face competitive market pressures which would force them to operate at the least possible cost. This includes the cost of capital that results from an optimal capital structure. In this case, I am simply recommending a more balanced capital structure that is in line with the capital structures of the water companies and LDC's in my sample. More to the point, I believe I am recommending a capital structure that a prudent chief financial officer — one that is operating a competitive business entity — would most likely opt for in order to reduce his or her firm's overall cost of capital and also benefit from the tax advantages that are associated with lower cost debt financing.

Cash Flow

- Q. Would GWC have adequate cash flow to cover the company's debt service obligations, assuming that your 6.13 percent recommended cost of debt is adopted, at RUCO's recommended level of required revenue?
- A. Yes. GWC would have \$321,508 in available cash flow (Operating Income + Depreciation Expense = \$137,790 + \$183,719 = \$321,508) to cover a projected annual debt service of \$37,230 (Interest Expense + Principal Repayment = \$23,409 + \$13,821 = \$37,230). Using the same type of financial analysis that the Commission has relied on for approving utility financing applications, RUCO's recommended level of operating revenue would provide GWC with the following times interest earned ("TIER") and debt service coverage ratios ("DSC"):

(1) Operating Income(2) Depreciation and Amortization(3) Income Tax Expense	\$ 137,790 183,719 42,716
(4) Interest Expense(5) Repayment of Principal	\$ 23,409 13,821
(6) TIER (Interest Coverage) (7) [(1) + (3)] ÷ (4)	7.71
(8) DSC (9) [(1) + (2) + (3)] ÷ [(4) + (5)]	9.78

The above calculation uses operating income information exhibited in RUCO witness Timothy J. Coley's Surrebuttal Schedule TJC-8 and uses twelve months of interest and principal payments, for the 2012 operating

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period, based on RUCO's recommended 6.13 percent rate of interest. The interest and principal payments assume a restructured shareholder loan with a remaining balance of \$471.0738 to be repaid over seventeen vears.

- Please explain what the TIER of 7.71 and the DSC of 9.78 represents. Q.
- Α. A TIER that is greater than 1.00 means that pre-tax operating income is greater than interest expense. In this case, RUCO's recommended pretax operating income of \$180,506 (Operating Income + Income Tax Expense = \$137.790 + \$42.716 = \$180.506) is approximately 7.71 times greater than interest expense of \$23,409.

DSC represents the number of times internally generated cash will cover required interest and principal payments on short-term and long-term debt. A DSC greater than 1.00 indicates that operating cash flow is sufficient to cover debt service obligations. A DSC of 9.78 indicates that GWC would clearly have adequate cash to meet its debt service obligation under RUCO's recommended 6.13 percent cost of debt.

- How much would GWC save in annual debt service if the Commission Q. were to adopt your recommended 6.13 percent cost of debt?
- GWC's annual debt service would be reduced from the current annual A. amount of \$54,923 (Monthly Payment x 12 months = \$4,576.90 x 12 =

⁸ The remaining principal balance on the existing shareholder loan assuming that new rates go into effect on October 1, 2011.

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<u>\$37,230</u>). This would result in an annual savings of \$17,693 (\$54,923 -

Yes. Under the scenario described above, GWC would have \$284,279 in

available cash after covering its annual debt service of \$37,230 (Operating

Income + Depreciation Expense - Interest Expense - Principal Repayment

Company's directors elected to pay out cash dividends totaling \$90,000,

as they did during the Test Year, they would still have \$194,279 in cash

available for other purposes (Cash Available After Debt Service Payment -

If the

= \$137,790 + \$183,719 - \$23,409 - \$13,821 = \$284,279).

\$54,923) to \$37,230 (Monthly Payment x 12 months = $\$3,723.04 \times 12 = 100$

- 3
- \$37,230 = <u>\$17,693</u>) for the Company.
- 4
- Would GWC have cash available to pay dividends if its board of directors made the decision to declare one?
- 7

Α.

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Cost of Debt

than that.

17 Q. Have Mr. Bourassa's rebuttal arguments caused you to revise your

Declared Dividend Payment = \$284,279 - \$90,000 = \$194,279).

- recommendation for a 6.13 percent hypothetical cost of debt?
- 19 A. No. Mr. Bourassa puts up a strenuous argument for GWC's 8.50 percent
- 20 rate of interest and takes the position that third party lenders would
- 21 probably not loan money to the Company at a rate of interest that is lower
- 22
- 23

- 1 Q. What is your response to Mr. Bourassa's position?
 - A. My position has not changed. A prudent money manager would take advantage of lower prevailing interest rates and refinance or restructure existing higher cost debt. In this case the current 8.50 percent rate of interest was decided on by the same GWC shareholders who are collecting the annual interest expense as opposed to a third-party financial institution.
- 9 Q. What is the current yield on Baa/BBB-rated utility bonds?
- 10 A. As noted earlier in my testimony, as of May 11, 2011, the yield on
 11 Baa/BBB-rated utility bonds is 5.78 percent (Attachment F). This is 272
 12 basis points lower than GWC's 8.50 percent cost of debt.
 - Q. Have you revised your recommended 6.13 percent cost of debt given the fact that the yields on Baa/BBB utility bonds are lower than what they were when you filed your direct testimony?
 - A. No. Despite the fact that the current 5.78 percent yield on Baa/BBB utility bonds has fallen 30 basis points, I am still recommending a 6.13 percent hypothetical cost of debt for GWC.

DCF Analysis

- Q. Please comment on Mr. Bourassa's position that the results of your DCF analysis should be rejected by the Commission because of the method that you used to determine the internal growth rates in your DCF model.
- A. The method that I have used to determine internal sustainable growth in the DCF model is identical to the DCF analysis performed by ACC Staff witness Stephen Hill, whose cost of equity recommendation was adopted by the Commission in a prior Southwest Gas proceeding that I cited in my direct testimony. The method is also consistent with the DCF analysis that I performed in a prior Gold Canyon Sewer Company proceeding in which the Commission adopted my recommended cost of capital. I am not aware of any proceeding before the ACC in which Mr. Bourassa's recommended costs of capital or the methods by which he arrived at those recommendations were adopted by the Commission.
- Q. Does your silence on any of the issues or positions addressed in the rebuttal testimony of the Mr. Bourassa or any of the Company's other witnesses constitute acceptance?
- A. No, it does not.
- Q. Does this conclude your surrebuttal testimony on GWC?
- A. Yes, it does.

EXHIBIT 1





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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

WELM

MAY 10, 2011

Utilities

Utility stocks are coveted by conservative investors for their high dividend payments and the companies' fairly stable cash flows. The downside is that investors tend to move out of them into hotter sectors when the economic outlook improves. That can make their performance somewhat choppy.



"You ultimately have to trust in your preparation and commit to making your move," says Carl Kirst, an analyst at the BMO Capital Markets Corp. arm of BMO Financial Group, who uses that philosophy whether he's out rock climbing or making stock calls. It not only has saved the 40-year-old Mr. Kirst's life on some treacherous climbs, but also helped him grab the top spot in the utilities sector for 2010 in the Best on the Street survey.

One of Mr. Kirst's top picks last year was a buy rating on **Questar** Corp., initiated in October 2009. The company, which focuses on natural gas, said in April 2010 that it would split its utility from its exploration-and-production business. Questar shares shot up after the announcement. "We essentially kept a buy on the stock until the company did in fact split," Mr. Kirst says, downgrading the stock to hold in mid-August and scoring a 29% return for investors who followed his timing. The stock returned 34% for the full year.

Mr. Kirst's best pick last year isn't a utility but generates the bulk of its profits from stable fees for pipelines transporting natural gas. His full-year buy rating on El Paso Corp. brought a 40% return. Mr. Kirst put a buy rating on El Paso in late 2009, near the stock's bottom. He was optimistic because "everything that could go wrong was already priced into the stock." He still rates the stock a buy, and believes it could rise at least 15% over the next 12 to 18 months as the company continues to expand its pipeline business, sheds some noncore assets and cuts its debt.

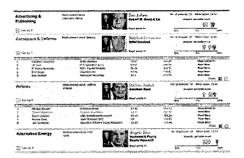
Journal Report

Read the complete Best on the Street report .

See the Rankings

While closely evaluating risks helped Mr. Kirst make some timely bets, exercising too much caution had its pitfalls. He missed out on one big mover in the utility sector in 2010: **National Fuel Gas** Co.

National Fuel Gas's stock, which returned 34% in 2010, rallied after the company announced last September that it was seeking a partner for its assets in the Marcellus shale, a prolific gasproduction area in Pennsylvania. The announcement came earlier than Mr. Kirst expected and got investors excited. He



Master Stock Pickers: See profiles and picks from the top analysts and questionnaires from other ranked stock pickers.

Firm by Firm: Overall rankings

missed out on the gains with his hold rating, which he maintains because it isn't clear what the terms of any partnership would be.

Looking ahead, Mr. Kirst says the most interesting trend in the natural-gas industry is the rapid development of liquefied natural gas for export. Just a few years ago, the U.S. was searching for LNG to import, but now utilities and other companies involved in production may be close to exporting it on a large scale, thanks to onshore reserves in shale-rock formations, declining costs and potential support from regulators, Mr. Kirst says.

Southern Union Co. is his top pick for investors looking to invest in the increasing likelihood for LNG exports, he says.

-Naureen S. Malik

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EXHIBIT 2

Completely

Completely

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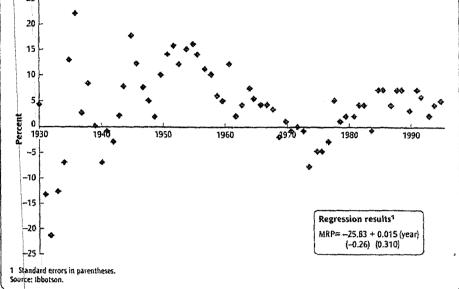
WALUATION MEASURING AND MANAGING THE VALUE OF COMPANIES

THIRD EDITION

McKinsey & Company, Inc.

Tom Copeland • Tim Koller • Jack Murrin

Exhibit 10.5 Five-Year Rolling Average of Market Risk Premia



Geometric versus arithmetic average Let's turn to the question of geometric versus arithmetic average rates of return. An arithmetic average of rates of return is the simple average of the single period rates of return. Suppose you buy a share of a non-dividend-paying stock for \$50. After one year the stock is worth \$100. After two years the stock falls to \$50 once again. The first period return is 100 percent; the second period return is -50 percent. The arithmetic average return is 25 percent—100 percent—50 percent divided by 2. The geometric average is the compound rate of return that equates the beginning and ending value, zero in our example.

What can we infer from these data? If we are willing to make the strong assumption that each return is an independent observation from a stationary underlying probability distribution, then we can infer that four equally likely return paths actually exist: 100 percent followed by 100 percent, 100 percent followed by -50 percent, -50 percent followed by 100 percent, and -50 percent followed by -50 percent. These possibilities are illustrated in Exhibit 10.6. The shaded area represents what we have actually observed, and the remainder of the binomial tree is what we have inferred by assuming independence.

The difference between the arithmetic and geometric averages is that the former infers expected returns by assuming independence, and the latter treats the observed historical path as the single best estimate of the

mia



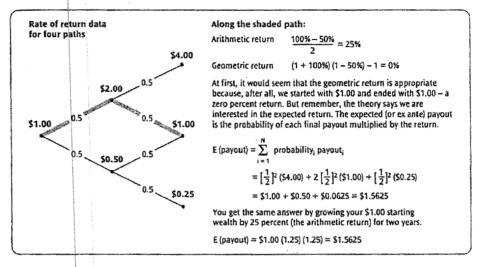


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Exhibit 10.6 Arithmetic versus Geometric Return



future. If you believe that it is proper to apply equal weighting to all branches in the binomial tree, and if your starting position is \$50, then your expected wealth is as follows:

$$1/4$$
 (\$200) + $1/2$ (\$50) + $1/4$ (\$12.50) = \$78.125

Exactly the same value can be obtained by computing the arithmetic average return and applying it to the starting wealth as follows:

$$$50 (1.25) (1.25) = $78.125$$

The arithmetic average is the best estimate of future expected returns because all possible paths are given equal weighting. The single geometric average return is 0 percent, but this is the historical return along a single path that was realized by chance. Although the geometric return is the correct measure of historical performance, it is not forward looking.

The arithmetic return is always higher than the geometric return. The difference between them becomes greater as the variance of returns increases. Also, the arithmetic average depends on the interval chosen. For example, an average of monthly returns will be higher than an average of annual returns. The geometric average, being a single estimate for the entire time interval, is the same regardless of the interval chosen.

Exhibit 10.7 shows illustrative returns during 10 periods, and their arithmetic and geometric average during various intervals. The geometric average is independent of the time interval that is chosen for averaging, but the arithmetic average declines as a function of the time interval.

Exhibit 10.7 The Interval Effect

Percent						
	Year	Return		thmetic average	Geometric average	
	1	5	10 one-year intervals	4.70	4.17	
	2	-10	5 two-year intervals	4.51	4.17	
1	3	8	2 five-year intervals	4.19	4.17	
	4	16	1 ten-year interval	4.17	4.17	
	5	6				
	6	-10				
	7	20				
	8	4				
	9	18				
	10	2				

Exhibit 10.8 shows the market risk premium for U.S. large capitalization stocks using the arithmetic mean for different return periods. For example, for the three-year periodicity, we calculated the three-year returns for 24 periods and then took the arithmetic average of the three-year returns (annualized to one year). The results show that the estimated arithmetic average declines as you average over longer intervals. There is no guidance or intuition that would lead us to conclude that the CAPM, a one-period model, is necessarily a one-year model. Note that the arithmetic risk premium, based on two-year intervals, is a full one percent less than the premium based on one-year intervals. Given the large gap between one- and two-year intervals compared with the gap between two years and all other intervals, we chose to base our market risk premium estimate on the two-year interval.

Our choice of a two-year or greater interval is supported by evidence that historical returns are not independent draws from a stationary distribution. Empirical research by Fama and French (1988), Lo and MacKinlay (1988), and Poterba and Summers (1988)¹⁰ indicates that a significant long-term negative

Exhibit 10.8 Arithmetic Average for Various Intervals

	e company stocks gover	Long-term nment bonds	Market risk premium
Arithmetic mean of 1-year returns	13.2	5.7	7.5
Arithmetic mean of 2-year returns	11.9	5.4	6.5
Arithmetic mean of 3-year returns	11.6	5.3	6.3
Arithmetic mean of 4-year returns	11.4	5.3	6.1
Geometric mean	11.2	5.3	5.9

capitalization For example, rns for 24 pearns (annualnetic average ance or intuiod model, is mium, based um based on 'ear intervals als, we chose val.

evidence that distribution. y (1988), and erm negative

Market risk

6.5 6.3

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5.9

autocorrelation exists in stock returns. The implication is that the true market risk premium lies between the arithmetic and geometric averages.

Survivorship bias Brown, Goetzmann, and Ross first raised survivorship bias as an issue (1995), claiming that survival imparts a bias to ex post returns.11 If the market risk premium were zero, a substantial upward bias would be imparted on markets that survive over a century without going under. Jorion and Goetzmann (1999) have attempted to estimate the survivorship bias by collecting monthly rate of return data from 1921 to 1996 for 39 stock market indices. 12 If one looks at geometric returns, the United States outperformed all others during the twentieth century, averaging 6.9 percent in nominal terms annually, or 4.3 percent in real terms (deflating by the wholesale price index) between January 1926 and December 1996. Of the group of 24 markets that existed in 1931, only seven experienced no interruption in trading (the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, and Switzerland), seven suspended trading for less than a year, and the remaining 10 suffered long-term closure. The breaks were not favorable events. Over World War II the Japanese market fell 95 percent in real terms, and the German market fell 84 percent.

It is unlikely that the U.S. market index will do as well over the next century as it has in the past, so we adjust downward the historical arithmetic average market risk premium. Using the tables in Jorion and Goetzmann, we find that between 1926 and 1996, the U.S. arithmetic annual return exceeded the median return on a set of 11 countries with continuous histories dating to the 1920s by 1.9 percent in real terms, or 1.4 percent in nominal terms. If we subtract a 1½ percent to 2 percent survivorship bias from the long-term arithmetic average of 6.5 percent, we conclude that the market risk premium should be in the $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent to 5 percent range.

Ex ante estimates of the market risk premium An alternative to the historically estimated market risk premium is an ex ante estimate, one based on the current value of the share market relative to projections of earnings or cash flows. One approach estimates the expected rate of return on the market portfolio, $E(r_m)$, by adding the analysts' consensus estimate of

10 E. Fama and K. French, "Dividend Yields and Expected Stock Returns," Journal of Financial Economics (October 1988), pp. 3-26; A. Lo and C. MacKinlay, "Stock Prices Do Not Follow Random Walks: Evidence from a Simple Specification Test," Review of Financial Studies (1988), pp. 41-66; J. Poterba and L. Summers, "Mean Reversion in Stock Prices," Journal of Financial Economics (October 1988), pp. 27-60.

11 S. Brown, W. Goetzmann, and S. Ross, "Survivorship Bias," Journal of Finance (July 1995),

pp. 853-873.

¹²P. Jorion and W. Goetzmann, "Global Stock Markets in the Twentieth Century," Working Paper (New Haven, CT: Yale School of Management, 1999).

EXHIBIT 3

Equity Risk Premiums (ERP): Determinants, Estimation and Implications – The 2011 Edition

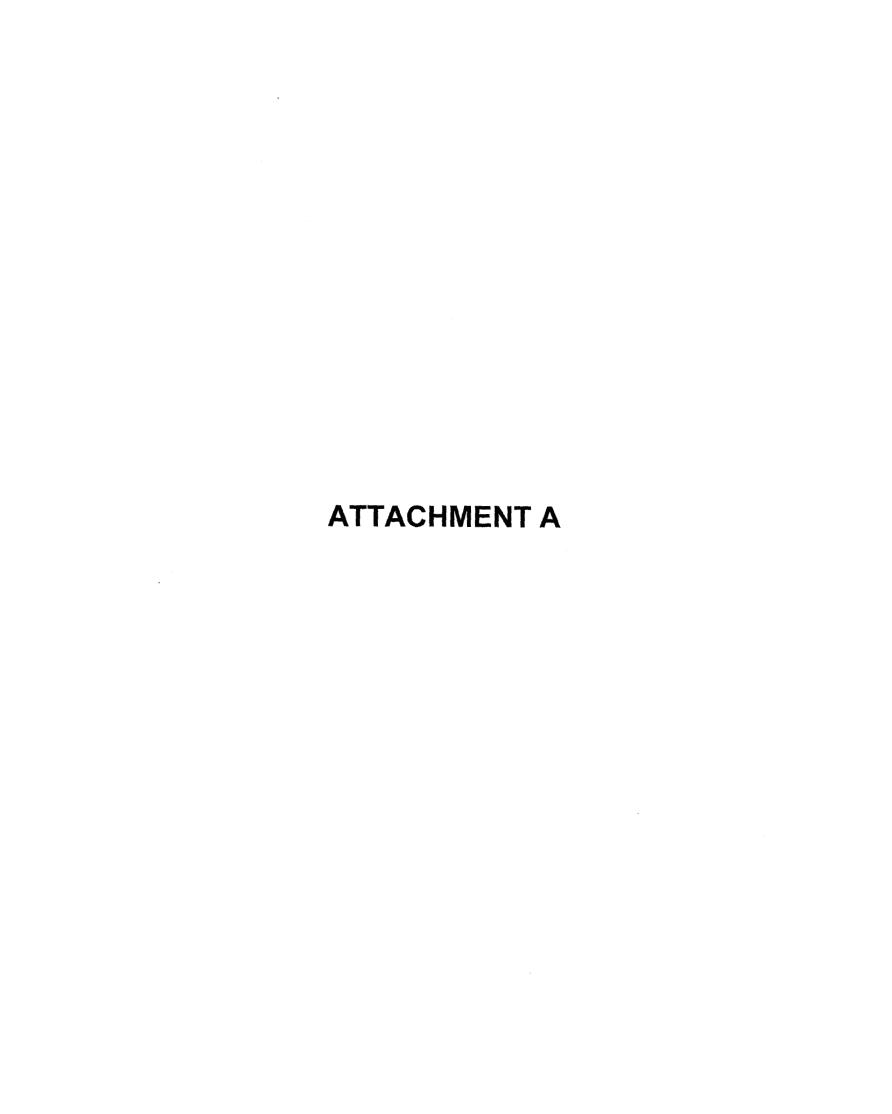
Updated: February 2011

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Appendix 5: Year-end Implied Equity Risk Premiums: 1961-2010

Year	S&P 500	Earnings	Dividends	T.Bond Rate	Estimated Growth	Implied Premium
1961	71.55	3.37	2.04	2.35%	2.41%	2.92%
1962	63.1	3.67	2.15	3.85%	4.05%	3.56%
1963	75.02	4.13	2.35	4.14%	4.96%	3.38%
1964	84.75	4.76	2.58	4.21%	5.13%	3.31%
1965	92.43	5.30	2.83	4.65%	5.46%	3.32%
1966	80.33	5.41	2.88	4.64%	4.19%	3.68%
1967	96.47	5.46	2.98	5.70%	5.25%	3.20%
1968	103.86	5.72	3.04	6.16%	5.32%	3.00%
1969	92.06	6.10	3.24	7.88%	7.55%	3.74%
1970	92.15	5.51	3.19	6.50%	4.78%	3.41%
1971	102.09	5.57	3.16	5.89%	4.57%	3.09%
1972	118.05	6.17	3.19	6.41%	5.21%	2.72%
1973	97.55	7.96	3.61	6.90%	8.30%	4.30%
1974	68.56	9.35	3.72	7.40%	6.42%	5.59%
1975	90.19	7.71	3.73	7.76%	5.99%	4.13%
1976	107.46	9.75	4.22	6.81%	8.19%	4.55%
1977	95.1	10.87 4.86 11.64 5.18		7.78%	9.52%	5.92%
1978	96.11	11.64 5.18 14.55 5.97		9.15%	8.48%	5.72%
1979	107.94	14.55 5.97 14.99 6.44		10.33%	11.70%	6.45%
1980	135.76	5 14.99 6.44		12.43%	11.01%	5.03%
1981	122.55	15.18	6.83	13.98%	11.42%	5.73%
1982	140.64	13.82	6.93	10.47%	7.96%	4.90%
1983	164.93	13.29	7.12	11.80%	9.09%	4.31%
1984	167.24	16.84	7.83	11.51%	11.02%	5.11%
1985	211.28	15.68	8.20	8.99%	6.75%	3.84%
1986	242.17	14.43	8.19	7.22%	6.96%	3.58%
1987	247.08	16.04	9.17	8.86%	8.58%	3.99%
1988	277.72	24.12	10.22	9.14%	7.67%	3.77%
1989	353.4	24.32	11.73	7.93%	7.46%	3.51%
1990	330.22	22.65	12.35	8.07%	7.19%	3.89%
1991	417.09	19.30	12.97	6.70%	7.81%	3.48%
1992	435.71	20.87	12.64	6.68%	9.83%	3.55%
1993	466.45	26.90	12.69	5.79%	8.00%	3.17%
1994	459.27	31.75	13.36	7.82%	7.17%	3.55%
1995	615.93	37.70	14.17	5.57%	6.50%	3.29%
1996	740.74	40.63	14.89	6.41%	7.92%	3.20%
1997	970.43	44.09	15.52	5.74%	8.00%	2.73%
1998	1229.23	44.27	16.20	4.65%	7.20%	2.26%
1999	1469.25	51.68	16.71	6.44%	12.50%	2.05%

2000	1320.28	56.13	16.27	5.11%	12.00%	2.87%
2001	1148.09	38.85	15.74	5.05%	10.30%	3.62%
2002	879.82	46.04	16.08	3.81%	8.00%	4.10%
2003	1111.91	54.69	17.88	4.25%	11.00%	3.69%
2004	1211.92	67.68	19.407	4.22%	8.50%	3.65%
2005	1248.29	76.45	22.38	4.39%	8.00%	4.08%
2006	1418.3	87.72	25.05	4.70%	12.50%	4.16%
2007	1468.36	82.54	27.73	4.02%	5.00%	4.37%
2008	903.25	65.39	28.05	2.21%	4.00%	6.43%
2009	1115.10	59.65	22.31	3.84%	7.20%	4.36%
2010	1257.64	83.66	23.12	3.29%	6.95%	5.20%



Water utility stocks have been met with some resistance since our January review. Indeed, all but a single issue covered in our Survey gave back some ground. And the exception advanced less than 10% in price. As a result, the group, as a whole, has slipped into the bottom half of the pack for Timeliness after residing in the top quartile last time around.

Wall Street's apprehension is not surprising, given that most of the companies reported disappointing earnings in the fourth-quarter. (Firstquarter results were not released as of the day of this report). Indeed, revenue growth, although healthy thanks to continued progress on the regulatory front, seemed to fall short of expectations. Earnings, meanwhile, were further frustrated by the increasing costs of doing business.

The group's growth prospects going forward are not overly impressive either. With the exception of American Water Works, not a single stock in this industry stands out for Timeliness or 3- to 5-year price appreciation potential. The companies here face stiff headwinds on the cost front, as many of the country's water systems are aging and increasing in the need for repairs and maintenance. Financial constraints are of further concern, with the financial moves that are likely to be made in order to maintain infrastructures dilutive to share-net growth.

Insatiable Thirst

As an essential part of life for all forms of life, demand for water is undeniable. As a result, the delivery of this liquid, which water utilities are responsible for, is nearly as vital. Indeed, water providers are responsible for the safe and timely delivery of water to millions of Americans every day. Demand for water ought to continue to grow along with the population, creating the most favorable landscape for companies operating in this area.

Favorable Backing

Although the services of most utilities reach across state lines nowadays, state regulatory boards have been put in place to maintain a balance of power between providers and customers. Among their main responsibilities is to review and rule on general rate case requests submitted by providers looking to recover costs. That being said, it is easy to recognize the importance that they play to utilities. Many boards have become far

	(Compo	site Sta	atistics	Wate	Utility Industry	
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	_ 	14-16
3691.8	3613.3	4137.7	4510	4785	5050	Revenues (\$mill)	5925
d168.8	372.0	399.6	490	535	490	Net Profit (\$mill)	750
NMF	NMF	38.2%	39.0%	39.0%	39.0%	Income Tax Rate	39.0%
NMF	NMF	1.5%	5.0%	7.0%	8.0%	AFUDC % to Net Profit	10.0%
51.1%	51.1%	52.3%	52.0%	52.0%	51.0%	Long-Term Debt Ratio	51.0%
48.9%	48.9%	47.7%	48.0%	Common Equity Ratio	49.0%		
13134.6	12795.2	13744.0	14300	14950	15475	Total Capital (\$mill)	16785
14542.8	14542.8	15611.0	17500	18250	18975	Net Plant (\$mill)	21500
.3%	4.4%	4.4%	5.0%	5.5%	6.0%	Return on Total Cap'l	8.0%
NMF	6.0%	6.5%	7.0%	7.5%	8.0%	Return on Shr. Equity	9.5%
NMF	6.0%	6.5%	7.0%	7.5%	8.0%	Return on Com Equity	9.5%
NMF	3.0%	2.2%	3.0%	3.0%	3.5%	Retained to Com Eq	4.5%
NMF	50%	67%	65%	62%	57%	All Div'ds to Net Prof	55%
NMF	20.7	19.3		D-146		Avg Ann'l P/E Ratio	21.0
NMF	1.25	1.29		Valu	gures are e Line	Relative P/E Ratio	1.40
2.2%	2.4%	3.5%		esti	nates	Avg Ann'l Div'd Yield	2.6%

INDUSTRY TIMELINESS: 54 (of 96)

more business friendly in recent years, auguring well for utilities.

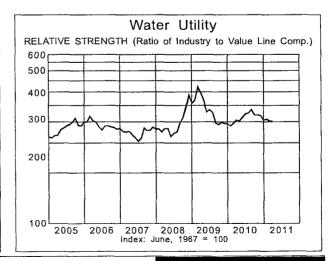
Deleterious Costs

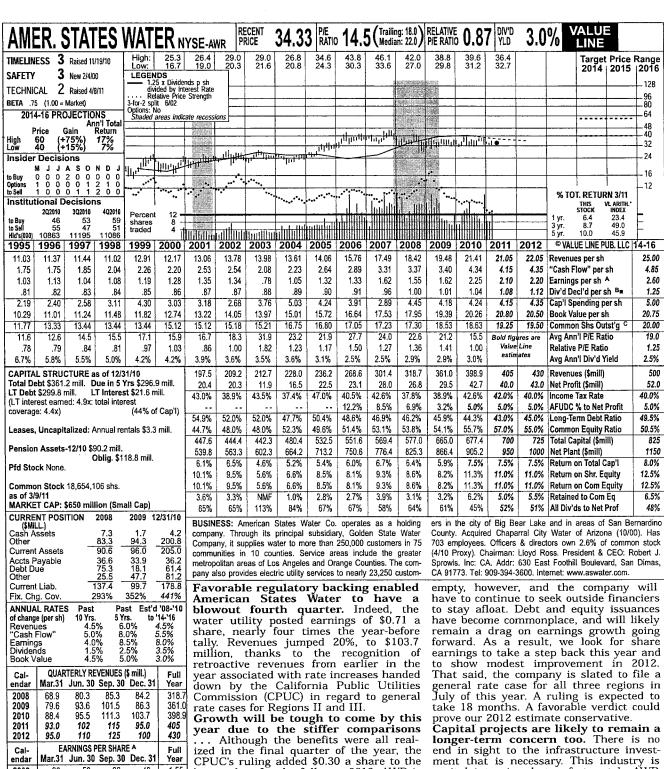
Despite a more favorable regulatory climate, providers still have troubles facing them. Infrastructures are decaying rapidly and, in many cases, need complete overhauls. The costs to make the repairs are exorbitant many operating in this space do not have the funds on hand to foot the bill. Indeed, most are strapped for cash and will have to look to outside financiers to keep up. Although consolidation trends present unique opportunities for those with the financial capabilities to throw their hat in the ring, such as Aqua Âmerica, others are just trying to stay afloat. Unfortunately, the financing costs to stay in business, whether it be additional share or debt offerings, will probably drown most and dilute shareholder gains moving ahead.

Conclusion

The bulk of the stock's in this group have lost any luster they had from a growth perspective. Although the share-price weakness makes for more attractive entry points, only American States Water stands out for appreciation potential. That said, the dividends of many help make for worthwhile total return appeal in some cases. Again American States Water, along with American Water Works, and newcomer SJW Corp., top the list on this account. (Readers can see more about SJW in the pages that follow). That said, we do think that there are better options out there for investors looking to add an income-producing stock to the portfolios. The average Electric Utility stock, for example generates better income. Plus, the financial constraints mentioned above sit in the back of our heads when it come to thinking about the payout down the road. Elsewhere Aqua America is an interesting issue. Its acquisition-friendly ways, especially its recent venture into the solar power arena, may interest more risk-tolerant investors. As always, we advise potential investors to take a more thorough look at the individual stocks before making any monetary commitments.

Andre J. Costanza





Cal-EARNINGS PER SHARE A Full Mar.31 Jun. 30 Sep. 30 Dec. 31 endar Year 2008 .30 1.55 .28 .64 1.62 2009 2010 .45 .47 62 .71 2.25 2.10 2011 .45 .55 .65 .45 2012 .58 .69 .46 2.20 QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS PAID B= Full Cal-Mar.31 Jun.30 Sep.30 Dec.31 endar 2007 .250 2008 .250 .250 .250 .250 1.00 2009 .250 250 250 260 1.01

260

.260

erating costs remain on the rise and are not likely to slow anytime soon, given that its water systems are growing older and

bottom line for the full-year 2010. AWR is

subject to regulatory rulings so the gain is

considered typical and not looked at as a

nonrecurring. But we do not expect a

... as well as the continued escalation of infrastructure costs. AWR's oprequire attention. Its pockets are all but end in sight to the infrastructure investment that is necessary. This industry is capital intensive, but unfortunately AWR is cash-strapped. As a result, the stock does not stand out for price appreciation potential for the coming six to 12 months or the 3 to 5 years ahead. The financial constraints lead to concerns about the company's dividend, which despite being above the average offering in our Survey, loses some luster when compared to other utilities.

Andre J. Costanza

April 22, 2011

(A) Primary earnings. Excludes nonrecurring gains/(losses): '04, 14¢; '05, 25¢; '06, 6¢; '08, (27¢); '10, (55¢). Next earnings report due early May. Quarterly egs. may not add due to

.260

260

.260

2010

2011

rounding.

(B) Dividends historically paid in early March, June, September, and December. • Divid reinvestment plan available.

1.04

similar occurrence this year.

(C) In millions, adjusted for split.

Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability B++ 85 Price Growth Persistence Earnings Predictability 85

CAL	IFC	RNI	A WA	YTER	NYSI	E-cwt	RE PF	CENT	36.3	P/E RATIO	18.	3 (Traili Media	ng: 20.1) an: 22.0)	RELATIVE P/E RATIO	1.1	2 DIV'D YLD	3.4	% V	ALUI LINE	=	
TIMELINI	ESS 4	Lowered	3/4/11	High: Low:	31.4 21.5	28.6 22.9	26.9 20.5	31.4 23.7	37.9 26.1	42.1 31.2	45.8 32.8	45.4 34.2	46.6 27.7	48.3 33.5	39.7 33.8	38.3 34.6				Price 2015	
SAFETY		Lowered		LEGEN	IDS														2014	2013	128
TECHNIC		3 Lowered	11/12/10	div · · · · Re	rided by In	nds p sh terest Rate e Strength															96
2014		OJECTIC	NS	2-for-1 sp Options: \	Yes	cate recess	ions														+80 +64
P	rice	Ai Gain	nn'i Total Return	- SALUE			5.12		-		, jul _i	ու հե		h							48
High !	55 (40	+50%) (10%)	14% 6%	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	0.1			ul ^l hin		1111	11111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	ייוויווייי	niliania	111) (I 🗨					 32
Insider	Decis		N D J	mit	++++++	րևայն	Malana	¹⁴ (1,,1910	,,,,												- 24
o Buy (100	0 0 0	•••••	*****																16
to Self	1 0 0	000	1 0 0				,,,,	··.,		*******	******		ii.	_{0.0}	*****			% TO	r. retuf		12
	2Q2010	Decisio: 3Q2010	4Q2018	Percen	i t 9 -						-1-				باباب	+			STOCK	/L ARITH.* INDEX 23.4	
to Buy to Sell	43 72	53 53	62 48	shares traded	6 - 3 -		- Norman		11111111111									1 yr. 3 yr.	2.1 7.2 -4.3	49.0 45.9	F
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13.17	14.48	15.48	14.76	15.96	16.16	16.26	17.33	16.37	17.18	17.44	16.20	17.76	19.80	21.64	22.10	21.75	21.00	Revenue	•		23.1
2.07	2.50 1.51	2.92 1.83	2.60	2.75 1.53	2.52 1.31	2.20	2.65 1.25	2.51 1.21	2.83 1.46	3.03 1.47	2.71	3.12 1.50	3.72 1.90	3.87 1.95	3.86 1.81	4.00 2.00	3.90 2.15	"Cash Fi	low" per		4.0 2.3
1.02	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.23	1.27	Div'd De	cl'd per s	hB∎	1.3
2.17 11.72	2.83 12.22	2.61 13.00	2.74	3.44 13.43	2.45 12.90	4.09 12.95	5.82 13.12	4.39 14.44	3.73 15.66	4.01 15.79	4.28 18.15	3.68 18.50	4.82 19.44	5.33 20.26	5.95 20.91	5.55 20.85	5.20 22,80		ending p lue per s		5.5 23.7
12.54	12.62		12.62	12.94	15.15	15.18	15.12	16.93	18.37	18.39	20.66	20.67	20.72	20.77	20.83	23.00	25.00		n Shs Ou		27.0
13.7	11.9		17.8	17.8	19.6	27.1	19.8	22.1	20.1	24.9	29.2	26.1	19.8	19.7	20.3		ures are Line		'I P/E Ra		20.
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CAPITA	L STRU	ICTURE (31/10		246.8	263.2	277.1	315.6	320.7	334.7	367.1	410.3	449.4	460.4	500	525	Revenue	es (\$miil)	E	63
Total De LT Debt		5.3 mill. I mill. I		Yrs \$43.9 st \$27.9 r		14.4	19.1	19.4	26.0	27.2	25.6	31.2	39.8 37.7%	40.6	37.7 39.5%	47.5 39.0%	52.0 39.0%	Net Prof			63 39.0
		ned: 3.4x;				39.4%	39.7%	39.9% 10.3%	39.6% 3.2%	42.4% 3.3%	37.4% 10.6%	8.3%	8.6%	7.6%	4.2%	10.0%	10.0%	income		Profit	10.0
•					ν)	50.3%	55.3%	50.2%	48.6%	48.3%	43.5%	42.9%	41.6%	47.1%	52.4%	50.0%	47.0%		rm Debt I		49.0
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Pfd Stoo	k Non	Э	_			624.3	697.0	759.5	800.3	862.7	941.5	1010.2	1112.4	1198.1	1294.3	1370	1350	Net Plan	t (\$mili)		162
		k 20,833,	303 shs.			5.3% 7.2%	5.9% 9.4%	5.6% 7.8%	6.1% 8.9%	6.3% 9.3%	5.2% 6.8%	5.9% 8.1%	7.1% 9.9%	6.5% 9.6%	5.5% 8.6%	6.5% 10.0%	6.5% 9.0%	1	on Total C on Shr. Ed	•	7.05 10.05
as of 2/2						7.2%	9.5%	7.9%	9.0%	9.3%	6.8%	8.1%	9.9%	9.6%	8.6%	10.0%	9.0%	Return o	n Com E	quity	10.0
CURRE		\$750 mil	llion (Sm 2008		12/31/10	NMF 119%	1.0% 90%	.7% 91%	2.1% 77%	2.1% 78%	1.0%	1.8% 77%	3.8%	3.8% 60%	3.0%	4.5% 57%	3.5% 61%	1	to Com Is to Net	•	4.0 59
(\$MIL Cash A	.L.)	311104	13.9	9.9	42.3			l	/ater Sen		<u> </u>					residenti					٠
Other Current		_	65.9 79.8	82.3 92.2	83.9 126.2	nonreg	ulated w	ater ser	vice to r	oughly 4	70,200	customer	s in 83	4%; in	dustrial,	4%. '10	reporte	d depred	ciation ra	te: 2.3	%. Ha
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of change Revenu	les	3.0)% 4	.5%	1.5%				er ut ter of							it. C' thoug					
"Cash i Earning	S		0% 6	.5%	1.0% 3.0%	ings	of \$0	.23 a	share	, well	belov	v the	year-	to (contin	ue se	eeking	g out	side	finan	icing
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endar 2008	Mar.3 72.9	1 Jun.30 105.6	Sep.30 131.7	Dec.31	410.3				nue. ´ added							ot re e finar					
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2010 2011	90.3 95.0	118.3 130	146.3 160	105.5 115	460.4 500	ther	e sho	uld r ransi	not be tion to	any	lagg: ree ve	ing ei ear ge	neral			ough i boon					
2012	100	135	170	120	525	rate	case	cycle	in_C	Califor	nia n	ow ir	ı the	up f	or the	e lack	of ea	arning	gs pov	ver i	n ou
Cal- endar	Mar.3	ARNINGS 1 Jun.30		RE ^) Dec.31	Full Year				or. In ht to							There espe					
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2009 2010	.12 .10		.94 .98	.31 .23	1.95	miss	sion re	ecentl	y appr	nany	to re	s rate	case e an			cash divid					
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2007	.290	.290	.290	.290	1.16	shar	e-net	adva	nce in	2011,	desp	ite th	e ris-	form	er ac	tion.	If gra	nted	share	holde	rap
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2011					1	fras	tructu		are		emely		pital-			Costai			<u> </u>		, 20. B+

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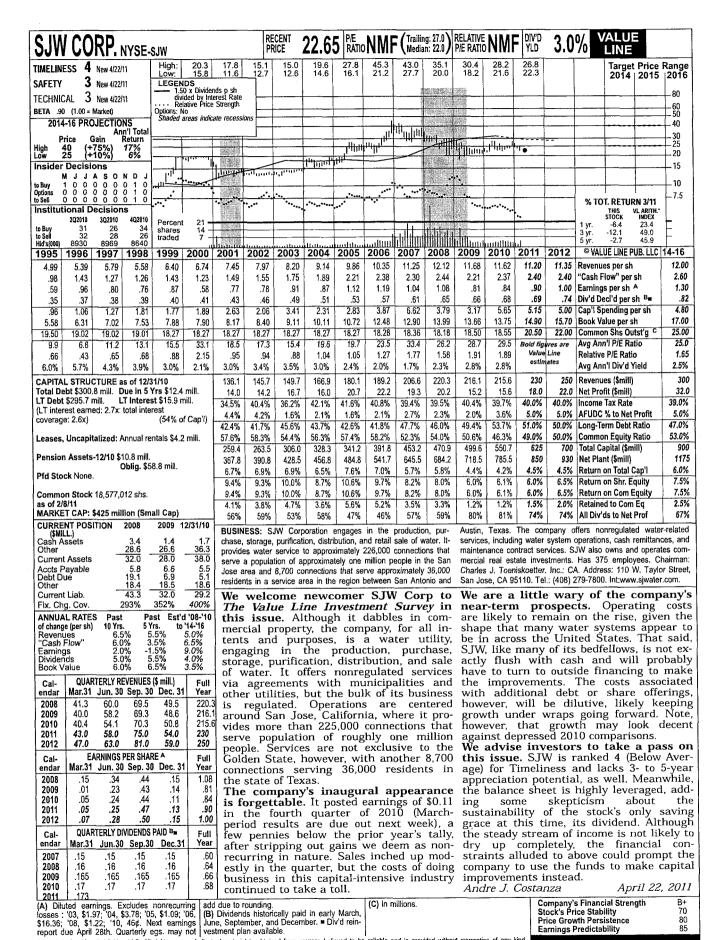
frastructures are (B) Dividends historically paid in early Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. ■ Div'd reinvestment plan available.

(A) Basic EPS. Excl. nonrecurring gain (loss): '00, (7¢); '01, 4¢; '02, 8¢. Next earnings report due April 28th.

(C) Incl. deferred charges. In '10: \$2.2 mill., \$0.11/sh.
(D) In millions, adjusted for split.
(E) Excludes non-reg. rev.

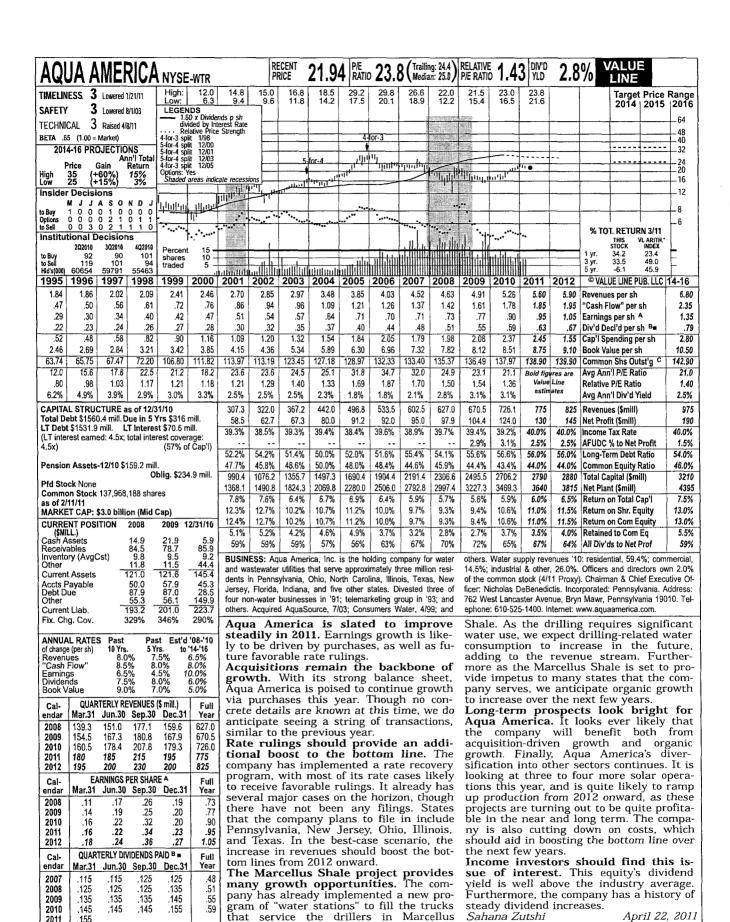
Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability Price Growth Persistence Earnings Predictability

B+ 90 70 85



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(A) Diluted egs. Excl. nonrec. gains (losses): '99, (11¢); '00, 2¢; '01, 2¢; '02, 5¢; '03, 4¢. Excl. gain from disc. operations: '96, 2¢. Earnings may not add due to rounding. Next earnings may not add due to rounding.

ings report due mid-May.

(B) Dividends historically paid in early March, June, Sept. & Dec. = Div'd. reinvestment plan available (5% discount).

(C) In millions, adjusted for stock splits.

 Company's Financial Strength
 B+

 Stock's Price Stability
 100

 Price Growth Persistence
 70

 Earnings Predictability
 100

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Stocks in the Natural Gas Utility Industry generally posted a good performance over the past few months. However, this run was less impressive when compared to the stock market rally of late. Consequently, this group remains ranked in the bottom half of our Industry spectrum.

Regardless, the companies herein have been operating amid tough market conditions in recent months. The weakness in the housing market continues to weigh on results. These utilities continue to work to offset these pressure via numerous business strategies. However, near-term prospects will likely continue to be uninspiring until the economic recovery is further along.

Macroeconomic Climate

There has been some good news on the economic front in recent months. Some positive economic reports suggest that the global economy is posting slow growth. However, there are still some areas of concern. Notably, the weakness in the housing market and tight credit environment continue to weigh on this sector. Thus, we expect usage to continue to be impacted by these economic factors for the time being.

Regulation

Rate cases are a key theme for companies in this industry. These utilities are regulated by state commissions that determine the return on equity these companies can achieve. As a result, any pending rate cases remain carefully watched by investors. A favorable ruling can lead to an jump in a stock's price, while an unfavorable ruling can have the opposite effect. The current rate environment is fairly quiet. However, there are a few notable cases pending. For example, WGL Holdings and Southwest Gas both have cases being reviewed by regulatory commissions. All told, we suggest investors pay close attention to the rate environment when evaluating these stocks.

Nonregulated Activities

Many of the members here continue to invest in nonregulated businesses. These often provide opportunties for utilities to diversify their operations and improve profitability. The fact that these businesses can provide upside to share net is noteworthy, since the return on equity is set by the regulatory state commissions (usually in the 10%-12% range) on the regulated operations.

•				•			
		Comp	osite S	tatistic	s: Natu	ral Gas Utility	
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		14-16
38528	44207	34909	42000	44500	47500	Revenues (\$mill)	54250
1562.4	1694.2	1677.6	1650	1725	1825	Net Profit (\$mill)	2175
33.9%	35.7%	33.8%	36.0%	36.0%	36.0%	Income Tax Rate	36.0%
4.1%	3.8%	4.8%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	Net Profit Margin	4.0%
50.4%	50.6%	49.9%	52.0%	52.0%	51.0%	Long-Term Debt Ratio	54.0%
49.5%	49.4%	50.1%	48.0%	48.0%	49.0%	Common Equity Ratio	46.0%
32263	32729	33974	34750	36250	37750	Total Capital (\$mill)	43000
33936	35342	37292	38500	40250	42250	Net Plant (\$mill)	50500
6.5%	6.8%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	5.0%	Return on Total Cap'l	5.0%
9.8%	10.5%	10.0%	10.5%	10.0%	10.0%	Return on Shr. Equity	10.0%
9.8%	10.5%	10.0%	10.5%	10.0%	10.0%	Return on Com Equity	10.0%
3.7%	4.3%	3.8%	4.5%	4.0%	3.5%	Retained to Com Eq	4.0%
62%	59%	61%	63%	61%	60%	All Div'ds to Net Prof	59%
16.6	13.9	12.8		Bold fir	ures are	Avg Ann'l P/E Ratio	13.0
.88.	.83	.88				Relative P/E Ratio	.85
3.7%	4.2%	4.1%	1	esu	Hates	Avg Ann'l Div'd Yield	4.6%
336%	358%	381%	375%	375%	375%	Fixed Charge Coverage	400%

INDUSTRY TIMELINESS: 68 (of 97)

Looking ahead, nonregulated ventures will likely continue to become a more important theme for this sector over the coming years, given their potential to generate higher profits.

Recent Developments

There has been some news of consolidation in this industry since our last review. Nicor made headlines recently after it agreed to be purchased by AGL Resources for \$2.4 billion. The merger would create one of the largest natural gas distributors in the United States. The deal is expected to close in the second half of 2011. We would not be surprised to see other acquisitions in this sector in the not-so-distant future, given the improving economic climate. Another notable development is the increasing interest in "green" initiatives by natural gas utilities. State governments have increasingly been offering energy-efficiency programs in an effort to help these companies adapt to industry trends and to promote conservation. Consequently, numerous companies have been investing in "green" energy. For example, New Jersey Resources has been pushing forward with its solar initiative.

Weather

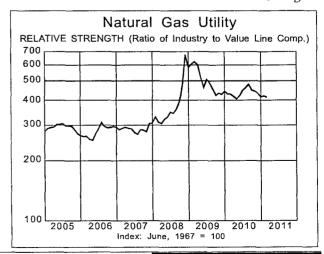
Weather remains another important factor to consider when looking at this group. Unseasonably warm or cold weather can have a notable impact on results as well as on natural gas prices. A particularly cold winter this year has helped results for many of the players in this group. However, weak natural gas prices widely offset the majority of the gains in usage.

Conclusion

Momentum investors can probably find better options in a different industry group. Indeed, this sector's nearterm prospects do not stand out. Total return potential 3to 5-year hence is also widely unattractive. Thus, we suggest patient investors look elsewhere.

The main appeal of this sector is its above-average dividend yield. The average yield is approximately 3.8%, which is about twice the Value Line median. Consequently, income-oriented investors may find some of the stocks in this group of interest. NiSource and AGL *Resources* have particularly attractive dividend yields.

Richard Gallagher

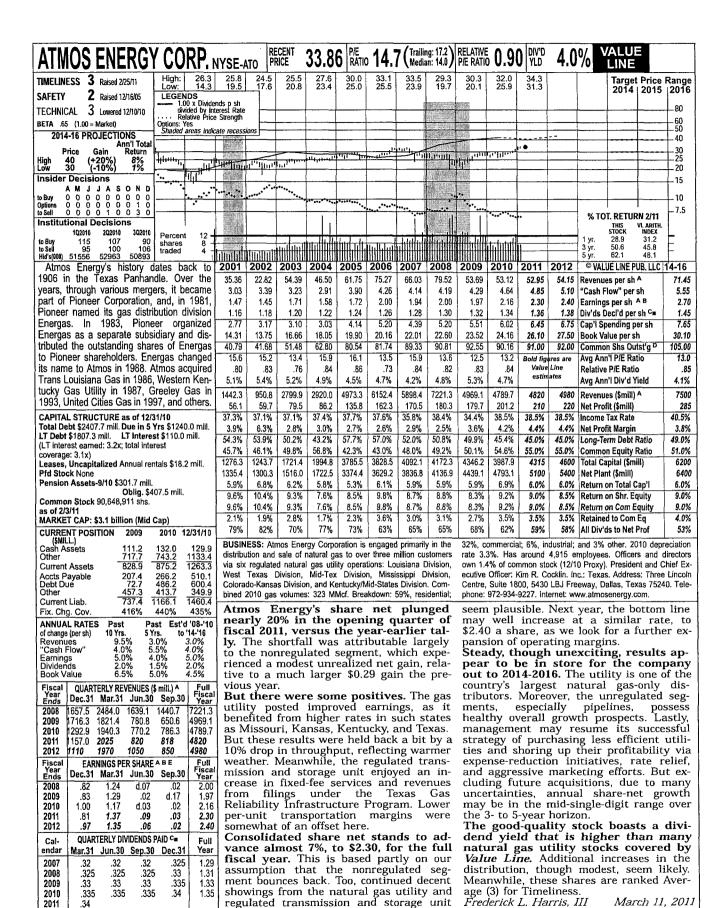


<u>agl</u>				ES NY		L	PF	CENT RICE	38.1	4 P/E RATIO	12.	9 (Traili Media		P/E RATI	0.7	9 DIV'D	4.7	%	ALUI LINE		
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ETA .75			2/11/11	Options: \	elative Prici Yes	e Strength															+80 -64
			ın'l Total		areas mun	cate recess	ions					11'11									48
igh 6	35 (-	-70%)	Return 18%					1111,.11	***************************************	111/11/11/11	نسل <u>اس،</u>	11,141,111	Harria III	4,000	ակմուր	1.0					32
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nstitut	1Q2019	Decision 202010	3Q2018		í t 18 -													1	STOCK	VL ARITH. INDEX	
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19.32	21.91	22.75	23.36	1	11.25	19.04	15.32	15.25	23.89	34.98	33.73	32.64 4.65	36.41	29.88 4.90	30.42 5.05	33.25	34.45 5.40		es per sh		37
2.33 1.33	2.49 1.37	2.42 1.37	2.65 1.41	1	2.86 1.29	3.31 1.50	3.39 1.82	3.47 2.08	3.29 2.28	4.20 2.48	4.50 2.72	2.72	4.68 2.71	2.88	3.00	5.20 3.15	3.30		low" per s per sh '		5. 3.
1.04	1.06 2.37	1.08	1.08		1.08	1.08	1.08 3.30	1.11	1.15 3.44	1.30	1.48 3.26	1.64 3.39	1.68	1.72 6.14	1.76 6.54	1.80 2.55	1.84		ecl'd per ending p		1. 5.
10.12	10.56	10.99	11.42	11.59	11.50	12.19	12.52	14.66	18.06	19.29	20.71	21.74	21.48	22.95	23.24	24.70	25.25	Book Va	lue per s	h P	30
55.02 12.6	55.70 13.8	56.60 14.7	57.30 13.9		54.00 13.6	55.10 14.6	56.70 12.5	64.50 12.5	76.70 13.1	77.70	77.70	76.40 14.7	76.90	77.54	78.00 12.9	78.20	78.40 ures are		n Shs Ou n'i P/E Ra		79 1
.84	.86	.85	.72	1.22	.88	.75	.68	.71	.69	.76	.73	.78	.74	.75	.79	Value	Line nates	Relative	P/E Ratio)	1
6.2%	5.6%	5.4% CTURE a	5.5%		6.2%	4.9%	4.7% 868.9	983.7	3.9%	3.7% 2718.0	4.0%	4.1% 2494.0	5.0% 2800.0	5.4% 2317.0	4.7% 2373.0	2600	2700		n'l Div'd Y es (\$mill)		4.
otal De	bt \$270	5.0 mill. C	Due in 5	Yrs \$732		82.3	103.0	132.4	153.0	193.0	212.0	211.0	207.6	222.0	234.0	245	260	Net Pro	fit (\$mill)		
		overage: (est \$109.0	rina,	40.7% 7.8%	36.0% 11.9%	35.9% 13.5%	37.0% 8.4%	37.7% 7.1%	37.8% 8.1%	37.6% 8.5%	40.5% 7.4%	35.2% 9.6%	35.9% 9.9%	35.0% 9.5%	35.0% 9.5%	1	Tax Rate fit Margin		35. 10.
				ntals \$95.	0 mill.	61.3%	58.3%	50.3%	54.0%	51.9%	50.2%	50.2%	50.3%	52.6%	48.0%	45.0%	44.0%	Long-Te	rm Debt	Ratio	35.
		s-12/10 \$		ıılı. Oblig. \$ 53	1.0 mill.	38.7% 1736.3	41.7% 1704.3	49.7% 1901.4	46.0% 3008.0	48.1% 3114.0	49.8% 3231.0	49.8% 3335.0	49.7% 3327.0	47.4% 3754.0	52.0% 3486.0	55.0% 3515	56.0% 3535		n Equity		65.
ofd Sto	ck None	•				2058.9	2194.2	2352.4	3178.0	3271.0 7.9%	3436.0 8.0%	3566.0	3816.0 7.4%	4146.0	4405.0 7.6%	4505 7.0%		Net Pla			5 8.
Commo		77,999,5	557 shs.			6.5% 12.3%	8.1% 14.5%	8.9% 14.0%	6.3%	12.9%	13.2%	12.7%	12.6%	12.5%	12.9%	12.5%	7.5% 12.5%	1	on Total C on Shr. E	•	12.
		\$3.0 billi	on (Mid	Can)		12.3%	14.5% 7.0%	14.0%	11.0% 5.6%	12.9%	13.2%	12.7% 5.3%	12.6% 5,1%	12.5% 5.3%	12.9%	12.5% 6.5%	12.5% 5.5%		on Com E d to Com		12. 6.
CURRE	NT POS		2008		12/31/10	65%	52%	53%	49%	52%	52%	58%	60%	57%	57%	55%	56%	1	ds to Net	•	5
(\$MIL Cash A Other	ssets		16 2026	26 1974	24 2138				urces Inc sidiaries						subsidiari Sold Uti						
Current		. –	2042	2000 237	2162 184	tanoog	a Gas, E	lizabeth	own Gas	and Virg	jinia Natu	ral Gas.	The util-	10/07.	Franklin	Resourc	es owns	5.1% of	commo	stock;	off./c
Accts P Debt Di Other			866 915	602 933	1032 1212	Tenne	ssee, Ne	w Jerse	2.3 millio y, Florida	, and M	aryland.	Engaged	in non-	Inc.: G	an 1.0% A. Addr.:	Ten Pea	chtree P	lace N.E	., Atlanta	GA 303	
Current		_	1983 416%	1772 472%	2428 475%	<u> </u>			arketing					<u> </u>	2: 404-58						+1-
Fix. Ch		S Past	P	ast Est'	d '08-'10				es sh compa						alrea nent, r						
of change Revenu	es	10 Yrs 6.0)% :	5.5%	'14-'16 3.0%				actors eases						inalize n the						
Cash I	s	6.5 9.0)% 4	4.5%	3.0% 4.5%	Gold	len Tr	iangl	e_proje	ect (di	scusse	ed bel	ow).	and	the fa	act th	at acc	quisiti	ons a	re a	qui
Dividen Book V		7.0	0% 0%	7.5% 5.5%	2.0% 5.5%				d exp /e ea:						to in . tak						
Cal- endar	QUA Mar.31	RTERLY RI Jun 30		6 (\$ mill.) Dec.31	Full Year				Gold artiall						unitie com j						r tl
2008	1012	444	539	805	2800	pois	ed to	add	consid	erably	y to t	he top	line	long	g teri	n. Ŏr	ne con	cern	is the	fact	th
2009 2010	995 1003	377 359	307 346	638 665	2317 2373				ew yea ompan						luctior It of t						
	1100 1200	365 390	360 380	775 730	2600 2700	The	expa	nsion	shoul	d aid	AGL	Reso	urces	rese	rves. '	The h	igh st	orage	levels	, rest	ıltii
Cal-	E	ARNINGS	PER SHA	RE B	Full	com	pany	has	custor also	filed	severa	ıl rat	e in-	pres	sure d	n the	profi	tab <u>i</u> lit	y of t	he st	ora
endar 2008	Mar.3'	.30	Sep.3 .28	0 Dec.31 .97	2.71				ne mo atural	_	_				pipeli iomic						
2009	1.55	.26	.16	.91	2.88	able	rate	case	histo	ry, we	e do 1	not fo	resee	dem	and,	and	string	gent	expen	se co	ntr
2010 2011	1.73 1.50	.17 .35	.29 . 30	1.00	3.00	are			at thi: olster					will	sures succe	ssfully	y navi	gate t	hese o	bsta	cles
2012	1.60	.40 RTERLY DI	.45		3.30	the	2014-	2016	time f	rame.				Inv	estors	s sho	uld t	ake	a <u>lo</u> o	k at	th
Cal- endar	Mar.3			0 Dec.3	Full Year	gro	wth	over	uld p the	next	few	year	s, as	yield	trally d is al	oove t	he inc	lustry	aver	age a	t th
2007 2008	.41 .42	.41 .42	.41 .42	.41 .42	1.64	wei	1. 20	10 w	as on olidati	e of	the n	nost a	active		e, and ncreas						
2009	.43	.43	.43	.43	1.72	dus	try. W	e exp	ect th	is tre	nd to	accel	erate	sour	ces a	ppear					
2010 2011	.44	.44	.44	.44	1.76	1 111 -			any co n tar						term <i>ana Z</i>				Mar	ch 11	, 20
A) Fisca	l year	ends Dec	ember 3	1st. Ende		.13; '01, \$	0.13; '03	, (\$0.07)	; '08, \$0.		availabl	e. (D) Ind	cludes int	angibles.		C	ompany's		ial Stren		В
	per 30th	prior to 2				rnings rep			early Ma		\$418 m (E) ln n		35/share				ock's Pri ice Grov				1

(A) Fiscal year ends December 31st. Ended September 30th prior to 2002.

(B) Dilluted earnings per share. Excl. nonrecurring gains (losses): '95, (\$0.33); '99, \$0.39; '00, June, Sept., and Dec. • Div'd reinvest. plan

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(A) Fiscal year ends Sept. 30th. (B) Diluted early March, June, Sept., and Dec. Div. reinvestment plan. Direct stock purchase plan outstanding.

(E) Otrs may not add due to change in shrs vestment plan. Direct stock purchase plan outstanding.

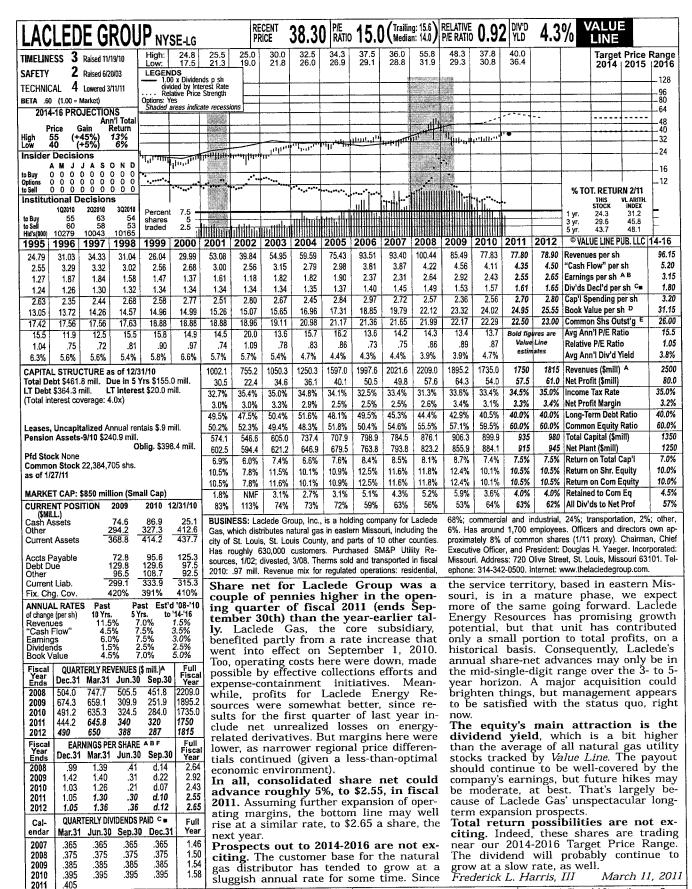
(E) Otrs may not add due to change in shrs vestment plan. Direct stock purchase plan outstanding.

(C) Dividends historically paid in (D) In millions.

Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability Price Growth Persistence B+ Earnings Predictability 90

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(A) Fiscal year ends Sept. 30th.
(B) Based on average shares outstanding thru.
'97, then diluted. Excludes nonrecuring loss: '06, 7¢. Excludes gain from discontinued oper-

ations: '08, 94¢. Next earnings report due late April. (C) Dividends historically paid in early January, April, July, and October. ■ Dividend reinvestment plan available. (D) Incl. deferred

Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability Price Growth Persistence 100 Earnings Predictability 80

to, 76. Excludes gain from discontinued open Tentivestherit pinal available. Or miscontinued open Tentivestherit pinal available. Or miscontinued open Tentivestherit pinal available. Or miscontinued open Tentivestherit pinal to obtain the property of the reliable and is provided without warranties of any kind. THE PUBLISHER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS OR OMISSIONS HEREIN. This publication is strictly for subscriber's own, non-commercial, internal use. No part of it may be reproduced, resold, stored or transmitted in any printed, electronic or other form, or used for generating or marketing any printed or electronic publication, service or product.

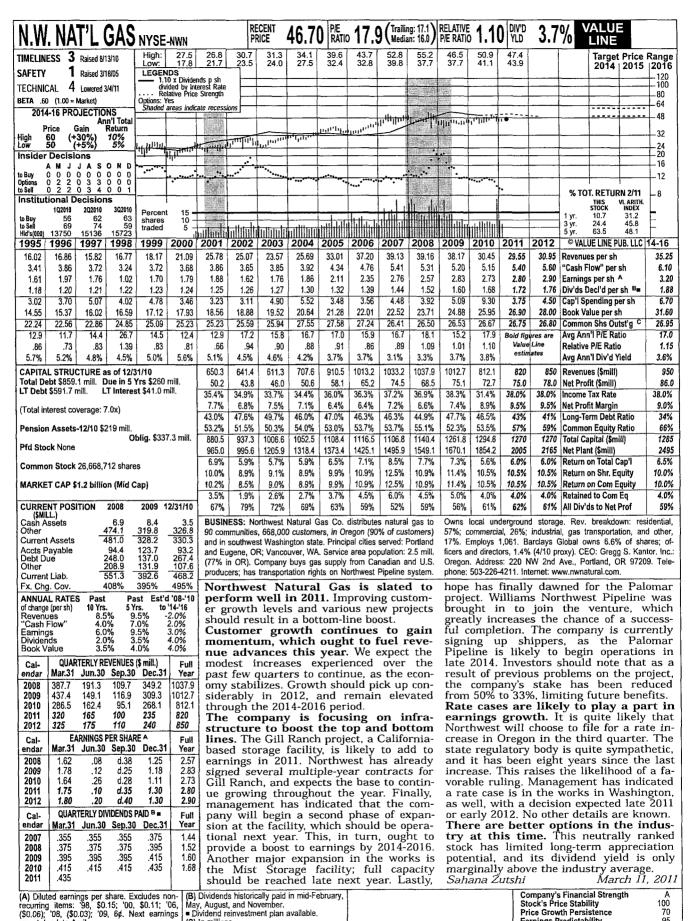
To subscribe call 1-800-833-0046.

NEW JE	rsey R	ES. N	IYSE-N	JR	PF	CENT RICE	41.73	P/E RATIO	15.	7 (Trailin	ng: 16.6 an: 15.0	RELAT P/E RA	TIO O	.96	OIV'D YLD	3.5	% [*]	ALUI LINE		
		High: Low:	19.8 16.1	21.7 16.6	22.4 16.2	26.4 20.0	29.7 24.3	32.9 27.1	35.4 27.7	37.6 30.3	41.1 24.6	42.4 30.6	4 44	1.1 3.5	44.1 40.2				Price 2015	
AFETY 1	Raised 9/15/06	LEGEN	NDS	nds p sh erest Rate											ļ			2014	2010	180
ECHNICAL 3 ETA .65 (1.00 = 1		3-for-2 sp	dative Price	erest Rate Strength							•									-60
2014-16 PRO	JECTIONS	3-for-2 sp Options:	lit 3/08								3-lor-2									50 40
Price G	Ann'i Total Sain Return	Shaded	areas indic	ate recess			141111111111111111111111111111111111111		1111111	11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1		1111"	1117111	-					-	⊥30
igh 50 (+) ow 40 (20%) 8% (-5%) 3%			711,111	لياتان	1111111111	111.11						_							²⁵ 20
nsider Decision	ons JASOND	1,111,11,11	H-HIII)	1.1									+	+						 15
Buy 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0		******		•	•			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		*****	<u>.</u>	•••••	*****					-	+10
Sell 0 0 0	000000	-								1	111	111111	+	T			% TO	T. RETUR		7.5
1Q2810	2Q2010 3Q2010	Percen						(.	301.35			Ш.	-	_			1 yr.	THIS STOCK 19.1	VL ARITH. INDEX 31.2	-
Buy 53	59 60 76 64 23012 23366	shares traded	8 - 4 -	111 111													3 yr. 5 yr.	51.7 65.1	45.8 48.1	F
995 1996	23012 23366 1997 1998	1999	2000	1001 2001	2002	2003		2005	2006	2007	2008	200		10	2011	2012		JE LINE P		14-1
11.36 13.48	17.31 17.73	22.65	29.42	51.22	44.11	62.29	60.89	76.19	79.63	72.62	90.74	62.3		.81	68.30	72.15		s per sh		78.
1.42 1.48 .86 .92	1.63 1.74 .99 1.04	1.86	1.99	2.12 1.30	2.14 1.39	2.38 1.59	2.50 1.70	2.62 1.77	2.73	2.44 1.55	3.62 2.70	3.1		.28	3.50 2.65	3.80 2.85		low" per s per sh ^e		4.1 3.
.68 .69	.71 .73	.75	.76	.78	.80	.83	.87	.91	.96	1.01	1.11	1.2	24 1	.36	1.44	1.48	Div'ds D	eci'd per	sh ^C ■	1.
1.18 1.19 6.47 6.73	1.15 1.07 6.92 7.26	1.21 7.57	1.23 8.29	1.10 8.80	1.02 8.71	1.14 10.26	1.45 11.25	1.28	1.28 15.00	1.46 15.50	1.72 17.28	1.8	- 1	.09 .53	1.95 18.60	2.00 19.15		ending p lue per s		2. 23.
40.03 40.69	40.23 40.07	39.92	39.59	40.00	41.50	40.85	41.61	41.32	41.44	41.61	42.06	41.5	9 41	.36	41.00	40.00	Commo	n Shs Ou	tst'g ^E	40.
11.8 13.6 .79 .85	13.5 15.3 .78 .80	1	14.7	14.2 .73	14.7	14.0	15.3 .81	16.8 .89	16.1 .87	21.6 1.15	12.3	14	.9 1 39 1	5.0 .96	Bold fige Value			'I P/E Ra P/E Ratio		14
.79 .85 6.7% 5.6%	5.3% 4.6%		4.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.3%	3.1%	3.2%	3.0%	3.3%	3.5		.30	estim		1	'l Div'd Y		3.7
	TURE as of 12/			2048.4	1830.8	2544.4	+	3148.3	3299.6	3021.8	3816.2	2592		39.3	2800	2885		es (\$mill)	A	31
otal Debt \$785. T Debt \$432.5 n	6 mill. Due in 5 nill. LT Intere	7rs \$544 ا st \$11.7		52.3 38.0%	56.8 38.7%	65.4 39.4%	71.6 39.1%	74.4 39.1%	78.5 38.9%	65.3 38.8%	113.9 37.8%	27.1		02.4 .6%	110 35.0%	115 35.0%	Net Prof			35.0
	apitalized leases ed: 7.5x; total into		rane.	2.6%	3.1%	2.6%	2.8%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	3.0%	3.9		.9%	4.0%	4.0%		it Margin	l	4.
5x)			go.	50.1% 49.9%	50.6% 49.4%	38.1%	40.3% 59.7%	42.0% 58.0%	34.8% 65.2%	37.3% 62.7%	38.5% 61.5%	39.8 60.2	1	.2% .8%	37.0% 63.0%	39.5% 60.5%	Long-Te	rm Debt I		34.5 65.
	9/10 \$150.5 mill-)	Oblig. \$24	4.5 mill.	706.2	732.4	61.9%		755.3	954.0	1028.0	1182.1	1144		54.4	1210	1265		pital (\$m		14
ofd Stock None				743.9	756.4	852.6		905.1	934.9	970.9	1017.3	1064		35.7	1160	1180	Net Plan		S11	12
Common Stock as of 11/22/10	41,250,098 shs.			8.5%	8.7% 15.7%	10.7% 15.6%	10.1% 15.3%	11.2% 17.0%	9.6%	7.7%	10.7%	9.7 14.6		.8% .1%	10.0% 14.5%	10.0% 15.0%		on Total C on Shr. E		9.5
MARKET CAP:	1.7 billion (Mid			14.9%	15.7%	15.6%	15.3%	17.0%	12.6%	10.1%	15.7%	14.6		.1%	14.5%	15.0%	·	on Com E		13.
URRENT POSI (\$MILL.)			12/30/10	6.1% 59%	6.9% 56%	7.7%	7.8%	8.5% 50%	6.3%	3.6% 64%	9.5%	7.2 50		.8% 52%	6.5% 54%	7.0% 52%	All Div'o	d to Com Is to Net	•	6.5
Cash Assets Other	36.2 648.0	.9 784.1	6.7 910.9		<u> </u>		ey Resour	<u> </u>		1					electric u					
Current Assets	684.2	785.0	917.6				le energy : Gulf Coa								diary pro energy s					
Accts Payable Debt Due	44.4 149.9	47.3 178.9	45.3 353.1	New J	ersey Na	atural Ga	s had abo	out 490,3	310 custo	mers at	9/30/10	Off./	dir. own	abo	ut 1.5%	of comm	on (12/10	Proxy).	Chrmn.	, CEC
Other	361.9 556.2	479.6 705.8	443.2 841.6				ın Countie cu. ft. (5%								M. Dov Tel.: 732					
Current Liab. Fix. Chg. Cov.	711%	700%	700%	<u></u>			lesour								All of					
NNUAL RATES	40.14	ast Est' Yrs. to	d '08-'10 '14-'16	star	t in f	iscal	2011.	Top-l	ine vo	lume	s ad-				omple					
t change (per sh) Revenues Cash Flow"	12.0%	1.5% 3.0%	1.5% 3.5%				ver las: 40 add								nce s erves					
arnings Dividends	8.5%	8.5% 7.5%	4.0% 4.5%				y Natu					abo	out \$	6.7	milli	on du	ring t	he fir:	st qu	arte
look Value		0.0%	5.5%				nere, N eckma								y this ut the					
rear Dan 24	ERLY REVENUES Mar.31 Jun.3		Full Fiscal Year	1 1447	and i	ts eq	uity _. in	vestn	nent i	in the	Iro-				nwhile					
2008 811.1		827.1	3816.2				are bot rating								ained nd th					
2009 801.3 2010 609.6	937.5 441.1 918.4 479.8		2592.5 2639.3	pens	ses ha	ve be	en aid	ling p	rofita	bility,	con-	the	qua	rte	rly di	viden	d by			
2011 713.2	936.8 490	660	2800	1 110			7.6% ii .share.		se in	tne b	ottom				31,44 a intro			2012	2 bot	ton
2012 <i>735</i> iscal EAF	955 510 Rnings per shaf	685 E A B	2885 Full	The	com	ipany	will	likel							nate					
Year Ends Dec.31		0 Sep.3	Fiera	yea	r. NJI	ÑG o	earni i ught to	cont	ribute	e the	lion's				tomer 000 o					
2008 1.31 2009 .77	1.86 d.10 1.71 .03		2.70 2.40	shar	re to t	the to	p and	botto	m lin	es in	2011.	wh	ich s	ho	uld ai	de the	e top l	ine. N	Mean y	whil
2010 .66	1.55 .28	d.03	2.46	new			xpecte this					as gai	ins s	stea	ınligh ım, tl	he co	mpan	y cou	ıld b	enei
2011 .71 2012 .75	1.60 .30 1.65 .35		2.65	cont	inues	to h	old a	price	adva	ntage	over	fro	m fe	edei	ral in	vestn	nent t	ax cr		
	ERLY DIVIDENDS			d ome			ating energ								er boo : he c				the :	stoc
endar Mar.31			1 Year	offer	red by	the:	state o	f New	/ Jers	ey.	_	do	es 1	rot	sta	nd o	ut. I	t offe	ers b	elo
2007 .253 2008 .267	.253 .253 .28 .28	.253 .28	1.01				ects au ets. La								ppreci 016. A					
2009 .31	.31 .31	.31	1.24	han	cemer	nt ini	tiatives	s shou	uld he	lp to	boost	tac	i bel	ow	avera	ge wł	nen co	mpar	ed to	
2010 .34	.34 .34	.34	1.36	CITIC	iency v bas	and 14 r	reliabi rojects	lity a	t NJR med :	t. The and in	com-				the l Fong	value	Line ı		rse. rch 11	1. 20
2011 .36																				

(A) Fiscal year endos Sept. 20th.

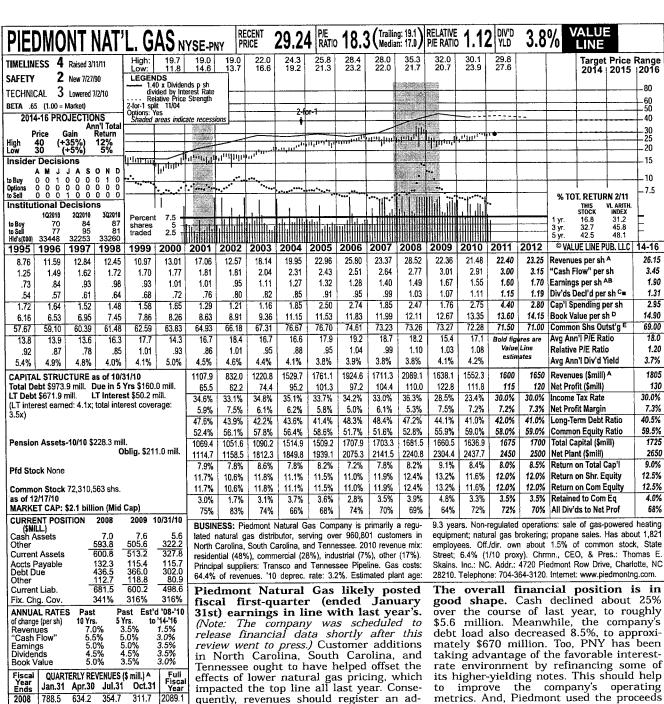
(B) Diluted earnings. Othy egs may not sum to total due to change in shares outstanding. Next earnings report due late April.

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report due late April. (C) In millions. 2011, Value Line Publishing LLC. All rights reserved, Fectual material is obtained from sources believed to be reliable and is provided without warranties of any kind. THEP PUBLISHER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS OR OMISSIONS HEREIN. This publication is strictly for subscriber's own, non-commercial, internal use. No part of it may be reproduced, resold, stored or transmitted in any printed, electronic or other form, or used for generating or marketing any printed or electronic publication, service or product.

Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability 100 Price Growth Persistence Earnings Predictability 70 95



3547 3117 2089 1 634.2 quently, revenues should register an ad-1638.1 455.4 180.3 222.8 vance of about 2.5% for the January inter-472.9 211.6 194.1 1552.3 im. And share net probably increased by a 220 205 1600 penny. We have trimmed our top-line es-EARNINGS PER SHARE A B timate for 2011. This is largely a reflec-Oct.31 Jan.31 Apr.30 Jul.31 tion of the challenging economic conditions in the company's market area. Nonethe-.66 d.10 d.18 1.67 .73 d.10 d.06 1.55 .65 d.13 d.13 .66 d.09 d.12 1.60 1.70 69 d 06 d.10 QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS PAID C. Full

.26

.27

1.03

1.07

.27 .28 (A) Fiscal year ends October 31st.
(B) Diluted earnings. Excl. extraordinary item: 00, 8¢. Excl. nonrecurring gains (losses): '97, (2¢); '10, 41¢. Next earnings report due early

.26

.27

.28

Jun.30 Sep.30 Dec.31

.26

27

28

788.5

779.6

673.7

485

690

705

1.12

1.10

1.15

1.17

Mar.31

.25

.26

2009

2010

2011

2012

Fiscal Year Ends

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

Cal-

endar

2007

2008

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2010

2011

less, lower interest expenses due to debt refinancing, as well as the increased customer base should act favorably on margins causing the bottom line to register a low single-digit advance.

Large capital investments this year augur well for prospects. The company has plans for multiple gas-fired power generation sites in its pipeline to serve its customer base in North Carolina.

> Div'd reinvest, plan available; 5% discount. (D) Includes deferred charges. In 2010: \$14.8 million, 21¢/share.

(E) In millions, adjusted for stock split.

Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability Price Growth Persistence B++ 100 **Earnings Predictability**

from last year's Southstar divestiture to

repurchase about a million shares of stock,

providing a benefit to share net moving

We have introduced our 2012 share-

net estimate at \$1.70. Continued custom-

er additions and somewhat better pros-

pects for regional economic growth ought

to contribute to the quickening pace of earnings advances next year.

Good-quality shares of Piedmont have

appeal as an income vehicle. However,

total return potential for the pull to 2014-

2016 is below average. And the stock is still ranked to lag the broader-market

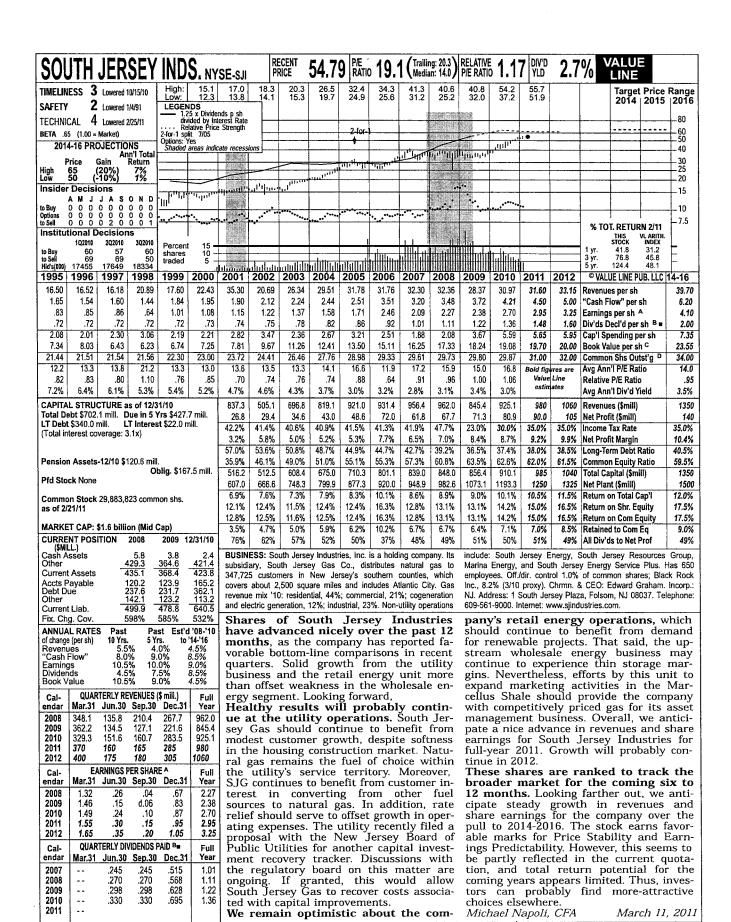
averages in the coming year.

Bryan J. Fong

t.
May. Quarters may not add to total due to change in shares outstanding.
(C) Dividends historically paid mid-January, April, July, October. e 2011, Value Line Publishing LLC. All rights reserved. Factual material is obtained from sources believed to be reliable and is provided without warranties of any kind. THE PUBLISHER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS OR OMISSIONS HEREIN. This publication is strictly for subscriber's own, non-commercial, internal use. No part of it may be reproduced, resold, stored or transmitted in any printed, electronic or other form, or used for generating or marketing any printed or electronic publication, service or product.

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March 11, 2011

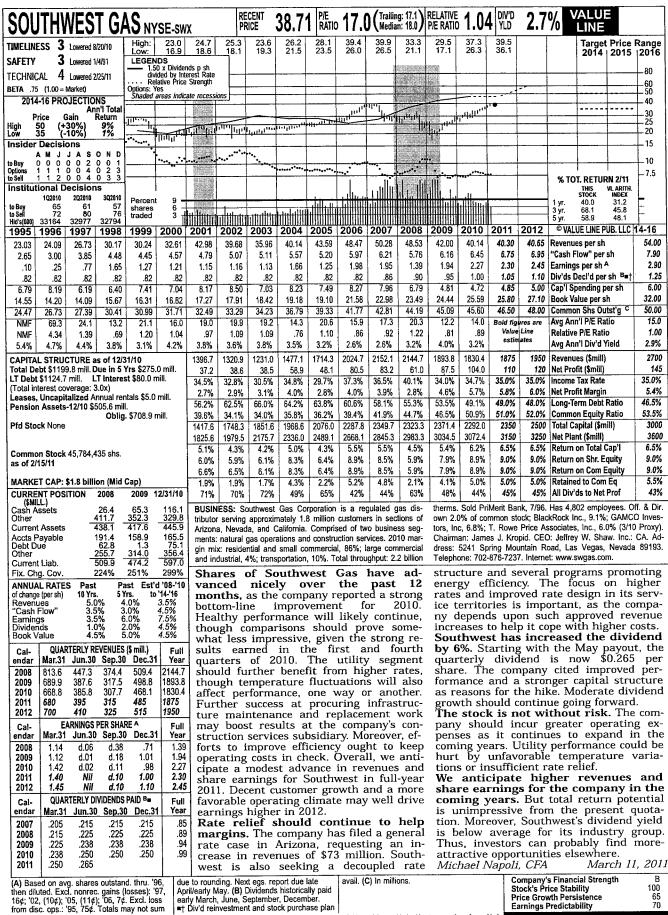


(A) Based on GAAP egs. through 2006, economic egs. thereafter. GAAP EPS: '07, \$2.10; '08, \$2.58; '09, \$1.94; '10, \$2.22. Excl. non-recur. gain (loss): '01, \$0.13; '08, \$0.31; '09,

(\$0.44); '10, (\$0.48). Excl gain (losses) from discont. ops.: '01, (\$0.02); '02, (\$0.04); '03, (\$0.09); '05, (\$0.02); '06, (\$0.02); '07, \$0.01. Egs. may not sum due to rounding. Next egs.

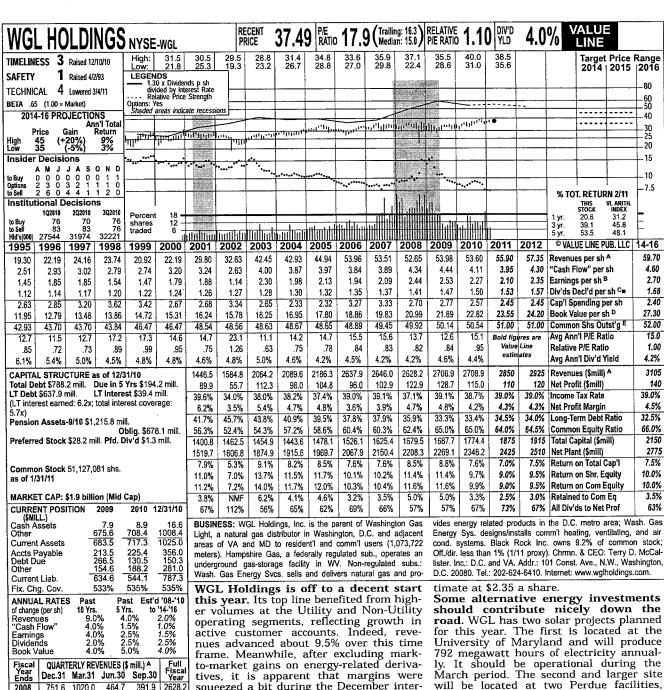
Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability Price Growth Persistence Earnings Predictability B++ 100 90

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Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability Price Growth Persistence 100 65 70 **Earnings Predictability**



2628.2 2706.9 2850 2925

412.8 427.0 826.2 1040.9 2009 459.7 2010 727.4 1056.6 1079.1 485 490 2012 815 1100 500 510 Fisca Year Ends EARNINGS PER SHARE A B Dec.31 Mar.31 Jun.30 Sep.30 .96 1.66 .06 d.24 2.44 2008 2009 1.03 1.65 .11 d.252.53 d.07 2.27 1 64 d.292010 1 01 1.55 d.10 d.37 2.10 2011 1.02 1.61 d.04 d.302012 1.08 QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS PAID C = Full Calendar Mar.31 Jun.30 Sep.30 Dec.31 2007 .34 34 1.36 1.42 .36 .36 .36 2008 .34 .36 .37 .37 .37 2009 .378 .378 2010

squeezed a bit during the December interim. This margin compression offset topline gains and equated to only a 1% hike

in the bottom line, to \$1.02 a share.

We look for a 7.5% earnings decline this year. The downturn will likely stem from lower realized margins on gas sales. Meanwhile, costs have been creeping higher and impacting profits in Virginia. The company does have a proposed rate case in the works for that region. But even if this goes through as planned, the higher rates will not kick in until October of this year. The benefits of this rate case will no doubt be a nice contributor to next year's bottom line. And when this is combined with prospective gains in natural gas demand, and an overall firming up in the economy, we have introduced our 2012 earnings es-

will be located at two Perdue facilities, generating about 3,700 megawatt hours of electricity each year. This project is slated for completion in September. These ventures will be owned and operated by Washington Gas Energy Services, and the energy produced will be sold to the on-site customers under long-term contracts.

These neutrally ranked shares have appeal as an income vehicle. And, with the recent market appearing to be a bit overbought, these high-quality shares provide a safe haven in the event of a correction. This is evident in the stock's high Safety rank (1), top mark for Price Stability (100), and conservative Beta (.65). However, capital appreciation potential for the pull to 2014-2016 is subpar. Bryan J. Fong

(A) Fiscal years end Sept. 30th.
(B) Based on diluted shares. Excludes non-recurring losses: '01, (13¢); '02, (34¢); '07, (4¢); '08, (14¢) discontinued operations: '06,

(15¢). Otty egs. may not sum to total, due to ber. ■ Dividend reinvestment plan available. change in shares outstanding. Next earnings (D) includes deferred charges and intangibles. (D) niculeds deferred charges and intangibles. (10: \$580.4 million, \$11.48/sh. (E) In millions, adjusted for stock split. Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability Price Growth Persistence A 100 **Earnings Predictability**

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ATTACHMENT C



AMERICAN STS WTR CO (NYSE)				Scottrade		
AWR	33.69	≈ 0.04	(0.12%)	Vol. 25,229	13:16 ET	

American States is a public utility company engaged principally in thepurchase, production, distribution and sale of water. The company also distributes electricity in some communities. In the customer service areas for both water and electric, rates and operations are subject to the jurisdiction of the California Public Utilities Commission.

General Information AMER STATES WTR

Phone: -Fax: -Web: -

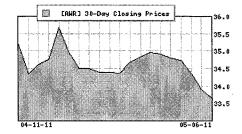
Email: None

UTIL-WATER Industry SPLY Sector: Utilities

Fiscal Year End December Last Reported Quarter 03/31/11 Next EPS Date 08/04/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	ia.
Yesterday's Close	33.65
52 Week High	39.44
52 Week Low	31.24
Beta	0.38
20 Day Moving Average	73,821.45
Target Price Consensus	42.5



% Price Change Relative to S&P 500

02/10/2011 / \$0.26

32 Week nigh	39.44
52 Week Low	31.24
Beta	0.38
20 Day Moving Average	73,821.45
Target Price Consensus	42.5
% Price Change	

4 Week	-4.70	4 Week	-5.56
12 Week	1.29	12 Week	0.46
YTD	-2.38	YTD	-8.39
Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	18.65	Dividend Yield	3.09%
(millions)	10.00	Annual Dividend	\$1.04
Market Capitalization (millions)	627.71	Payout Ratio	0.57
Short Ratio	5.73	Change in Payout Ratio	-0.05

EPS Information		Consensus Recommendations	
Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	0.59	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.43
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	2.12	30 Days Ago	2.43
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	11.00	60 Days Ago	2.71
Next EPS Benort Date	08/04/2011	90 Days Ago	2.71

06/10/2002 Last Dividend Payout / Amount

Fundamental Ratios

Last Split Date

P/E		EPS Growth		Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	15.87	vs. Previous Year	-17.78%	vs. Previous Year	4.46%
Trailing 12 Months:	18.29	vs. Previous Quarter	0.00%	vs. Previous Quarter:	-9.06%
PEG Ratio	1.44				
Price Ratios		ROE		ROA	
Price/Book	1.66	03/31/11	9.27	03/31/11	2.93

Price/Cash Flow	8.25	12/31/10	9.74	12/31/10	3.09
		1-1-1-1	•		
Price / Sales	1.55	09/30/10	8.89	09/30/10	2.83
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	8.55
12/31/10	1.15	12/31/10	1.13	12/31/10	9.01
09/30/10	1.04	09/30/10	1.03	09/30/10	8.49
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-
12/31/10	13.57	12/31/10	13.57	12/31/10	20.28
09/30/10	12.27	09/30/10	12.27	09/30/10	20.01
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-
12/31/10	45.95	12/31/10	0.79	12/31/10	44.26
09/30/10	48.52	09/30/10	0.81	09/30/10	44.63



CALIFORNIA WTR SVC GROUP (NYSE)			Scottrade ^a		
CWT	36.63		(0.38%)	Vol. 47,605	13:24 ET

California Water Service Company's business, which is carried on through its operating subsidiaries, consists of the production, purchase, storage, purification, distribution and sale of water for domestic, industrial, public and irrigation uses, and for fire protection. It also provides water related services under agreements with municipalities and other private companies. The nonregulated services include full water system operation, and billing and meter reading

General Information CALIF WATER SVC

Phone: -Fax: -Web: -Email: None

Industry

UTIL-WATER

Sector:

SPLY Utilities

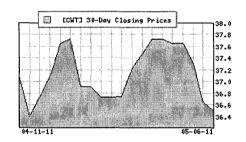
Fiscal Year End Last Reported Quarter December 03/31/11

Next EPS Date

07/27/2011

Price and Volume Information

À
36.49
39.53
33.81
0.30
89,605.90
41



% Price Change

Change	% Price Change Relative to S&P 500			
	-2.17	4 Week	-3.05	
	1.25	12 Week	0.41	
	-2.09	YTD	-8.12	

4 Week

12 Week

YTD	-2.09	YTD	-8.12
Share information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	20.83	Dividend Yield	3.37%
(millions)		Annual Dividend	\$1.23
Market Capitalization (millions)	760.20	Payout Ratio	0.70
Short Ratio	7.64	Change in Payout Ratio	-0.02
Last Split Date	01/26/1998	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	05/05/2011 / \$0.31

EPS Information

Consensus Recommendations

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	0.48	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.25
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	2.13	30 Days Ago	2.25
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	• -	60 Days Ago	2.25
Next EPS Report Date	07/27/2011	90 Days Ago	2.25

Fundamental Ratios

P/E		EPS Growth		Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	17.14	vs. Previous Year	-50.00%	vs. Previous Year	8.73%
Trailing 12 Months:	20.73	vs. Previous Quarter	-78.26%	vs. Previous Quarter:	-6.93%

PEG Ratio

Price Ratios		ROE		ROA	
Price/Book	1.75	03/31/11	8.53	03/31/11	2.24
Price/Cash Flow	9.06	12/31/10	8.81	12/31/10	2.32
Price / Sales	1.62	09/30/10	9.26	09/30/10	2.48
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	*	03/31/11	7.85
12/31/10	1.18	12/31/10	1.12	12/31/10	8.18
09/30/10	0.59	09/30/10	0.55	09/30/10	8.50
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
Net Margin 03/31/11	-	Pre-Tax Margin 03/31/11	-	Book Value 03/31/11	-
•	- 13.51	•	- 13.51		- 20.91
03/31/11		03/31/11		03/31/11 12/31/10	20.91 20.98
03/31/11 12/31/10	13.51	03/31/11 12/31/10	13.51	03/31/11 12/31/10	
03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10	13.51 13.36	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10	13.51	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10	
03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Inventory Turnover	13.51 13.36	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Debt-to-Equity	13.51 13.36	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Debt to Capital	



SJW CO	RP (NYSE)				Scottrade
SJW	23.10	 0.01	(0.04%)	Vol. 33,698	15:02 ET

SJW CORP. is a holding company which operates through its wholly-ownedsubsidiaries, San Jose Water Co., SJW Land Co., and Western Precision, Inc.San Jose Water Co., is a public utility in the business of providing waterservice to a population of approximately 928,000 people. Their servicearea encompasses about 134 sq. miles in the metropolitan San Juan area.SJW Land Co. operates parking facilities located adjacent to the theirheadquarters and the San Jose area.

General Information

SJW CORP

110 W. TAYLOR STREET SAN JOSE, CA 95110

Phone: -Fax: -

Web: http://www.sjwater.com

Email: None

Industry

UTIL-WATER

SPLY

Sector:

Utilities

Fiscal Year End Last Reported Quarter

December 03/31/11

Next EPS Date

07/27/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	iu
Yesterday's Close	23.09
52 Week High	28.19
52 Week Low	22.25
Beta	0.67
20 Day Moving Average	34,745.15
Target Price Consensus	27



% Price Change 4 Week

% Price Change Relative to S&P 500

-2.65

12 Week	-4.55	12 Week	-6.80
YTD	-12.77	YTD	-19.02
Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	18.58	Dividend Yield	2.99%
(millions)		Annual Dividend	\$0.69
Market Capitalization (millions)	428.94	Payout Ratio	0.85
Short Ratio	11.19	Change in Payout Ratio	0.19
Last Split Date	03/17/2006	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	02/03/2011 / \$0.17

4 Week

-0.90

EPS Information

Consensus Recommendations

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	0.25	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.33
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	0.99	30 Days Ago	2.33
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	-	60 Days Ago	2.33
Next EPS Report Date	07/27/2011	90 Days Ago	3.00

Fundamental Ratios

P/E	EPS Growth	Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	23.32 vs. Previous Year	-40.00% vs. Previous Year	8.13%
Trailing 12 Months:	28.51 vs. Previous Quarter	-70.00% vs. Previous Quarter:	-13.90%
PEG Ratio	_		

Price Ratios		ROE		ROA	
Price/Book	1.68	03/31/11	5.97	03/31/11	1.61
Price/Cash Flow	9.75	12/31/10	6.14	12/31/10	1.67
Price / Sales	1.96	09/30/10	6.42	09/30/10	1.77
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	6.95
12/31/10	1.30	12/31/10	1.27	12/31/10	7.23
09/30/10	0.80	09/30/10	0.78	09/30/10	7.62
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
Net margin		LIG-IOY MOIANI		book value	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-
•	- 15.48	_	- 15.48	- 	- 13.76
03/31/11		03/31/11		03/31/11 12/31/10	- 13.76 13.92
03/31/11 12/31/10	15.48	03/31/11 12/31/10	15.48	03/31/11 12/31/10	
03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10	15.48 13.89	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10	15.48	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10	
03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Inventory Turnover	15.48 13.89	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Debt-to-Equity	15.48 13.89	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Debt to Capital 03/31/11	



AQUA A	MERICA INC	(NYSE)			Scottrade
WTR	22.83	≈ 0.27	(1.20%)	Vol. 200,155	13:25 ET

Aqua America is the largest publicly-traded U.S.-based water utility serving residents in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Texas, New Jersey, Indiana, Virginia, Florida, North Carolina, Maine, Missouri, New York, South Carolina and Kentucky. The company has been committed to the preservation and improvement of the environment throughout its history, which spans more than 100 years.

General Information

AQUA AMER INC

Phone: -Fax: -Web: -Email: None

Industry

UTIL-WATER SPLY

SF

Sector:

Utilities

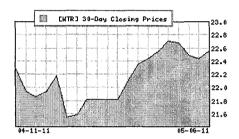
Fiscal Year End Last Reported Quarter

Next EPS Date

December 03/31/11 08/09/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	<u> iz</u>
Yesterday's Close	22.56
52 Week High	23.79
52 Week Low	16.52
Beta	0.22
20 Day Moving Average	543,550.38
Target Price Consensus	23.8



6 Price Change	% Price Change Relative to S&P 500

4 Week	0.36	4 Week	-0.54
12 Week	-3.71	12 Week	-4.51
YTD	0.36	YTD	-5.83

Share Information Dividend Information

	Dividend information		
137.97	Dividend Yield	2.75%	
	Annual Dividend	\$0.62	
3,112.56	Payout Ratio	0.66	
10.56	Change in Payout Ratio	-0.03	
12/02/2005	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	02/15/2011 / \$0.16	
	3,112.56 10.56	137.97 Dividend Yield Annual Dividend 3,112.56 Payout Ratio Change in Payout Ratio	

EPS Information Consensus Recommendations

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	0.24	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.27
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	0.97	30 Days Ago	2.27
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	6.50	60 Days Ago	2.27
Next EPS Report Date	08/09/2011	90 Days Ago	2.27

Fundamental Ratios

P/E	EPS	Growth		Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	23.19 vs. P	revious Year	18.75%	vs. Previous Year	6.73%
Trailing 12 Months:	24.00 vs. P	revious Quarter	-9.52%	vs. Previous Quarter:	-4.46%

PEG Ratio 3.57

Price Ratios ROE ROA

Price/Book	2.64	03/31/11	11.19	03/31/11	3.25
Price/Cash Flow	12.66	12/31/10	10.88	12/31/10	3.17
Price / Sales	4.22	09/30/10	10.84	09/30/10	3.18
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Marg	in
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	17.44
12/31/10	0.65	12/31/10	0.61	12/31/10	17.08
09/30/10	0.72	09/30/10	0.67	09/30/10	17.04
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-
12/31/10	28.10	12/31/10	28.10	12/31/10	8.54
09/30/10	28.01	09/30/10	28.01	09/30/10	8.30
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-
12/31/10	28.68	12/31/10	1.30	12/31/10	56.60
09/30/10	28.01	09/30/10	1.27	09/30/10	56.00
	Price/Cash Flow Price / Sales Current Ratio 03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Net Margin 03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Inventory Turnover 03/31/11 12/31/10	Price/Cash Flow 12.66 Price / Sales 4.22 Current Ratio 03/31/11 12/31/10 0.65 09/30/10 0.72 Net Margin 03/31/11 12/31/10 28.10 09/30/10 28.01 Inventory Turnover 03/31/11 12/31/10 28.68	Price/Cash Flow 12.66 12/31/10 Price / Sales 4.22 09/30/10 Current Ratio Quick Ratio 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 12/31/10 0.65 12/31/10 09/30/10 0.72 09/30/10 Net Margin Pre-Tax Margin 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 12/31/10 28.10 12/31/10 09/30/10 28.01 09/30/10 Inventory Turnover Debt-to-Equity 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 12/31/10 28.68 12/31/10	Price/Cash Flow 12.66 12/31/10 10.88 Price / Sales 4.22 09/30/10 10.84 Current Ratio Quick Ratio 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 - 12/31/10 0.61 12/31/10 0.65 12/31/10 0.61 09/30/10 0.72 09/30/10 0.67 Net Margin Pre-Tax Margin - 03/31/11 - 12/31/10 28.10 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 - 28.10 09/30/10 28.01 1nventory Turnover Debt-to-Equity - 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 12/31/10 28.68 12/31/10 1.30	Price/Cash Flow 12.66 12/31/10 10.88 12/31/10 Price / Sales 4.22 09/30/10 10.84 09/30/10 Current Ratio Quick Ratio Operating Marg 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 12/31/10 0.65 12/31/10 0.61 12/31/10 09/30/10 0.72 09/30/10 0.67 09/30/10 Net Margin Pre-Tax Margin Book Value 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 12/31/10 28.10 12/31/10 28.10 12/31/10 109/30/10 28.01 09/30/10 28.01 09/30/10 109/30/11 - 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 109/30/11 - 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 - 03/31/11 109/30/10 - 00/30/10 - 00/30/10 - 00/30/10 109/30/10 - 00/30/10 - 00/30/10 - 00/30/10 109/30/10 - 00/30/10 - 00/30/10 - 00/30/10 109/30/10 - 00

Zacks.com Page 1 of 2



Proven Ratings, Research & Recommendations
Zacks.com Quotes and Research

AGL RESOURCES INC (NYSE)				Scottrade	
AGL	41.20	≈ 0.01	(0.02%)	Vol. 220,610	15:08 ET

AGL Resources principal business is the distribution of natural gas to customers in central, northwest, northeast and southeast Georgia and the Chattanooga, Tennessee area through its natural gas distribution subsidiary. AGL's major service area is the ten county metropolitan Atlanta area.

General Information

AGL RESOURCES TEN PEACHTREE PLACE ATLANTA, GA 30309

Phone: -

Fax: 404-584-3945

Web: http://www.aglresources.com Email: scave@aglresources.com

Industry

UTIL-GAS DISTR

Sector:

Utilities

Fiscal Year End

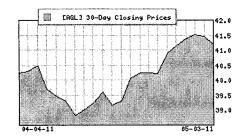
December 03/31/11

Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date

03/31/11

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	Ä
Yesterday's Close	41.19
52 Week High	41.96
52 Week Low	34.21
Beta	0.45
20 Day Moving Average	338,833.19
Target Price Consensus	42



% Price Change

% Price Change Relative to S&P 500

4 Week	2.18	4 Week	0.38
12 Week	9.29	12 Week	6.70
YTD	14.90	YTD	6.79
Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	77.98	Dividend Yield	4.37%
(millions)	77.00	Annual Dividend	\$1.80
Market Capitalization (millions)	3,212.08	Payout Ratio	0.00
Short Ratio	11.38	Change in Payout Ratio	0.00
Last Split Date	12/04/1995	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	02/16/2011 / \$0.45

EDC	Information	
Erj	IIIIUIIIIauuui	

Consensus Recommendations

12/31/10

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	0.27	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.13
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	3.15	30 Days Ago	2.13
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	4.00	60 Days Ago	2.13
Next EPS Report Date	07/28/2011	90 Days Ago	2.13

Fundamental Ratios

Price/Cash Flow

P/E		EPS Growth		Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	13.10	vs. Previous Year	-5.78%	vs. Previous Year	-12.46%
Trailing 12 Months:	13.96	vs. Previous Quarter	89.53%	vs. Previous Quarter:	32.03%
PEG Ratio	3.27				
Price Ratios		ROE		ROA	
Price/Book	1.75	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-

12/31/10

	8.08		12.98		3.40
Price / Sales	1.43	09/30/10	13.19	09/30/10	3.50
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-
12/31/10	0.89	12/31/10	0.63	12/31/10	10.02
09/30/10	0.79	09/30/10	0.47	09/30/10	10.27
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-
12/31/10	16.43	12/31/10	16.43	12/31/10	23.52
09/30/10	17.35	09/30/10	17.35	09/30/10	23.28
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-
12/31/10	2.98	12/31/10	0.91	12/31/10	47.68
09/30/10	2.87	09/30/10	0.83	09/30/10	45.49



ATMOS ENERGY CORP (NYSE)				Scottrade		
ATO	34.61	(1.20%)	Vol. 120,903	14:02 ET	

Atmos Energy Corporation distributes and sells natural gas to residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and other customers. Atmos operates through five divisions in cities, towns and communities in service areas located in Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The Company has entered into an agreement to sell all of its natural gas utility operations in South Carolina. The Company also transports natural gas for others through its distribution system.

General Information ATMOS ENERGY CP

Phone: -Fax: -Web: -Email: None

Industry

UTIL-GAS DISTR

Utilities

Sector:

Fiscal Year End Last Reported Quarter September 03/31/11

Next EPS Date

08/10/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	Ž2
Yesterday's Close	34.20
52 Week High	35.25
52 Week Low	25.86
Beta	0.52
20 Day Moving Average	224,307.25
Target Price Consensus	33.7



% Price Change Relative to S&P 500

% Price Change	

4 Week	1.18	4 Week	0.28
12 Week	2.09	12 Week	1.25
YTD	9.62	YTD	2.86
Share Information		Dividend Information	
Sharas Outstanding		District and Viola	2.000/

Shares Outstanding Dividend Yield 3.98% 90.65 (millions) Annual Dividend \$1.36 Market Capitalization 3,100.20 Payout Ratio 0.61 (millions) 9.60 Change in Payout Ratio -0.02 Short Ratio 05/17/1994 Last Dividend Payout / Amount 02/23/2011 / \$0.34 Last Split Date

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EPS Information		Consensus Recommendations	
Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	0.09	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.89
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	2.30	30 Days Ago	2.89
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	4.50	60 Days Ago	2.89

Next EPS Report Date

Fundamental Ratios					
P/E		EPS Growth		Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	14.85	vs. Previous Year	-8.28%	vs. Previous Year	-16.65%
Trailing 12 Months:	15.34	vs. Previous Quarter	64.20%	vs. Previous Quarter:	39.78%
DEC Datia	2.20				

08/10/2011 90 Days Ago

PEG Ratio 3.30

Price Ratios ROE ROA

2.89

Price/Book	1.31	03/31/11	8.87	03/31/11	2.94
Price/Cash Flow	7.25	12/31/10	9.52	12/31/10	3.17
Price / Sales	0.72	09/30/10	9.23	09/30/10	3.11
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
03/31/11	0.91	03/31/11	0.70	03/31/11	4.68
12/31/10	0.86	12/31/10	0.63	12/31/10	4.66
09/30/10	0.75	09/30/10	0.48	09/30/10	4.38
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
Net Margin 03/31/11	7.50	Pre-Tax Margin 03/31/11	7.50	Book Value 03/31/11	26.19
· .	7.50 6.52	•	7.50 6.52		26.19 25.16
03/31/11		03/31/11		03/31/11 12/31/10	
03/31/11 12/31/10	6.52	03/31/11 12/31/10	6.52	03/31/11 12/31/10	25.16
03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10	6.52	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10	6.52	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10	25.16
03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Inventory Turnover	6.52 6.99	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Debt-to-Equity	6.52 6.99	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Debt to Capital	25.16 24.16



LACLEDE GROUP INC (NYSE)					Scottrade
LG	38.42	*-0.23	(-0.60%)	Vol. 71,445	15:06 ET

The Laclede Group, Inc. is a public utility engaged in the retail distribution and transportation of natural gas. The Company, which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Missouri Public Service Commission, serves the City of St. Louis, St. Louis County, the City of St. Charles, St. Charles County, the town of Arnold, and parts of Franklin, Jefferson, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Iron, Madison and Butler Counties, all in Missouri.

General Information

LACLEDE GRP INC

720 OLIVE ST

ST LOUIS, MO 63101

Phone: -

Fax: 314-421-1979

Web: http://www.thelacledegroup.com Email: investorservices@lacledegas.com

Industry

UTIL-GAS DISTR

Sector:

Utilities

Fiscal Year End

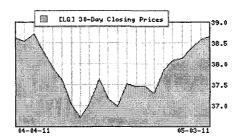
September

Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date

03/31/11 07/22/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	<i>i</i> u
Yesterday's Close	38.65
52 Week High	39.99
52 Week Low	31.65
Beta	0.08
20 Day Moving Average	65,142.10
Target Price Consensus	N/A



% I	Price	Cha	nge
-----	-------	-----	-----

% Price Change		% Price Change Relative to S&P 500		
4 Week	0.29	4 Week	-1.49	
12 Week	-0.82	12 Week	-3.16	
YTD	5.77	YTD	-3.15	

Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	22.39	Dividend Yield	4.19%
(millions)		Annual Dividend	\$1.62
Market Capitalization (millions)	865.18	Payout Ratio	0.67
Short Ratio	10.21	Change in Payout Ratio	0.05
Last Split Date	03/08/1994	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	03/09/2011 / \$0.41

EPS Information

Consensus Recommendations	
0.22 Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	3.00
2.45 30 Days Ago	3.00
3.00 60 Days Ago	3.00

Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate Next EPS Report Date

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate

Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate

07/22/2011 90 Days Ago

3.00 3.00

Fundamental Ratios

P/E	EPS Growth	Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	15.80 vs. Previous Year	0.00% vs. Previous Year	-14.41%
Trailing 12 Months:	15.97 vs. Previous Quarter	17.14% vs. Previous Quarter:	22.42%
PEG Ratio	5.27		

Price Ratios ROE ROA

1.52 03/31/11 9.92 03/31/11 2.96 Price/Book

Price/Cash Flow	9.17	12/31/10	9.84	12/31/10	2.95
Price / Sales	0.54	09/30/10	9.83	09/30/10	2.91
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	3.38
12/31/10	1.39	12/31/10	0.97	12/31/10	3.18
09/30/10	1.24	09/30/10	0.84	09/30/10	3.07
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
03/31/11		03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-
12/31/10	4.83	12/31/10	4.83	12/31/10	24.51
09/30/10	4.68	09/30/10	4.68	09/30/10	24.02
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-
12/31/10	13.41	12/31/10	0.66	12/31/10	39.91
09/30/10	14.62	09/30/10	0.68	09/30/10	40.48

Zacks.com Page 1 of 2



NEW .	JERSEY RES	(NYSE)			Scottrade	
NJR	44.50	≈ 0.66	(1.51%)	Vol. 106,324	14:03 ET	

NJ RESOURCES is an exempt energy svcs holding company providing retail & wholesale natural gas & related energy services to customers from the Gulf Coast to New England. Subsidiaries include: (1) N J Natural Gas Co, a natural gas distribution company that provides regulated energy & appliance services to residential, commercial & industrial customers in central & northern N J. (2) NJR Energy Holdings Corp formerly NJR Energy Svcs Corp & (3) NJR Development Corp, a sub-holding company of NJR, which includes the Company's remaining unregulated operating subsidiaries.

General Information

NJ RESOURCES

Phone: -Fax: -Web: -Email: None

Industry

UTIL-GAS DISTR

Utilities

Sector:

Fiscal Year End Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date

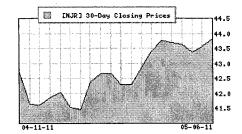
% Price Change

September 03/31/11 08/10/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	in
Yesterday's Close	43.84
52 Week High	45.59
52 Week Low	34.07
Beta	0.20
20 Day Moving Average	151,621.20
Target Price Consensus	46





% Price Change Relative to S&P 500

Share Information		Dividend Information	
YTD	1.69	YTD	-4.57
12 Week	7.14	12 Week	6.25
4 Week	2.45	4 Week	1.53

3.28% Shares Outstanding Dividend Yield 41.42 (millions) \$1.44 Annual Dividend Market Capitalization 1,815.72 Payout Ratio 0.56 (millions) Change in Payout Ratio 0.02 14.01 Short Ratio 03/04/2008 Last Dividend Payout / Amount 03/11/2011 / \$0.36 Last Split Date

EPS Information Consensus Recommendations

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	0.21	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.50
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	2.58	30 Days Ago	2.50
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	4.00	60 Days Ago	2.50
Next EPS Report Date	08/10/2011	90 Days Ago	2.50

Fundamental Ratios

P/E	EPS Growth	Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	16.97 vs. Previous Year	4.55% vs. Previous Year	6.39%
Trailing 12 Months:	17.13 vs. Previous Quarter	130.00% vs. Previous Quarter:	37.00%
DEC D .:	4.04		

PEG Ratio 4.24

Price Ratios		ROE		ROA	
Price/Book	2.45	03/31/11	14.49	03/31/11	4.14
Price/Cash Flow	13.39	12/31/10	13.92	12/31/10	4.05
Price / Sales	0.65	09/30/10	13.91	09/30/10	4.14
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	3.80
12/31/10	1.09	12/31/10	0.65	12/31/10	3.77
09/30/10	1.11	09/30/10	0.63	09/30/10	3.86
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
Net Margin 03/31/11	3.49	Pre-Tax Margin 03/31/11	3.49		-
•	3.49 4.61	•	3.49 4.61		- 17.86
03/31/11		03/31/11 12/31/10	*	03/31/11 12/31/10	- 17.86 17.61
03/31/11 12/31/10	4.61	03/31/11 12/31/10	4.61	03/31/11 12/31/10	
03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10	4.61	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10	4.61	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Debt to Capital	
03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Inventory Turnover	4.61 6.52	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Debt-to-Equity	4.61 6.52	03/31/11 12/31/10 09/30/10 Debt to Capital 03/31/11	



NORTHW	EST NAT GA	AS CO (NYSE)			Scottrade
NWN	45.09	≈ 0.48	(1.08%)	Vol. 49,580	14:02 ET

NW Natural is principally engaged in the distribution of natural gas. The Oregon Public Utility Commission (OPUC) has allocated to NW Natural as its exclusive service area a major portion of western Oregon, including the Portland metropolitan area, most of the fertile Willamette Valley and the coastal area from Astoria to Coos Bay. NW Natural also holds certificates from the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) granting it exclusive rights to serve portions of three Washington counties bordering the Columbia River.

General Information NORTHWEST NAT G

Phone: -Fax: -Web: -Email: None

Industry Sector:

UTIL-GAS DISTR

Utilities

Fiscal Year End

December 03/31/11

Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date

08/10/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	À
Yesterday's Close	44.61
52 Week High	50.86
52 Week Low	41.90
Beta	0.31
20 Day Moving Average	114,048.75
Target Price Consensus	47.33



% Price Change

% Price Change	% Price Change Relative to S&P 500
4 Week -1.83	4 Week -2.71
12 Week -1.65	12 Week -2.46
YTD -4.00	YTD -9.92

Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	26.67	Dividend Yield	3.90%
(millions)		Annual Dividend	\$1.74
Market Capitalization (millions)	1,189.70	Payout Ratio	0.66
Short Ratio	12.96	Change in Payout Ratio	0.08
Last Split Date	09/09/1996	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	04/27/2011 / \$0.44

EPS Information

Consensus Recommendations

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	0.18	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	2.25
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	2.59	30 Days Ago	2.25
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	4.60	60 Days Ago	2.25
Next EPS Report Date	08/10/2011	90 Days Ago	2.25

Fundamental Ratios

P/E	EPS Growth	Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	17.21 vs. Previous Year	-6.71% vs. Previous Year	12.76%
Trailing 12 Months:	17.03 vs. Previous Quarter	37.84% vs. Previous Quarter:	20.49%

PEG Ratio 3.72

Price Ratios ROE ROA

Price/Book	1.64	03/31/11	10.04	03/31/11	2.78
Price/Cash Flow	8.63	12/31/10	10.56	12/31/10	2.93
Price / Sales	1.40	09/30/10	10.95	09/30/10	3.07
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
03/31/11	0.66	03/31/11	0.54	03/31/11	8.23
12/31/10	0.71	12/31/10	0.53	12/31/10	8.95
09/30/10	0.56	09/30/10	0.35	09/30/10	8.73
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
03/31/11	13.80	03/31/11	13.80	03/31/11	27.12
12/31/10	15.04	12/31/10	15.04	12/31/10	26.02
09/30/10	14.46	09/30/10	14.46	09/30/10	25.41
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
03/31/11	7.69	03/31/11	0.76	03/31/11	43.27
12/31/10	6.85	12/31/10	0.85	12/31/10	46.05
09/30/10	7.34	09/30/10	0.88	09/30/10	46.70

Zacks.com Page 1 of 2



 PIEDMONT NAT GAS INC (NYSE)

 PNY
 31.12
 ▼-0.34
 (-1.08%)
 Vol. 133,337
 15:11 ET

Piedmont Natural Gas Co, Inc., is an energy and services company engaged in the transportation and sale of natural gas and the sale of propane to residential, commercial and industrial customers in North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. The Company is the second-largest natural gas utility in the southeast. The Company and its non-utility subsidiaries and divisions are also engaged in acquiring, marketing and arranging for the transportation and storage of natural gas for large-volume purchasers, and in the sale of propane to customers in the Company's three-state service area.

General Information

PIEDMONT NAT GA 4720 PIEDMONT ROW DR CHARLOTTE, NC 28233

Phone: -

Fax: 704-365-3849

Web: http://www.piedmontng.com Email: investorrelations@piedmontng.com

Industry

UTIL-GAS DISTR

Sector:

Utilities

Fiscal Year End

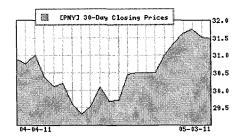
October 04/30/11

Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date

04/30/11

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	/À
Yesterday's Close	31.46
52 Week High	32.00
52 Week Low	24.50
Beta	0.26
20 Day Moving Average	207,969.34
Target Price Consensus	28.5



% Price Change

4 Week

% Price Change Relative to S&P 500

0.47

12 Week	10.93	12 Week	8.31
YTD	12.52	YTD	4.73
Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	71 78	Dividend Yield	3.69%
(millions)	71.10	Annual Dividend	\$1.16
Market Capitalization (millions)	2,258.32	Payout Ratio	0.00
Short Ratio	14.55	Change in Payout Ratio	0.00
Last Split Date	11/01/2004	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	03/23/2011 / \$0.29

4 Week

2.28

EPS Information Consensus Recommendations

—- — 			
Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	0.67	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	3.38
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	1.58	30 Days Ago	3.38
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	4.80	60 Days Ago	3.43
Next EPS Report Date	06/07/2011	90 Days Ago	3.43

Fundamental Ratios

P/E	EPS Growth	Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	19.97 vs. Previous Year	1.75% vs. Previous Year	-3.22%
Trailing 12 Months:	20.17 vs. Previous Quarter	1,066.67% vs. Previous Quarter:	235.92%
PEG Ratio	4.19		

Price Ratios		ROE		ROA	
Price/Book	2.24	04/30/11	~	04/30/11	-
Price/Cash Flow	10.59	01/31/11	11.31	01/31/11	3.67
Price / Sales	1.48	10/31/10	11.31	10/31/10	3.65
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
04/30/11	-	04/30/11		04/30/11	-
01/31/11	0.78	01/31/11	0.62	01/31/11	7.36
10/31/10	0.66	10/31/10	0.44	10/31/10	7.21
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
Net Margin 04/30/11	_	Pre-Tax Margin 04/30/11	-	Book Value 04/30/11	
•	- 11.99	•	- 11.99	04/30/11	- 14.02
04/30/11		04/30/11		04/30/11 01/31/11	- 14.02 13.38
04/30/11 01/31/11	11.99	04/30/11 01/31/11	11.99	04/30/11 01/31/11	
04/30/11 01/31/11 10/31/10	11.99	04/30/11 01/31/11 10/31/10	11.99	04/30/11 01/31/11 10/31/10 Debt to Capital	
04/30/11 01/31/11 10/31/10 Inventory Turnover	11.99 15.06	04/30/11 01/31/11 10/31/10 Debt-to-Equity	11.99 15.06	04/30/11 01/31/11 10/31/10 Debt to Capital 04/30/11	



SOUTH JERSEY INDS INC (NYSE) Scottrade Vol. 20,812 (1.21%)14:04 ET

South Jersey Inds Inc. is engaged in the business of operating, through subsidiaries, various business enterprises. The company's most significant subsidiary is South Jersey Gas Company (SJG). SJG is a public utility company engaged in the purchase, transmission and sale of natural gas for residential, commercial and industrial use. SJG also makes off-system sales of natural gas on a wholesale basis to various customers on the interstate pipeline system and transports natural gas.

General Information

SOUTH JERSEY IN

Phone: -Fax: -Web: -Email: None

Industry Sector:

UTIL-GAS DISTR

Utilities

Fiscal Year End Last Reported Quarter

December 03/31/11

Next EPS Date

05/09/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	Ä
Yesterday's Close	55.58
52 Week High	58.03
52 Week Low	41.17
Beta	0.30
20 Day Moving Average	73,134.25
Target Price Consensus	59.5



% Price Change		% Price Change Relative to S&P 500	
4 Week -1	.56	4 Week	-2.44
12 Week 4	.00	12 Week	3.15
YTD 5	.23	YTD	-1.26

Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	29.88	Dividend Yield	2.63%
(millions)	20.00	Annual Dividend	\$1.46
Market Capitalization (millions)	1,660.95	Payout Ratio	0.00
Short Ratio	16.51	Change in Payout Ratio	0.00
Last Split Date	07/01/2005	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	03/08/2011 / \$0.37

EPS Information

Consensus Recommendations

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	1.62	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell)	1.67
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	3.06	30 Days Ago	1.67
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	6.50	60 Days Ago	1.57
Next EPS Report Date	05/09/2011	90 Days Ago	1.57

Fundamental Ratios

P/E		EPS Growth		Sales Growth	
Current FY Estimate:	18.14	vs. Previous Year	4.82%	vs. Previous Year	27.86%
Trailing 12 Months:	20.58	vs. Previous Quarter	770.00%	vs. Previous Quarter:	76.43%
PEG Ratio	2.79				

ROE **Price Ratios**

ROA

Price/Book	2.91	03/31/11		03/31/11	-
Price/Cash Flow	13.21	12/31/10	14.42	12/31/10	4.22
Price / Sales	-	09/30/10	14.34	09/30/10	4.32
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-
12/31/10	0.66	12/31/10	0.55	12/31/10	8.75
09/30/10	0.58	09/30/10	0.41	09/30/10	9.22
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-
03/31/11 12/31/10	- 10.72	03/31/11 12/31/10	- 10.72		۔ 19.08
				12/31/10	19.08 18.62
12/31/10	10.72	12/31/10	10.72	12/31/10	
12/31/10 09/30/10	10.72 11.28	12/31/10 09/30/10	10.72	12/31/10 09/30/10 Debt to Capital	
12/31/10 09/30/10 Inventory Turnover	10.72 11.28	12/31/10 09/30/10 Debt-to-Equity	10.72 11.28	12/31/10 09/30/10 Debt to Capital 03/31/11	

Zacks.com Page 1 of 2



SOUTHWEST GAS CORP (NYSE)			Scottrade		
swx	38.87	≈0.12	(0.31%)	Vol. 82,307	14:05 ET

SOUTHWEST GAS CORP. is principally engaged in the business of purchasing, transporting, and distributing natural gas in portions of Arizona, Nevada, and California. The Company also engaged in financial services activities, through PriMerit Bank, Federal Savings Bank (PriMerit or the Bank), a wholly owned subsidiary.

General Information SOUTHWEST GAS

Phone: -

Fax: -Web: -Email: None

Industry

UTIL-GAS DISTR

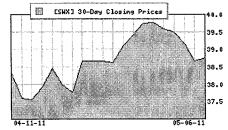
Sector: Utilities

Fiscal Year End Last Reported Quarter Next EPS Date

December 03/31/11 08/08/2011

Price and Volume Information

Zacks Rank	<u> iii</u>
Yesterday's Close	38.75
52 Week High	39.98
52 Week Low	28.12
Beta	0.73
20 Day Moving Average	130,299.05
Target Price Consensus	36.25



Sales Growth

% Price Change		% Price Change Relative to S&P	son.
% Price Change		•	
4 Week	-0.33	4 Week	-1.23
12 Week	1.17	12 Week	0.34
YTD	5.67	YTD	-0.84
Share Information		Dividend Information	
Shares Outstanding	45.80	Dividend Yield	2.58%
(millions)	45.00	Annual Dividend	\$1.00
Market Capitalization	1,774.91		0.39
(millions)	1,774.91	Payout Ratio	
Short Ratio	8.47	Change in Payout Ratio	-0.07

Last Split Date	N/A	Last Dividend Payout / Amount	02/1	1/2011 / \$0.25
EPS Information		Consensus Recommendation	ons	
Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate	0.02	Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong	Self)	3.14
Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate	2.22	30 Days Ago		3.50
Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate	6.00	60 Days Ago		3.50
Next EPS Report Date	08/08/2011	90 Days Ago		3.50

Fundamental Ratios

P/E

Current FY Estimate: Trailing 12 Months:		vs. Previous Year vs. Previous Quarter		vs. Previous Year vs. Previous Quarter:	-6.03% 34.25%
PEG Ratio	2.91	va, i lovious adartoi	01.0270	70.7.700.000 Quartor	0 112070
Price Ratios		ROE		ROA	
Price/Book	1.51	03/31/11	10.28	03/31/11	3.06
Price/Cash Flow		12/31/10		12/31/10	

EPS Growth

	6.67		9.90		2.96
Price / Sales	0.99	09/30/10	10.16	09/30/10	3.01
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	6.56
12/31/10	0.75	12/31/10	0.75	12/31/10	6.20
09/30/10	0.57	09/30/10	0.57	09/30/10	6.18
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-
12/31/10	8.65	12/31/10	8.65	12/31/10	25.62
09/30/10	8.62	09/30/10	8.62	09/30/10	24.62
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-	03/31/11	-
12/31/10	-	12/31/10	0.96	12/31/10	49.08
09/30/10	-	09/30/10	0.96	09/30/10	49.02



WGL HL	DGS INC (NYS	E)		S	ottrade
WGL	38.85	≈ 0.66	(1.73%)	Vol. 130,026	14:03 ET

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT CO is a public utility that delivers and sells natural gas to metropolitan Washington, D.C. and adjoining areas in Maryland and Virginia. A distribution subsidiary serves portions of Virginia and West Virginia. The Company has four wholly-owned active subsidiaries that include: Shenandoah Gas Company (Shenandoah) is engaged in the delivery and sale of natural gas at retail in the Shenandoah Valley, including Winchester, Middletown, Strasburg, Stephens City and New Market, Virginia, and Martinsburg, West Virginia.

General Information

WGL HLDGS INC

Phone: -Fax: -Web: Email: None

Industry

UTIL-GAS DISTR

Sector: Utilities

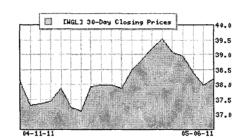
Fiscal Year End

September 03/31/11

Last Reported Quarter 08/10/2011 Next EPS Date

Price and Volume Information

<i>i</i> a
38.19
N/A
32.75
0.26
151,953.20
39



-1.64

% Price Change		% Price Change Relative to S&P 500
Week	-0.75	4 Week

12 Week 1.41 12 Week 0.57 0.19

Share Information Dividend Information

Shares Outstanding Dividend Yield 4.06% (millions) Annual Dividend \$1.55 Market Capitalization 1,952.01 Payout Ratio 0.69 (millions) Change in Payout Ratio 0.06 Short Ratio 18.69

Last Dividend Payout / Amount 04/06/2011 / \$0.39 Last Split Date 05/02/1995

EPS Information Consensus Recommendations

Current Quarter EPS Consensus Estimate 2.25 -0.09 Current (1=Strong Buy, 5=Strong Sell) Current Year EPS Consensus Estimate 2.05 30 Days Ago 2.25 Estimated Long-Term EPS Growth Rate 5.30 60 Days Ago 2.25 Next EPS Report Date 2.50 08/10/2011 90 Days Ago

Fundamental Ratios

EPS Growth Sales Growth Current FY Estimate: 18.59 vs. Previous Year -6.71% vs. Previous Year -3.73% 50.00% vs. Previous Quarter: 27.81% Trailing 12 Months: 17.44 vs. Previous Quarter

PEG Ratio 3.54

ROE ROA **Price Ratios**

Price/Book	1.54	03/31/11	9.35	03/31/11	3.01
Price/Cash Flow	9.10	12/31/10	9.82	12/31/10	3.17
Price / Sales	0.71	09/30/10	9.86	09/30/10	3.22
Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Operating Margin	
03/31/11	1.51	03/31/11	1.37	03/31/11	4.11
12/31/10	1.30	12/31/10	1.00	12/31/10	4.19
09/30/10	1.32	09/30/10	0.83	09/30/10	4.25
Net Margin		Pre-Tax Margin		Book Value	
03/31/11	7.91	03/31/11	7.91	03/31/11	24.73
12/31/10	7.74	12/31/10	7.74	12/31/10	23.53
09/30/10	6.82	09/30/10	6.82	09/30/10	22.68
Inventory Turnover		Debt-to-Equity		Debt to Capital	
03/31/11	11.28	03/31/11	0.49	03/31/11	32.24
12/31/10	11.69	12/31/10	0.53	12/31/10	34.15
09/30/10	11.71	09/30/10	0.51	09/30/10	33.41





Jon Markman

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Posted 1/12/2005

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SuperModels

Invest in the coming global water shortage

Fresh water's getting scarce, and it has no substitutes. For investors in companies that can supply our increasingly thirsty planet, that spells opportunity.

By Jon D. Markman

Ten years ago next Monday, a massive earthquake rolled under the Japanese city of Kobe at dawn, toppling 140,000 buildings, causing 300 major fires, killing more than 5,000 people and leaving 300,000 homeless.

To help cover the story for the L.A. Times, I left my wife to care for our 10-day-old daughter and 2-year-old son and flew into the city with a small team of Los Angeles-based trauma doctors and nurses. We found a surreal, smoking ruin of a city with roads twisted like coils of rope, high-rises tilted at Dr. Seuss angles and thousands of middle-class families jammed into dingy, ice-cold rooms in the few public buildings left standing.

Just as in the tsunami zone of South Asia this month, the immediate health danger, besides a possible outbreak of disease, was a lack of fresh water. More than 75% of the city's water supply was destroyed when underground pipes fractured. As much as they desired pallets of drugs, food, blankets and tents sent from throughout Japan and abroad, the Kobe survivors coveted -- and needed -- clean, bottled water for cooking, drinking and bathing.

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Both incidents are a stark reminder that water is our most precious resource. Because it is seemingly übiquitous in the United States, it is taken for granted.

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Massive snowstorms in California this month have loaded up the snowpack that provides water there, and rains in the Southeast are filling reservoirs in that part of the country.

The rest of the world, however, is not so fortunate.

Not making any more water

There is no more fresh water on Earth today than there was a million years ago. Yet today, 6 billion people share it. Since 1950, the world population has doubled, but water use has tripled, notes John Dickerson, an analyst and fund manager based in San Diego. Unlike petroleum, he adds, no technological innovation can ever replace water.

China, which is undergoing a vast rural-to-urban population migration, is emblematic of the places where water has become scarce. It has about as much



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water as Canada but 100 times more people. Per-capita water reserves are only about a fourth the global average, according to experts. Of its 669 cities, 440 regularly suffer moderate to critical water shortages.

Although not widely appreciated, water has been recognized by conservative investors as an investment opportunity -- and it has rewarded them. Over the past 10 years, the Media General water utilities index is up 133%, double the return of the **Dow Jones Utilities Index (**\$UTIL). Over the past five years, water utilities are up 32% -- clobbering the flat returns of both the Dow Jones Utilities and the **Dow Industrials (**\$INDU). One of water's key long-term value drivers as an investment, according to Dickerson: Demand is not affected by inflation, recession, interest rates or changing tastes.

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Virtually all of the U.S. water utility stocks are regulated by states and counties, which makes them pretty dull. Governmental entities typically give utilities a monopoly in a geographic region, then set their profit margin a smidge above costs. Just about the only distinguishing factor among them are the growth rates of their regions and their ability to efficiently manage their underground pipe and pumping infrastructure. Among the best are **Aqua America** (WTR, news, msgs) of Philadelphia, **Southwest Water** (SWWC, news, msgs) of Los Angeles; **California Water Service Group** (CWT, news, msgs), based in San Jose, Calif.; and **American States Water** (AWR, news, msgs) of San Dimas, Calif.

In a moment, I'll offer a couple of potentially more impactful ways to invest in water, but first let's look a little more broadly at world demand.

Aquifers in India are being sucked dry

The tsunami has focused attention on water demand in South Asia -- and it's a good thing, as it was already reaching critical status in rural areas. Several decades ago, farmers in the Indian state of Gujarat used oxen to haul water in buckets from a few feet below the surface. Now they pump it from 1,000 feet below the surface. That may sound good, but they have been drawing water from the earth to feed a mushrooming population at such a terrific rate that ancient aquifers have been sucked dry -- turning once-fertile fields slowly into sand.

According to New Scientist magazine, farmers using crude oilfield technology in India have drilled 21 million "tube wells" into the strata beneath the fields, and every year millions more wells throughout the region -- all the way to Vietnam -- are being dug to service water-needy crops like rice and sugar cane. The magazine quoted research from the annual Stockholm Water Symposium that the pumps that transformed Indian farming are drawing 200 cubic kilometers of water to the surface each year, while only a fraction is replaced by monsoon

rains. At this rate, the research suggested, groundwater supplies in some areas will be exhausted in five to 10 years, and millions of Indians will see their farmland turned to desert.

In China, the magazine reported, 30 cubic kilometers more water is being pumped to the surface each year than is replaced by rain -- one of the reasons that the country has become dependent on grain imports from the West. This is not just an issue for agriculture. Earlier this year, the Indian state of Kerala ordered the **PepsiCo** (PEP, news, msgs) and **Coca-Cola** (KO, news, msgs) bottling plants closed due to water shortages, costing the companies millions of dollars.

In this country, shareholder activists already are lobbying companies to share water-dependency concerns worldwide with their stakeholders in their financial statements.

Water, water everywhere, but . . .

The central problem is that less than 2% of the world's ample store of water is fresh. And that amount is bombarded by industrial pollution, disease and cyclical shifts in rain patterns. Its increasing scarcity has impelled private companies and countries to attempt to lock up rights to key sources. In an article last month, the Christian Science Monitor suggested that the next decade may see a cartel of water-exporting countries rivaling the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for dominance in the world economy.

"Water is blue gold; it's terribly precious," Maude Barlow, chair of the Council of Canadians, told the Monitor. "Not too far in the future, we're going to see a move to surround and commodify the world's fresh water. Just as they've divvied up the world's oil, in the coming century, there's going to be a grab."

Besides the domestic water utilities listed above — and similarly plodding foreign utilities such as **United Utilities** (UU, news, msgs) of the United Kingdom, which sports a 6.9% dividend yield, and **Suez** (SZE, news, msgs) of France — investors interested in the sector can consider a number of variant plays. None are extremely exciting, but my guess is that, over the next few years, some more interesting purification technologies will emerge, along with, perhaps, a vibrant attempt at worldwide industry consolidation.

One current idea is Tennessee-based copper pipe and valve maker **Mueller**Industries (MLI, news, msgs), a \$1 billion business with a trailing price/earnings multiple of 15 that is still not expensive despite a 47% run-up in the past year.

Its leading outside investor is **Berkshire Hathaway** (BRK.A, news, msgs), the

investment vehicle of legendary investor Warren Buffett.

Another is flow-control products maker **Watts Water Technologies** (WTS, news, msgs), which is a little richer at a \$975 million market cap and a trailing P/E multiple of 19, but is still owned by several leading value managers, including Mario Gabelli.

And possibly the most interesting is **Consolidated Water** (CWCO, news, msgs), a \$160 million company based in the Cayman Islands that specializes in developing and operating ocean-water desalinization plants and water-distribution systems in areas where natural supplies of drinking water are scarce, such as the Caribbean and South America. It currently supplies water to Belize, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands and the Bahamas, and it has expansion plans. It is the most expensive, but it may also have the greatest growth prospects. Of all of these, it is up the most over the past five years, a relatively steady 355%.

Of course, there is one other benefit to water investing: When these companies say they're going to do a dilutive deal, it's not something to worry about.

Fine Print

Dickerson runs a hedge fund in San Diego strictly focused on water investing, the Summit Water Equity Fund. . . To learn more about Southwest Water, click here. . . . To learn more about California Water Service Group, which runs systems in New Mexico, Hawaii and Washington State, as well as California, click here. . . . To learn more about American States Water, click here. . . . To learn more about Mueller, click here, and, for Consolidated Water, click here. . . . Seems like talk is cheap. Since mid-December, the value of the company radio personality Howard Stern is leaving, **Viacom** (VIA.B, news, msgs), has risen 9% while the value of the company he's headed to, **Sirius Satellite Radio** (SIRI, news, msgs), is down 13.5%. . . . For background on the Kobe earthquake, approaching its 10th anniversary, click here and here.

Jon D. Markman is publisher of StockTactics Advisor, an independent weekly investment newsletter, as well as senior strategist and portfolio manager at Pinnacle Investment Advisors. While he cannot provide personalized investment advice or recommendations, he welcomes column critiques and comments at jon.markman@gmail.com; put COMMENT in the subject line. At the time of publication he held positions in the following stocks mentioned in this column: Coca-Cola.

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FOURTH EDITION

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Estimating the Cost of Capital

To value a company using enterprise DCF, we discount free cash flow by the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The weighted average cost of capital represents the opportunity cost that investors face for investing their funds in one particular business instead of others with similar risk.

The most important principle underlying successful implementation of the cost of capital is consistency between the components of WACC and free cash flow. Since free cash flow is the cash flow available to all financial investors (debt, equity, and hybrid securities), the company's WACC must include the required return for each investor. In addition, the duration and risk of the financial securities used to estimate the WACC must match that of the free cash flow being discounted. To assure consistency, the cost of capital must meet several criteria:

- It must include the opportunity costs from all sources of capital—debt, equity, and so on—since free cash flow is available to all investors, who expect compensation for the risks they take.
- It must weight each security's required return by its target marketbased weight, not by its historical book value.
- It must be computed after corporate taxes (since free cash flow is calculated in after-tax terms). Any financing-related tax shields not included in free cash flow must be incorporated into the cost of capital or valued separately (as done in the adjusted present value).
- It must be denominated in the same currency as free cash flow.
- It must be denominated in nominal terms when cash flows are stated in nominal terms.

For most companies, discounting free cash flow at the WACC is a simple, accurate, and robust method of corporate valuation. If, however, the

since no single model for estimating the market risk premium has gained universal acceptance, we present the results of various models.

Methods to estimate the market risk premium fall in three general categories:

- 1. Estimating the future risk premium by measuring and extrapolating historical excess returns.
- 2. Using regression analysis to link current market variables, such as the aggregate dividend-to-price ratio, to project the expected market risk premium.
- 3. Using DCF valuation, along with estimates of return on investment and growth, to reverse engineer the market's cost of capital.

None of today's models precisely estimate the market risk premium. Still, based on evidence from each of these models, we believe the market risk premium as of year-end 2003 was just under 5 percent.

Historical market risk premium Investors, being risk-averse, demand a premium for holding stocks rather than bonds. If the level of risk aversion hasn't changed over the last 75 years, then historical excess returns are a reasonable proxy for future premiums (assuming measurement issues, such as survivorship bias, aren't overly problematic). To best measure the risk premium using historical data, follow these guidelines:

- Calculate the premium relative to long-term government bonds.
- Use the longest period possible.
- Use an arithmetic average of longer-dated intervals (such as five years).
- Adjust the result for econometric issues, such as survivorship bias.

Use long-term government bonds. When calculating the market risk premium, compare historical market returns with the return on 10-year government bonds. As discussed in the previous section, long-term government bonds better match the duration of a company's cash flows than do short-term bonds.

Use the longest period possible When using historical observations to predict future results, the issue is what length of history to examine. If the market risk premium is stable, a longer history will reduce estimation error. Alternatively, if the premium changes and estimation error is small, a shorter period is better. To determine the appropriate historical period, we consider any trends in the market risk premium compared with the noise associated with short-term estimates.



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To test for the presence of a long-term trend, we regress the U.S. market risk premium versus time. Over the last 100 years, no statistically significant trend is observable. Based on regression results, the average excess return has fallen by 3.3 basis points a year, but this result is well below its standard error (leading to a low *t*-statistic). In addition, premiums calculated over subperiods, even as long as 10 years, are extremely noisy. For instance, U.S. stocks outperformed bonds by 18 percent in the 1950s but offered no premium in the 1970s. Given the lack of any discernible trend and the significant volatility of shorter periods, you should use the longest time series possible.

Use arithmetic average of longer-dated intervals When reporting market risk premiums, most data providers report an annual number, such as 6.2 percent per year. But how do they convert a century of data into an annual number? And is an annualized number even important?

Annual returns can be calculated using either an arithmetic average or a geometric average. An arithmetic (simple) average sums each year's observed premium and divides by the number of observations:

Arithmetic Average =
$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{1 + R_m(t)}{1 + r_f(t)} - 1$$

A geometric average compounds each year's excess return and takes the root of the resulting product:

Geometric Average =
$$\left(\prod_{t=1}^{T} \frac{1 + R_m(t)}{1 + r_f(t)}\right)^{1/T} - 1$$

The choice of averaging methodology will affect the results. For instance, between 1903 and 2002, U.S. stocks outperformed long-term government bonds by 6.2 percent per year when averaged arithmetically. Using a geometric average, the number drops to 4.4 percent. This difference is not random; arithmetic averages always exceed geometric averages when returns are volatile.

So which averaging method on historical data best estimates the expected future rate of return? To estimate the mean (expectation) for any random variable, well-accepted statistical principles dictate that the arithmetic average is the best unbiased estimator. Therefore, to determine a security's

⁷Some authors, such as Lewellen, argue that the market risk premium does change over time—and can be measured using financial ratios, such as the dividend yield. We address these models separately. J. Lewellen, "Predicting Returns with Financial Ratios," Journal of Financial Economics, 74(2) (2004): 209–235.

expected return for one period, the best unbiased predictor is the arithmetic average of many one-period returns. A one-period risk premium, however, can't value a company with many years of cash flow. Instead, long-dated cash flows must be discounted using a compounded rate of return. But when compounded, the arithmetic average will be biased upward (too high).

This bias is caused by estimation error and autocorrelation in returns. Let's examine the effect of estimation error first. To estimate the mean of a distribution, statistical theory instructs you to average the observations. In a finite sample, the sample average (R_A) will equal the true mean (μ) plus an error term (ε) :

$$R_A = \mu + \varepsilon$$

Sometimes the error term is positive, so the sample average overestimates the true mean, and at other times, the error term is negative. But the average error term equals 0, so the sample average is an unbiased estimator of the true mean.

To value a cash flow *beyond* one period, we must determine the discount factor by raising R_A to a given power. For instance, to estimate a two-period discount rate, we calculate R_A squared. Squaring R_A leads to the following equation:

$$R_A = (\mu + \varepsilon)^2 = \mu^2 + \varepsilon^2 + 2\mu\varepsilon$$

Since the true mean, μ , is a constant and the expectation of ϵ is 0, the expectation of $2\mu\epsilon$ equals 0. The expectation of ϵ^2 , however, is not 0, but a positive number (the square of any nonzero number is greater than zero). Therefore, R_A^2 will be greater than μ^2 (the true mean squared), and a compounded sample average will be too high.

The compounded arithmetic average will also be biased upward when returns are negatively autocorrelated (meaning low returns follow high returns and high returns follow low returns). Although there is disagreement in the academic community, the general consensus is that the aggregate stock market exhibits negative autocorrelation.⁸ In this case, the arithmetic mean is biased upward.



⁸ Empirical evidence presented by James Poterba, Lawrence Summers, and others indicates that a significant long-term negative autocorrelation exists in stock returns. See J. Poterba and L. Summers, "Mean Reversion in Stock Prices," Journal of Financial Economics (October 1988): 27–60. However, subsequent studies by Matthew Richardson and others challenge the statistical significance of earlier studies. See M. Richardson, "Temporary Components of Stock Prices: A Skeptic's View," Journal of Business and Economic Statistics, 11 (1993): 199–207.

SEXENDIT 10.4 Exp	eered Value When Reid	ms Exhibit dlega	ive
	ocorrelation		
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(10%)	A STATE OF THE STA		
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Scenario value	one two value	independent	autocorrelated_
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T00	1.2 0.9 108	25% 27.0	35% 378
光	108	25% 22.0	35% 37.8
100	0.9; 0.9. 81	<u> 25%- 20.3</u>	15% 12.2
	* * *	100% 110.3	100% 109.4
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To better understand the effect of negative autocorrelation, consider a portfolio that can either grow by 20 percent or fall by 10 percent in a given period (see Exhibit 10.4). Since both returns are equally likely, the one period average return equals 5 percent. In addition, if returns are independently and identically distributed, after two periods there is:

- 1. A 25 percent probability that an initial investment of \$100 will grow to \$144
- A 50 percent probability (two equally probable scenarios) that \$100 will grow to \$108
- 3. A 25 percent probability that \$100 will shrink to \$81

The expected value in two periods equals \$110.3, the same as if \$100 had grown consistently at the *arithmetic* average of 5 percent for two periods. But if the four scenarios are not equally likely, the expected value in two periods will not equal \$110.3. For instance, if there is a 70 percent probability that low returns will be followed by high returns (or vice versa), the expected value in two periods is only \$109.4. In this case, compounding the arithmetic mean will lead to an upward bias in expected return.

To correct for the bias caused by estimation error and negative autocorrelation in returns, we have two choices. First, we can calculate multiperiod holding returns directly from the data, rather than compound single-period averages. Using this method, a cash flow received in five years will be discounted by the average five-year market risk premium, not by the annual

Exhibit 10.5 furnitative Reducts for Various Intervals: 1903-2002	,
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market risk premium compounded five times.⁹ In Exhibit 10.5, we present arithmetic averages for holding periods of 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10 years. To avoid placing too little weight on either early or recent observations, we use nonoverlapping returns. The downside of this method is that 5- and 10-year holding periods have very few observations. As shown in the exhibit, the annualized excess return trends downward from 6.2 percent to 5.5 percent as the length of the holding period increases.

Alternatively, researchers have used simulation to show that an estimator proposed by Marshall Blume best adjusts for problems caused by estimation error and autocorrelation of returns:¹⁰

$$R = \frac{T - N}{T - 1} R_A + \frac{N - 1}{T - 1} R_G$$

where T =Number of historical observations

N =Forecast period

 $R_{A} = Arithmetic average$

 R_c = Geometric average

In the last column of Exhibit 10.5, we report Blume's estimate for the market risk premium. Blume's method generates the same downward-trending estimate of the market risk premium (albeit more smoothly than the raw holding period averages). Based on both estimation techniques, it appears 5.5 percent is a reasonable approximation for historical excess returns.

⁹ Jay Ritter writes, "There is no theoretical reason why one year is the appropriate holding period. People are used to thinking of interest rates as a rate per year, so reporting annualized numbers makes it easy for people to focus on the numbers. But I can think of no reason other than convenience for the use of annual returns." J. Ritter, "The Biggest Mistakes We Teach," Journal of Financial Research, 25 (2002): 159–168.

¹⁰ D. C. Indro and W. Y. Lee, "Biases in Arithmetic and Geometric Averages Premia," Financial Management, 26(4) (Winter 1997); M. E. Blume, "Unbiased Estimators of Long Run Expected Rates of Return," Journal of the American Statistical Association, 69(347) (September 1974).



Survivorship bias Other statistical difficulties exist with historical risk premiums. According to one argument, 11 even properly measured historical premiums can't predict future returns, because the observable sample will include only countries with strong historical returns. Statisticians refer to this phenomenon as survivorship bias. The U.S. market outperformed all others during the twentieth century, averaging 4.3 percent in real terms (deflating by the wholesale price index) versus a median of 0.8 percent for other countries. 12 A concurring study 13 notes that the -100 percent returns from China, Russia, and Poland are too often ignored in discussions of stock market performance.

Since it is unlikely that the U.S. stock market will replicate its performance over the next century, we adjust downward the historical arithmetic average market risk premium. Using data from Philippe Jorion and William Goetzmann, we find that between 1926 and 1996, the U.S. arithmetic annual return exceeded the median return on a set of 11 countries with continuous histories dating to the 1920s by 1.9 percent in real terms, or 1.4 percent in nominal terms. If we subtract a 1 percent to 2 percent survivorship bias from the long-term arithmetic average of 5.5 percent, the difference implies the future range of the U.S. market risk premium should be 3.5 to 4.5 percent.

Market risk premium regressions Although we find no long-term trend in the historical risk premium, many argue that the market risk premium is predictable using observable variables, such as the aggregate dividend-toprice ratio, the aggregate book-to-market ratio, or the aggregate ratio of earnings to price.

The use of current financial ratios to estimate the expected return on stocks is well documented and dates back to Charles Dow in the 1920s. The concept has been tested by many authors. 14 To predict the market risk premium using financial ratios, excess market returns are regressed against a financial ratio, such as the market's aggregate dividend-to-price ratio:

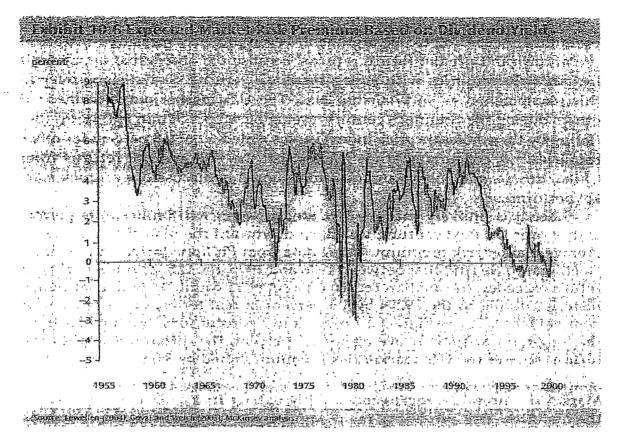
$$R_m - r_f = \alpha + \beta \ln \left(\frac{\text{Dividend}}{\text{Price}} \right) + \epsilon$$

¹¹S. Brown, W. Goetzmann, and S. Ross, "Survivorship Bias," Journal of Finance (July 1995):

¹² P. Jorion and W. Goetzmann, "Global Stock Markets in the Twentieth Century," Journal of Finance, 54(3) (June 1999): 953-974.

¹³ Elroy Dimson, Paul Marsh, and Michael Staunton, Triumph of the Optimists (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2002).

¹⁴ E. Fama and K. French, "Dividend Yields and Expected Stock Returns," Journal of Financial Economics, 22(1) (1988): 3-25; R. F. Stambaugh, "Predictive Regressions," Journal of Financial Economics, 54(3) (1999): 375-421; and J. Lewellen, "Predicting Returns with Financial Ratios," Journal of Financial Ratios," Journal of Financial Ratios, "Journal of Financial Ratios," Journal of Financial Economics, 54(3) (1999): 375-421; and J. Lewellen, "Predicting Returns with Financial Ratios," Journal of Financial Ratios, "Journal of Financial Ratios," Journal of Financial Ratios, " nal of Financial Economics, 74(2) (2004): 209-235.



Using advanced regression techniques unavailable to earlier authors, Jonathan Lewellen found that dividend yields do predict future market returns. But as shown in Exhibit 10.6, the model has a major drawback: the risk premium prediction can be negative (as it was in the late 1990s). Other authors question the explanatory power of financial ratios, arguing that a financial analyst relying solely on data available at the time would have done better using unconditional historical averages (as we did in the last section) in place of more sophisticated regression techniques. 15

Forward-looking models A stock's price equals the present value of its dividends. Assuming dividends are expected to grow at a constant rate, we can rearrange the growing perpetuity to solve for the market's expected return:

$$P = \frac{\text{DIV}}{k_e - g}$$
 converts to $k_e = \frac{\text{DIV}}{P} + g$

In the previous section, we reviewed regression models that compare market returns (k_a) to the dividend-price ratio (DIV/P). Using a simple re-

¹⁵ A. Goyal and I. Welch, "Predicting the Equity Premium with Dividend Ratios," Management Science, 4, 9(5) (2003): 639-654.



gression, however, ignores valuable information and oversimplifies a few market realities. First, the dividend-price yield itself depends on the expected growth in dividends (g), which simple regressions ignore (the regression's intercept is determined by the data). Second, dividends are only one form of corporate payout. Companies can use free cash flow to repurchase shares or hold excess cash for significant periods of time; consider Microsoft, which accumulated more than \$50 billion in liquid securities before paying its first dividend.

Using the principles of discounted cash flow, along with estimates of growth, various authors have attempted to reverse engineer the market risk premium. Two studies used analyst forecasts to estimate growth, but many argue that analyst forecasts focus on the short term and are severely upward biased. Fama and French use long-term dividend growth rates as a proxy for future growth, but they focus on dividend yields, not on available cash flow. Alternatively, our own research has focused on all cash flow available to equity holders, as measured by a modified version of the key value driver formula (detailed in Chapter 3):18

$$k_{\epsilon} = \frac{\text{Earnings}\left(1 - \frac{g}{\text{ROE}}\right)}{p} + g \text{ such that } \text{CF}_{\epsilon} = \text{Earnings}\left(1 - \frac{g}{\text{ROE}}\right)$$

Based on this formula, we used the long-run return on equity (13 percent) and the long-run growth in real GDP (3.5 percent) to convert a given year's S&P 500 median earnings-to-price ratio into the cost of equity.¹⁹

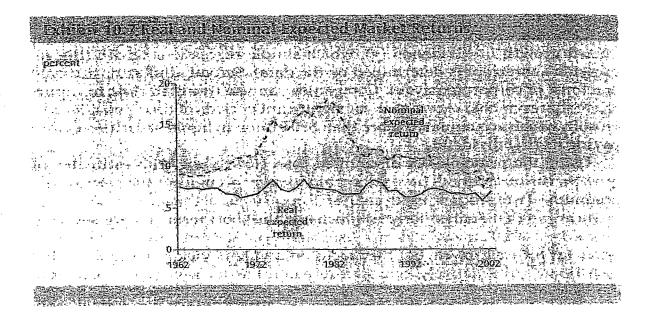
Exhibit 10.7 on page 306 plots the nominal and real expected market returns between 1962 and 2002. The results are striking. After stripping out inflation, the expected market return (not excess return) is remarkably constant, averaging 7.0 percent. For the United Kingdom, the real market return is slightly more volatile, averaging 6.0 percent. Based on these results, we estimate the current market risk premium by subtracting the current real long-term risk-free rate from the real equity return of 7.0 percent (for U.S. markets). At year-end 2003, the yield on a U.S. Treasury inflation-protected security (TIPS) equaled 2.1 percent. Subtracting 2.1

¹⁶ J. Claus and J. Thomas, "Equity Premia as Low as Three Percent? Evidence from Analysts' Earnings Forecasts for Domestic and International Stocks," *Journal of Finance*, 56(5) (October 2001): 1629–1666; and W. R. Gebhardt, C. M. C. Lee, and B. Swaminathan, "Toward an Implied Cost of Capital," *Journal of Accounting Research*, 39(1) (2001): 135–176.

¹⁷ Eugene F. Fama and Kenneth R. French, "The Equity Premium," Center for Research in Security Prices Working Paper No. 522 (April 2001).

¹⁸ Marc H. Goedhart, Timothy M. Koller, and Zane D. Williams, "The Real Cost of Equity," McKinsey on Finance (Autumn 2002): 11–15.

¹⁹ Using a two-stage model (i.e., short-term ROE and growth rate projections, followed by long-term estimates) did not change the results in a meaningful way.



percent from 7.0 percent gives an estimate of the risk premium at just under 5 percent.

Although many in the finance profession disagree about how to measure the market risk premium, we believe 4.5 to 5.5 percent is an appropriate range. Historical estimates found in most textbooks (and locked in the mind of many), which often report numbers near 8 percent, are too high for valuation purposes because they compare the market risk premium versus short-term bonds, use only 75 years of data, and are biased by the historical strength of the U.S. market.

Estimating beta According to the CAPM, a stock's expected return is driven by beta, which measures how much the stock and market move together. Since beta cannot be observed directly, we must estimate its value. To do this, we first measure a raw beta using regression and then improve the estimate by using industry comparables and smoothing techniques. The most common regression used to estimate a company's raw beta is the market model:

$$R_{r} = \alpha + \beta R_{m} + \varepsilon$$

In the market model, the stock's return (not price) is regressed against the market's return.

In Exhibit 10.8, we plot 60 months of Home Depot stock returns versus S&P 500 returns between 1999 and 2003. The solid line represents the "best



Market Rates Discount Rate Federal Funds Prime Rate 30-day CP (A1/P1) 3-month LIBOR Bank CDs 6-month 1-year 5-year U.S. Treasury Securities	0.75 0.00-0.25 3.25 0.28 0.31 0.30 0.48 1.71	0.75 0.00-0.25 3.25 0.26 0.30	0.75 0.00-0.25 3.25 0.15 0.28	Mortgage-Backed Securities GNMA 5.5% FHLMC 5.5% (Gold) FNMA 5.5% FNMA ARM	2.60 3.18 3.06	2.83 3.16	1.90 1.30
Discount Rate Federal Funds Prime Rate 30-day CP (A1/P1) 3-month LIBOR Bank CDs 6-month 1-year 5-year U.S. Treasury Securities	0.00-0.25 3.25 0.28 0.31 0.30 0.48 1.71	0.00-0.25 3.25 0.26 0.30	0.00-0.25 3.25 0.15	GNMA 5.5% FHLMC 5.5% (Gold) FNMA 5.5%	3.18		
Federal Funds Prime Rate 30-day CP (A1/P1) 3-month LIBOR Bank CDs 6-month 1-year 5-year U.S. Treasury Securities	0.00-0.25 3.25 0.28 0.31 0.30 0.48 1.71	0.00-0.25 3.25 0.26 0.30	0.00-0.25 3.25 0.15	GNMA 5.5% FHLMC 5.5% (Gold) FNMA 5.5%	3.18		
Prime Rate 30-day CP (A1/P1) 3-month LIBOR Bank CDs 6-month 1-year 5-year U.S. Treasury Securities	3.25 0.28 0.31 0.30 0.48 1.71	3.25 0.26 0.30	3.25 0.15	FNMA 5.5%		3.16	1 20
30-day CP (A1/P1) 3-month LIBOR Bank CDs 6-month 1-year 5-year U.S. Treasury Securities	0.28 0.31 0.30 0.48 1.71	0.26 0.30	0.15		3.06		1.30
3-month LIBOR Bank CDs 6-month 1-year 5-year U.S. Treasury Securities	0.31 0.30 0.48 1.71	0.30		ENIXAA ADAA		3.01	1.85
3-month LIBOR Bank CDs 6-month 1-year 5-year U.S. Treasury Securities	0.30 0.48 1.71		0.28	FINIMA ARM	2.63	2.80	2.93
6-month 1-year 5-year U.S. Treasury Securities	0.48 1.71	0.30		Corporate Bonds			
1-year 5-year U.S. Treasury Securities	0.48 1.71	0.30		Financial (10-year) A	4.63	4.75	5.18
1-year 5-year U.S. Treasury Securities	0.48 1.71		0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.46	5.49	5.80
5-year U.S. Treasury Securities	1.71	0.49	0.44	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.50	5.74	5.93
U.S. Treasury Securities		1,52	1.99	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	5.98	6.11	6.40
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$			Foreign Bonds (10-Year)	0.50	31.7	
	0.08	0.13	0.13	Canada	3.21	3.14	3.54
6-month	0.15	0.19	0.23	Germany	3.24	2.99	3.08
1-year	0.23	0.28	0.41	Japan	1.23	1.18	1,35
5-year	2.05	1.95	2.59	United Kingdom	3.55	3.51	3.98
10-year	3.35	3.30	3.85	Preferred Stocks	3.33	3.5,	3,50
10-year (inflation-prote		0.98	1.61	Utility A	6.00	5.79	5,42
30-year	4.45	4.42	4.73	Financial A	6.10	6.57	5.68
30-year Zero	4.79	4.72	5.00	Financial Adjustable A	5.47	5.47	5.47
30-year Zero	4./9	4.72		,	3.47	3.47	3.47
Treasury Secu	rity Vield	l Curve	T/	AX-EXEMPT			
ireasury been	integration	Cuive	}	Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	4.86	5.15	4.32
	į			25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.50	5.48	4.92
5.00%	1			General Obligation Bonds (G	Os)		
		_		1-year Aaa	0.33	0.41	0.30
4.00%				1-year A	1.19	1.35	1.12
4.00%				5-year Aaa	1.72	1.72	1.49
				5-year A	2.67	2.88	2.48
3.00% - /			1	10-year Aaa	3.16	3.41	3.02
			1 1	10-year A	4.29	4.47	4.04
2.00% - //				25/30-year Aaa	4.75	4.88	4.44
				25/30-year A	6.08	5.90	5.48
1.00%	ĺ			Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)		5.50	3.10
			rrent	Education AA	5.15	5.25	4.77
0 000/		-Yea	ar-Ago	Electric AA	5.28	5.27	4.75
0.00% 3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30		6.10	6.13	5.57
Mos. Years				Housing AA Hospital AA	5.61	5.43	5.08
				Toll Road Aaa	3.01	2.43	ა.∪გ

Federal Reserve Data

(Two-\	_	ANK RESERV Millions, No	'ES ot Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels		Averag	e Levels Ove	r the Last
	3/9/11	2/23/11	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1295731	1217540	78191	1096037	1036724	1044399
Borrowed Reserves	20423	22001	-1578	32257	40916	57375
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	1275308	1195539	79769	1063780	995808	987024
	٨	ONEY SUPP	LY			
(On	e-Week Period	; in Billions, .	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels	;	Growt	h Rates Over	the Last
	3/7/11	2/28/11	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1868.0	1898.9	-30.9	11.0%	12.9%	9.6%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8918.7	8909.0	9.7	5.6%	5.5%	4.7%

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	Recent (3/30/11)	3 Months Ago (12/29/10)	Year Ago (3/31/10)		Recent (3/30/11)	3 Months Ago (12/29/10)	Year Ago (3/31/10)
TAXABLE		<u> </u>					
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.75	0.75	0.75	GNMA 5.5%	2.68	3.08	2.50
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 5.5% (Gold)	3.28	3.13	2.04
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 5.5%	3.17	2.94	2.26
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.22	0.28	0.14	FNMA ARM	2.63	2.80	2.76
3-month LIBOR	0.30	0.30	0.29	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	4.70	4.76	5.24
6-month	0.29	0.30	0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.50	5.50	5.76
1-year	0.47	0.48	0.44	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.56	5.78	5.92
5-year	1.71	1.55	1.99	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	6.06	6.10	6.37
U.S. Treasury Securi				Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.09	0.12	0.15	Canada	3.29	3.16	3.57
6-month	0.17	0.19	0.23	Germany	3.34	3.02	3.09
1-year	0.26	0.27	0.38	lapan	1.25	1.17	1.40
5-year	2.20	2.03	2.54	United Kingdom	3.67	3.57	3.94
10-year	3.44	3.35	3.83	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-pr		1.02	1.56	Utility A	5.70	5.79	5.91
30-year	4.50	4.43	4.71	Financial A	6.02	6.48	6.64
30-year Zero	4.79	4.71	4.98	Financial Adjustable A	5.48	5.48	5.48
Т				TAX-EXEMPT			
Treasury Se	curity vieto	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	4.91	5.00	4.44
				25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.52	4.52	4.93
5.00%	1			General Obligation Bonds (G			
3.00%				1-year Aaa	0.33	0.44	0.39
				1-year A	1.15	1.36	1.19
4.00%				5-year Aaa	1.76	1.74	1.80
			11	5-year A	2.75	2.88	2.71
3.00% -				10-year Aaa	3.29	3.44	3.27
			11	10-year A	4.37	4.39	4.22
2.00%				25/30-year Aaa	4.80	4.90	4.46
				25/30-year A	6.08	5.90	5.24
1.00%				Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)		5.50	3.24
		1	rrent	Education AA	5.15	5,27	4.81
2 222		— Yes	ar-Ago	Electric AA	5.28	5.28	4.79
0.00% 3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30		6.13	6.11	5.72
Mos. Years				Housing AA Hospital AA	5.61	5.45	5.17
				Toll Road Aaa	5.32	5.33	4.80

Federal Reserve Data

(Two-		ANK RESERV	'ES ot Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels		Avera	ge Levels Ove	r the Last
	3/23/11	3/9/11	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1366438	1295729	70709	1144835	1062407	1051928
Borrowed Reserves	19926	20423	-497	28576	38415	54362
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	1346512	1275306	71206	1116259	1023993	997566
	~	ONEY SUPE	PLY			
(Or	ie-Week Period	; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Level:	5	Grow	th Rates Over	the Last
	3/14/11	3/7/11	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1864.8	1868.0	-3.2	8.5%	10.1%	8.3%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8893.5	8918.7	-25.2	3.8%	4.6%	4.5%

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	Recent (4/06/11)	3 Months Ago (1/05/11)	Year Ago (4/07/10)		Recent (4/06/11)	3 Months Ago (1/05/11)	Year Ago (4/07/10
TAXABLE							
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.75	0.75	0.75	GNMA 5.5%	2.84	2.86	2.66
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 5.5% (Gold)	3.46	3.19	1.96
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 5.5%	3.40	3.05	2.25
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.27	0.29	0.18	FNMA ARM	2.62	2.72	2.76
3-month LIBOR	0.29	0.30	0.30	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	4.85	4.89	5.24
6-month	0.29	0.30	0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.59	5.59	5.76
1-year	0.47	0.48	0.44	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.66	5.86	5.91
5-year	1.71	1.57	1.99	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	6.16	6.19	6.35
U.S. Treasury Securitie				Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.06	0.14	0.16	Canada	3.42	3.28	3.63
6-month	0.13	0.18	0.23	Germany	3.43	2.94	3.12
1-year	0.28	0.28	0.45	Japan	1.30	1.16	1.41
5-year	2.31	2.14	2.60	United Kingdom	3.76	3.55	4,0€
10-year	3.55	3.47	3.85	Preferred Stocks	3.70	3.33	1,00
10-year (inflation-prote		1.02	1.52	Utility A	5.89	5.79	6.00
30-year	4.60	4.54	4.74	Financial A	5.84	6.48	6.63
30-year Zero	4.92	4.84	5.00	Financial Adjustable A	5.48	5.48	5.48
				TAX-EXEMPT			
Treasury Seco	urity Yield	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%	•			20-Bond Index (GOs)	5.00	4.95	4.44
6.00%				25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.56	5.38	4.94
	1			General Obligation Bonds (G		3.30	4.94
5.00% -				1-year Aaa	0.37	0.40	0.38
1 1 1 1 1				1-year A	1.21	1.37	1.18
4.00% -				•	1.85	1.75	1.86
				5-year Aaa 5-year A	2.84	2.95	2.81
3.00%			1	10-year Aaa	3.41	3.40	3.31
	1]]	•			
2.00%				10-year A	4.48 4.84	4.41 4.90	4.29 4.46
				25/30-year Aaa			
1 000/	İ	Γ		25/30-year A	6.13	5.92	5.51
1.00%		Cu	rrent	Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)		F 20	4 = 0
	(— Yea	ar-Ago	Education AA	5.19	5.29	4.78
0.00% 3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Electric AA	5.30	5.28	4.79
Mos. Years	10		30	Housing AA	6.19	6.13	5.73
			İ	Hospital AA	5.65	5.43	5.19
				Toll Road Aaa	5.34	5.33	4.78

Federal Reserve Data

В	ANK RESERV	/ES			
vo-Week Period: ir	Millions, No	ot Seasonally Adjusted)			
		, ,	Averag	ge Levels Ove	r the Last
3/23/11	3/9/11	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
1366439	1295729	70710	1144835	1062407	1051928
19926	20423	-497	28576	38415	54362
1346513	1275306	71207	1116259	1023993	997566
٨	MONEY SUPE	PLY			
(One-Week Perioa	; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
	Recent Levels	, ´ ´	Growt	h Rates Over	the Last
3/21/11	3/14/11	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
1889.4	1864.8	24.6	12.6%	13.6%	9.8%
8895.4	8893.5	1.9	3.6%	4.5%	4.5%
	vo-Week Period; ir 3/23/11 1366439 19926 1346513 N (One-Week Period 3/21/11 1889.4	vo-Week Period; in Millions, No Recent Levels 3/23/11 3/9/11 1366439 1295729 19926 20423 1346513 1275306 MONEY SUPF (One-Week Period; in Billions, Recent Levels 3/21/11 3/14/11 1889.4 1864.8	1366439 1295729 70710 19926 20423 -497 1346513 1275306 71207 MONEY SUPPLY (One-Week Period; in Billions, Seasonally Adjusted) Recent Levels 3/21/11 3/14/11 Change 1889.4 1864.8 24.6	No-Week Period; in Millions, Not Seasonally Adjusted Recent Levels Average 3/23/11 3/9/11 Change 12 Wks. 1366439 1295729 70710 1144835 19926 20423 -497 28576 1346513 1275306 71207 1116259	No-Week Period; in Millions, Not Seasonally Adjusted Recent Levels Average Levels Overage

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	Recent (4/13/11)	3 Months Ago (1/12/11)	Year Ago (4/14/10)		Recent (4/13/11)	3 Months Ago (1/12/11)	Year Ago (4/14/10
TAXABLE							
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.75	0.75	0.75	GNMA 5.5%	2.97	2.61	2.52
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 5.5% (Gold)	3.32	3.14	1.83
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 5.5%	3.22	2.99	2.14
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.23	0.27	0.20	fnma arm	2.62	2.72	2.76
3-month LIBOR	0.28	0.30	0.30	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	4.72	4.80	5.22
6-month	0.29	0.30	0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.52	5.58	5.76
1-year	0.47	0.48	0.43	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.66	5.77	5.89
5-year	1.71	1.57	1.99	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	6.05	6.17	6.35
U.S. Treasury Securities	i			Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.05	0.14	0.15	Canada	3.37	3.26	3.71
6-month	0.10	0.17	0.23	Germany	3.44	3.05	3.14
1-year	0.22	0.26	0.43	Japan	1.32	1.18	1.38
5-year	2.17	1.98	2.60	United Kingdom	3.71	3.64	4.03
10-year	3.46	3.37	3.86	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-prote	cted) 0.84	0.93	1.51	Utility A	5.83	5.79	5.99
30-year	4.54	4.53	4.73	Financial A	6.44	6.03	6.60
30-year Zero	4.88	4.86	4.99	Financial Adjustable A	5.49	5.49	5.49
Treasury Secu	nity Viole	Cumuo	Т	AX-EXEMPT			
Treasury Secu	iffly field	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	5.04	5.08	4.45
				25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.61	5.44	4.96
5.00%	ì		\	General Obligation Bonds (C	Os)		
				1-year Aaa	0.34	0.41	0.43
4.00%				1-year A	1.20	1.28	1.18
4.00%				5-year Aaa	1.83	1.79	1.87
				5-year A	2.89	2.92	2.85
3.00%				10-year Aaa	3.46	3.38	3.30
				10-year A	4.62	4.38	4.27
2.00%-	1		1 1	25/30-year Aaa	4.86	4.94	4.45
				25/30-year A	6.13	5.97	5.51
1.00%	1		rrent	Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-	Year)		
		1	f 1	Education AA	5.19	5.31	4.81
0.00%		— Ye	ar-Ago	Electric AA	5.34	5.30	4.79
3 6 1 2 3 5 Mos. Years	10		30	Housing AA	6.16	6.13	5.75

Federal Reserve Data

Toll Road Aaa

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		BANK RESERV	/EC			
/T				d)		
(IW	э-үүеек Репоц;	,	ot Seasonally Adjuste -		age Levels Ov	or the Last
		Recent Levels			0	
	4/6/11	3/23/11	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1431446	1366438	65008	1207727	1094946	1064070
Borrowed Reserves	19196	19926	-730	24841	36026	51802
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	1412250	1346512	65738	1182886	1058920	1012268
		MONEY SUPI	PLY			
(0	One-Week Perio	d; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
·		Recent Level			vth Rates Ove	r the Last
	3/28/11	3/21/11	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1903.6	1891.8	11.8	14.4%	14.8%	11.2%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8897.3	8898.4	-1.1	2.8%	3.9%	4.4%

5.35

	Recent (4/20/11)	3 Months Ago (1/19/11)	Year Ago (4/21/10)		Recent (4/20/11)	3 Months Ago (1/19/11)	Year Ago (4/21/10
TAXABLE				······································			
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.75	0.75	0.75	GNMA 5.5%	2.85	2.38	2.24
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 5.5% (Gold)	3.07	3.03	1.86
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 5.5%	2.99	2.89	2.42
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.17	0.27	0.22	FNMA ARM	2.62	2.72	2.76
3-month LIBOR	0.27	0.30	0.31	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	4.71	4.78	5.03
6-month	0.29	0.30	0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.45	5.5 <i>7</i>	5.61
1-year	0.47	0.48	0.43	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.57	5.72	5.76
5-year	1.71	1.60	1.99	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	6.03	6.15	6.19
U.S. Treasury Securities				Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.06	0.15	0.15	Canada	3,33	3.24	3.72
6-month	0.11	0.18	0.23	Germany	3.31	3.11	3.08
1-year	0.21	0.25	0.40	Japan	1.24	1.27	1.34
5-year	2.12	1.93	2.49	United Kingdom	3.58	3,64	4.02
10-year	3.41	3.34	3.74	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-prote		0.93	1.40	Utility A	5.59	5.79	5.92
30-year	4,47	4.53	4.62	Financial A	6.45	6.04	6.59
30-year Zero	4.79	4.87	4.87	Financial Adjustable A	5.49	5.49	5.49
т с	*4 X 7* I 1		——————————————————————————————————————	AX-EXEMPT			
Treasury Secu	irity Yield	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	5.06	5.39	4.43
0.00 /0				25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.58	5.60	4.96
				General Obligation Bonds (G		0.00	
5.00% -				1-year Aaa	0.33	0.39	0.43
				1-year A	1.18	1.32	1.16
4.00% -				5-year Aaa	1.74	1.90	1.83
				5-year A	2.81	3.00	2.86
3.00% -				10-year Aaa	3.37	3.58	3.22
				10-year A	4.49	4.54	4.22
2.00%				25/30-year Aaa	4.80	5.18	4.44
			1 1	25/30-year A	6.12	6.31	5.51
1.00%				Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)		0.5.	5.51
		— Cu		Education AA	5.19	5.56	4.79
0.00%		— Ye	ar-Ago	Electric AA	5.32	5.57	4.77
3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Housing AA	6.01	6.42	5.73
			,	i iousing 🗥	0.01	0.42	ر ۱.۱ ب
Mos. Years			Į	Hospital AA	5.65	5.73	5.15

Federal Reserve Data

	В	ANK RESERV	'ES			
(ot Seasonally Adjusted)		
,		Average Levels Over the Last				
	4/6/11	3/23/11	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1431443	1366438	65005	1207727	1094946	1064070
Borrowed Reserves	19196	19926	-730	24841	36026	51802
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	1412247	1346512	65735	1182886	1058920	1012268
	N	ONEY SUPP	'LY			
	(One-Week Period	; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels		Growt	h Rates Over	the Last
	4/4/11	3/28/11	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1904.9	1903.8	1.1	17.1%	13.8%	13.2%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8923.7	8897.5	26.2	5.4%	4.4%	4.7%

	Recent (4/27/11)	3 Months Ago (1/26/11)	<i>Year</i> Ago (4/28/10)		Recent (4/27/11)	3 Months Ago (1/26/11)	Year Ago (4/28/10
TAXABLE							
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.75	0.75	0.75	GNMA 5.5%	2.72	2.90	2.25
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 5.5% (Gold)	2.94	3.19	1.88
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 5.5%	2.87	3.06	2.41
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.24	0.27	0.22	FNMA ARM	2.62	2.72	2.76
3-month LIBOR	0.27	0.30	0.34	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	4.68	4.73	4.99
6-month	0.28	0.31	0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.40	5.52	5.66
1-year	0.46	0.49	0.43	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.53	5.64	5.77
5-year	1.71	1.65	1.99	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	5.95	6.10	6.23
U.S. Treasury Securities				Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.05	0.15	0.15	Canada	3.27	3.31	3.67
6-month	0.11	0.17	0.23	Germany	3.29	3.19	3.04
1-year	0.20	0.26	0.38	Japan '	1.22	1.24	1.29
5-year	2.02	1.99	2.50	United Kingdom	3.57	3.69	3.94
10-year	3.36	3.42	3.76	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-protec		1.03	1.37	Utility A	5.65	5. <i>7</i> 9	6.21
30-year	4.45	4.59	4.63	Financial A	6.46	6.52	6.64
30-year Zero	4.79	4.93	4.89	Financial Adjustable A	5.50	5.50	5.50
T C		Comme	— т	AX-EXEMPT			
Treasury Secur	rity vieto	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	4.98	5.41	4.37
0.00 %				25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.54	5.66	4.93
5 000/				General Obligation Bonds (C	iOs)		
5.00% -	-		_	1-year Aaa	0.27	0.41	0.38
1 1 1 1				1-year A	1.13	1.28	1.16
4.00% -				5-year Aaa	1.66	1.91	1.79
				5-year A	2.75	2.96	2.77
3.00% -				10-year Aaa	3.28	3.60	3.16
				10-year A	4.41	4.49	4.13
2.00%			[]	25/30-year Aaa	4.75	5.06	4.44
				25/30-year A	6.07	6.27	5.51
		Γ	 	Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-		0.27	5.51
100% - / / /	1	Cu	rrent	Education AA	5.15	5.46	4.79
1.00%	1						
		Ye	ar-Ago				
	10	— Ye	ar-Ago 30	Electric AA	5.28	5.57	4.77
1.00% 0.00% 3 6 1 2 3 5 Mos. Years	10	Ye					4.77 5.70 5.15

Federal Reserve Data

(Two-	Average Levels Over the Last					
	4/20/11	4/6/11	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1474421	1431443	42978	1274152	1131439	1078168
Borrowed Reserves	17930	19196	-1266	21035	33743	49335
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	1456491	1412247	44244	1253117	1097696	1028833
		ONEY SUPI	PLY			
(O	ne-Week Period	; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
	Growt	Growth Rates Over the Last				
	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.		
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1883.7	1903.6	-19.9	14.3%	9.8%	10.8%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8928.1	8922.4	5.7	5.2%	4.3%	4.8%

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•	Recent (5/04/11)	3 Months Ago (2/02/11)	Year Ago (5/05/10)		Recent (5/04/11)	3 Months Ago (2/02/11)	Year Ago (5/05/10
TAXABLE				······································			
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.75	0.75	0.75	GNMA 5.5%	2.56	3.06	2.45
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 5.5% (Gold)	2.90	3.45	1.96
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 5.5%	2.81	3.27	2.50
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.22	0.25	0.25	FNMA ARM	2.53	2.66	3.01
3-month LIBOR	0.27	0.31	0.36	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	4.48	4.86	4.80
6-month	0.28	0.30	0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.26	5.63	5.42
1-year	0.46	0.48	0.43	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.39	5.78	5.59
5-year	1.71	1.59	1.99	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	5.84	6.18	6.03
U.S. Treasury Securities	;			Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.02	0.15	0.15	Canada	3.12	3.38	3.54
6-month	0.06	0.17	0.21	Germany	3.30	3.26	2.86
1-year	0.18	0.26	0.38	Japan	1.21	1.23	1.29
5-year	1.94	2.09	2.29	United Kingdom	3.80	3.76	3.82
10-year	3.22	3.48	3.54	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-prote		1.02	1.27	Utility A	6.06	5.79	5.59
30-year	4.32	4.62	4.39	Financial A	6.47	6.05	6.68
30-year Zero	4.66	4.96	4.62	Financial Adjustable A	5.51	5.50	5.51
Tuonganay Con	witz Viole	Curvo		TAX-EXEMPT			
Treasury Secu	irity rietu	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%				20-Bond Index (GOs)	4.86	5.25	4.37
	1			25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.51	5.61	4.91
5.00%	l			General Obligation Bonds (G	iOs)		
				1-year Aaa	0.31	0.39	0.38
4.00%				1-year A	1.17	1.17	1.19
4.00%				5-year Aaa	1.57	1.90	1.80
				5-year A	2.67	2.82	2.73
3.00%				10-year Aaa	3.10	3.51	3.16
				10-year A	4.35	4.50	4.12
2.00% -				25/30-year Aaa	4.58	4.92	4.42
			[]	25/30-year A	6.04	6.24	5.51
1.00%			rrent	Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)	Year)		
		i	1 1	Education AA	5.07	5.33	4.74
0.00%	<u></u>	- Ye	ar-Ago	Electric AA	5.26	5.48	4.77
3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Housing AA	5.95	6.41	5.65
Mos. Years			1	Hospital AA	5.55	5.69	5.13

Federal Reserve Data

(Two-			ot Seasonally Adjusted)			
		Recent Levels		Averag	e Levels Ove	r the Last
	4/20/11	4/6/11	Change	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.
Excess Reserves	1474433	1431443	42990	1274154	1131440	1078169
Borrowed Reserves	1 <i>7</i> 930	19196	-1266	21035	33743	49335
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	1456503	1412247	44256	1253120	1097698	1028833
	٨	MONEY SUPI	'LY			
(0.	ne-Week Perioa	l; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)			
š	Growt	h Rates Over	the Last			
	4/18/11	4/11/11	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1888.6	1883.8	4.8	8.2%	12.3%	10.9%
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8940.6	8928.2	12.4	3.6%	4.5%	5.1%

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	Recent (5/11/11)	3 Months Ago (2/09/11)	Year Ago (5/12/10)		Recent (5/11/11)	3 Months Ago (2/09/11)	Year Ago (5/12/10
TAXABLE							
Market Rates				Mortgage-Backed Securities			
Discount Rate	0.75	0.75	0.75	GNMA 5.5%	2.25	3.17	2.04
Federal Funds	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	FHLMC 5.5% (Gold)	2.70	3.78	1.73
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25	3.25	FNMA 5.5%	2.60	3.68	2.28
30-day CP (A1/P1)	0.15	0.31	0.32	FNMA ARM	2.60	2.66	3.01
3-month LIBOR	0.26	0.31	0.43	Corporate Bonds			
Bank CDs				Financial (10-year) A	4.51	4.94	4.87
6-month	0.28	0.21	0.25	Industrial (25/30-year) A	5.26	5.67	5.55
1-year	0.46	0.29	0.43	Utility (25/30-year) A	5.33	5.82	5.72
5-year	1.71	1.65	1.99	Utility (25/30-year) Baa/BBB	5.78	6.22	6.10
U.S. Treasury Securitie	es .			Foreign Bonds (10-Year)			
3-month	0.02	0.13	0.15	Canada	3.22	3.45	3.60
6-month	0.07	0.16	0.22	Germany	3.13	3.31	2.94
1-year	0.17	0.29	0.38	Japan	1.13	1.34	1.31
5-year	1.85	2.33	2.28	United Kingdom	3.44	3.87	3.85
10-year	3.16	3.65	3.57	Preferred Stocks			
10-year (inflation-prote		1.20	1.25	Utility A	6.18	5.80	6.02
30-year	4.30	4.71	4.48	Financial A	6.47	6.06	6.74
30-year Zero	4.66	5.02	4.75	Financial Adjustable A	5.51	5.51	5.51
Treasury Secu	wity Viold	Curvo	1	AX-EXEMPT			
ileasury Sect	irity riciu	Curve		Bond Buyer Indexes			
6.00%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			20-Bond Index (GOs)	4.69	5.25	4.29
	j			25-Bond Index (Revs)	5.45	5.63	4.89
5.00% -				General Obligation Bonds (G	iOs)		
] [1-year Aaa	0.28	0.39	0.39
4.00%				1-year A	1.15	1.16	1.19
4.00 % -				5-year Aaa	1.48	1.96	1.82
				5-year A	2.59	2.87	2.73
3.00% -				10-year Aaa	2.96	3.57	3.16
				10-year A	4.24	4.54	4.13
2.00% -				25/30-year Aaa	4.48	4.97	4.40
				25/30-year A	6.01	6.26	5.47
1.00%			rrent	Revenue Bonds (Revs) (25/30-)	(ear)		
				Education AA	4.98	5.35	4.75
0.00%		— Ye	ar-Ago	Electric AA	5.24	5.48	4.75
3 6 1 2 3 5	10		30	Housing AA	5.91	6.44	5.65
Mos. Years				Hospital AA	5.45	5.71	5.09
			ı				

Federal Reserve Data

(Two-	Average Levels Over the Last							
	12 Wks.	26 Wks.	52 Wks.					
Excess Reserves	1433323	1474433	-41110	1330196	1163742	1092180		
Borrowed Reserves	16908	17930	-1022	19864	31461	47019		
Net Free/Borrowed Reserves	Free/Borrowed Reserves 1416415 1456503 -40088							
	٨	MONEY SUPI	PLY					
(Or	ie-Week Period	; in Billions,	Seasonally Adjusted)					
	Growt	Growth Rates Over the Last						
	4/25/11	4/18/11	Change	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.		
M1 (Currency+demand deposits)	1917.0	1888 <i>.</i> 7	28.3	12.7%	14.5%	13.0%		
M2 (M1+savings+small time deposits)	8964.7	8940.7	24.0	6.3%	4.7%	4.9%		

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GOODMAN WATER COMPANY DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 TABLE OF CONTENTS TO SURREBUTTAL SCHEDULES WAR

SCHEDULE

COST OF CAPITAL SUMMARY	DCF COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL	DIVIDEND YIELD CALCULATION	DIVIDEND GROWTH RATE CALCULATION	DIVIDEND GROWTH COMPONENTS	GROWTH RATE COMPARISON	CAPM COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL	ECONOMIC INDICATORS - 1990 TO PRESENT	CAPITAL STRUCTURES OF SAMPLE COMPANIES
WAR - 1	WAR - 2	WAR - 3	WAR - 4	WAR - 5	WAR - 6	WAR - 7	WAR - 8	WAR - 9

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 COST OF CAPITAL SUMMARY

SURREBUTTAL SCHEDULE WAR - 1 PAGE 1 OF 3 DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF CAPITAL

LINE NO.	DESCRIPTION	(A) DOLLAR AMOUNT	(B) COST RATE	(C) WEIGHTED COST RATE
~	Long-Term Debt	40.00%	6.13%	2.45%
7	Common Equity	%00.09	%00'6	5.40%
က	Total Capitalization	100.00%		
4	WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF CAPITAL	T OF CAPITAL		7.85%

REFERENCES:

COLUMN (A): TESTIMONY, WAR COLUMN (B): LINE 1; SCHEDULE WAR-1, PAGE 2, LINE 2; TESTIMONY WAR COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) × COLUMN (B), LINE 4; LINE 1 + LINE 2

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 COST OF CAPITAL SUMMARY

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SURREBUTTAL SCHEDULE WAR - 1 PAGE 2 OF 3

SAMPLE COMPANIES APPROXIMATE WEIGHTED COSTS OF DEBT

								, AVERAGE OF LINES 1 THRU 8	
								6.13%	6.13%
WEIGHTED	7.07%	6.24%	5.75%	4.95%	5.56%	%99'9	6.65%		
COMPANY	AMERICAN STATES WATER CO.	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE GROUP	AQUA AMERICA, INC.	CONNECTICUT WATER SERVICES, INC.	MIDDLESEX WATER COMPANY	SJW CORP.	YORK WATER COMPANY	AVERAGE OF APPROXIMATE WEIGHTED COSTS OF DEBT (a)	RUCO RECOMMENDED COST OF DEBT
SYMBOL	AWR	CWT	WTR	CTWS	MSEX	SJW	YORW	AVERAGE	RUCO RE
NO O	~	2	က	4	ß	9	7	æ	6

REFERENCE: MOST RECENT SEC 10-K FILINGS OR ANNUAL REPORTS

NOTE:
(a) COSTS ARE APPROXIMATE AND DO NOT INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:
DEBT ISSUES THAT DID NOT HAVE STATED YIELDS; AND
DEBT ISSUES WITH ZERO RATES OF INTEREST.
DEBT ISSUES WITH ZERO RATES OF INTERES OF INTEREST THE HIGH END OF THE VARIABLE RANGE WAS USED.
IN THE CASE OF ISSUES WITH VARIABLE RATES OF INTEREST THE HIGH END OF THE VARIABLE RANGE

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 COST OF CAPITAL SUMMARY

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SURREBUTTAL SCHEDULE WAR - 1 PAGE 3 OF 3

COST OF COMMON EQUITY CALCULATION

=

_	DCF METHODOLOGY	
7	DCF - WATER COMPANY SINGLE-STAGE CONSTANT GROWTH MODEL ESTIMATE 9.06%	% SCHEDULE WAR-2, COLUMN (C), LINE 5
က	DCF - NATURAL GAS LDC SINGLE-STAGE CONSTANT GROWTH MODEL ESTIMATE 9.23%	SCHEDULE WAR-2, COLUMN (C), LINE 13
4	AVERAGE OF DCF ESTIMATES 9.14%	% (LINE2+LINE3)+2
5	CAPM METHODOLOGY	
9	CAPM - WATER COMPANY GEOMETRIC MEAN ESTIMATE 5.46%	% SCHEDULE WAR-7 PAGE 1, COLUMN (B), LINE 5
7	CAPM - NATURAL GAS LDC GEOMETRIC MEAN ESTIMATE	% SCHEDULE WAR-7 PAGE 1, COLUMN (B), LINE 13
ω	CAPM - WATER COMPANY ARITHMETIC MEAN ESTIMATE	% SCHEDULE WAR-7 PAGE 2, COLUMN (B), LINE 5
တ	CAPM - NATURAL GAS LDC ARITHMETIC MEAN ESTIMATE 6.25%	SCHEDULE WAR-7 PAGE 2, COLUMN (B), LINE 13
9	AVERAGE OF CAPM ESTIMATES 5.95	5.95% (SUM OF LINES 6 THRU 9) + 4
~	AVERAGE OF DCF AND CAPM ESTIMATES 7.54%	% (SUM OF LINES 4 AND 10)÷2
12	FINAL COST OF COMMON EQUITY ESTIMATE 9.00%	TESTIMONY WAR

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 DCF COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SURREBUTTAL SCHEDULE WAR - 2

(B) (C) GROWTH DCF COST OF RATE (g) = EQUITY CAPITAL	7.23% = 10.25%	6.42% = 9.77%	4.63% = 7.66%	5.79% = 8.57%	%90.6	5.58% = 10.10%	4.16% = 8.17%	4.71% = 8.99%	6.51% = 9.86%	4.09% = 7.93%	3.76% = 7.43%	11.70% = 14.32%	5.56% = 8.30%	3.99% = 7.93%	9.23%
GRO GRO	7.2	6.4	4.6	5.7		5.5	4.1	4.7	6.5	4.0	3.7	#	5.5	3.9	
+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
(A) DIVIDEND YIELD	3.02%	3.35%	3.03%	2.78%		4.52%	4.01%	4.28%	3.35%	3.84%	3.67%	2.62%	2.75%	3.94%	
COMPANY	AMERICAN STATES WATER CO.	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE GROUP	SJW CORPORATION	AQUA AMERICA, INC.	WATER COMPANY AVERAGE	AGL RESOURCES, INC.	ATMOS ENERGY CORP.	LACLEDE GROUP, INC.	NEW JERSEY RESOURCES CORPORATION	NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS CO.	PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY	SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTIES, INC.	SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION	WGL HOLDINGS, INC.	NATURAL GAS LDC AVERAGE
STOCK	AWR	CWT	SJW	WTR	WATER CO	AGL	ATO	Pl	NJR	NWN	₽NY	S	SWX	WGL	NATURAL
LINE NO.	~	2	က	4	5	9	7	8	6	10	7	12	13	4	15

REFERENCES: COLUMN (A): SCHEDULE WAR - 3, COLUMN C COLUMN (B): SCHEDULE WAR - 4, PAGE 1, COLUMN C COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) + COLUMN (B)

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 DIVIDEND YIELD CALCULATION

(C) DIVIDEND YIELD	3.02%	3.35%	3.03%	2.78%	3.04%	4.52%	4.01%	4.28%	3.35%	3.84%	3.67%	2.62%	2.75%	3.94%	3.66%
11	ıı	н	II			11	П	11	H	II	11	11	11	II	
(B) AVERAGE STOCK PRICE (PER SHARE)	\$34.44	\$36.75	\$22.82	\$22.32		\$39.78	\$33.93	\$37.87	\$42.99	\$45.29	\$30.51	\$55.78	\$38.59	\$38.35	
_	_	/	'	/		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	
(A) ESTIMATED DIVIDEND (PER SHARE)	\$1.04	\$1.23	\$0.69	\$0.62		\$1.80	\$1.36	\$1.62	\$1.44	\$1.74	\$1.12	\$1.46	\$1.06	\$1.51	
COMPANY	AMERICAN STATES WATER CO.	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE GROUP	SJW CORPORATION	AQUA AMERICA, INC.	NY AVERAGE	AGL RESOURCES, INC.	ATMOS ENERGY CORP.	LACLEDE GROUP, INC.	NEW JERSEY RESOURCES CORPORATION	NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS CO.	PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY	SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTIES, INC.	SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION	WGL HOLDINGS, INC.	LDC AVERAGE
STOCK	AWR	CWT	SJW	WTR	WATER COMPANY AVERAGE	AGL	АТО	97	NJR	NWN	PNY	SJI	SWX	WGL	NATURAL GAS LDC AVERAGE
LINE NO.	₹-	2	က	4	ß	9	7	ω	თ	10	7	12	13	4	15

REFERENCES:
COLUMN (A): ESTIMATED 12 MONTH DIVIDEND REPORTED IN VALUE LINE INVESTMENT
SURVEY - RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 04/22/2011 (WATER COMPANIES) AND 03/11/2011 (NATURAL GAS LDC's).
COLUMN (B): EIGHT WEEK AVERAGE OF ADJUSTED CLOSING PRICES FROM 03/21/2011 TO 05/13/2011
STOCK QUOTES OBTAINED THROUGH YAHOO! FINANCE WEB SITE - HISTORICAL QUOTES (http://finance.yahoo.com).
COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) DIVIDED BY COLUMN (B)

NOTE: CLOSING STOCK PRICES ARE ADJUSTED FOR DIVIDENDS AND STOCK SPLITS.

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 DIVIDEND GROWTH RATE CALCULATION

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(C) DIVIDEND GROWTH (g)	7.23%	6.42%	4.63%	5.79%	6.02%	5.58%	4.16%	4.71%	6.51%	4.09%	3.76%	11.70%	5.56%	3.99%	5.56%
	11	II	11	II		и	II	II	II	II	11	11	11	H	
(B) EXTERNAL GROWTH (sv)	%86.0	2.67%	2.13%	0.54%		%80.0	0.41%	0.71%	0.01%	%60.0	0.01%	3.20%	0.56%	0.24%	
1 + 	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
(A) INTERNAL GROWTH (br)	6.25%	3.75%	2.50%	5.25%		2.50%	3.75%	4.00%	6.50%	4.00%	3.75%	8.50%	2.00%	3.75%	
COMPANY	ì	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE GROUP	SJW CORPORATION	AQUA AMERICA, INC.	WATER COMPANY AVERAGE	AGL RESOURCES, INC.	ATMOS ENERGY CORP.	LACLEDE GROUP, INC.	NEW JERSEY RESOURCES CORPORATION	NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS CO.	PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY	SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTIES, INC.	SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION	WGL HOLDINGS, INC.	NATURAL GAS LDC AVERAGE
STOCK	AWR	CWT	Mrs	WTR	WATER CO	AGL	АТО	P	NJR	ZWZ	PNY	SJI	SWX	WGL	NATURAL
LINE NO.	~	2	ო	4	Ŋ	9	7	ω	0	10	~	12	13	4	15

GOLUMN (A): TESTIMONY, WAR COLUMN (B): SCHEDULE WAR - 4, PAGE 2, COLUMN C COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) + COLUMN (B)

REFERENCES:

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 DIVIDEND GROWTH RATE CALCULATION

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SURREBUTTAL SCHEDULE WAR - 4 PAGE 2 OF 2

(C) EXTERNAL GROWTH (sv)	0.98%	2.67%	2.13%	0.54%	1.58%	0.08%	0.41%	0.71%	0.01%	0.09%	0.01%	3.20%	%95.0	0.24%	0.59%
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(B)	-	_	^	_		^	^	^	^	^	^	~	^	_	
+ (B)	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
_	_	^	_	_		_	^	^	_	_	_	_	·	_	
<u>m</u> +	99.	1.76	1.53	2.55		1.61	1.30	1.52	2.31	1.68	2.24	2.83	1.50	1.63	
8 + W))] }	1.66					Ü	J								
))))] }))]])])]))]))] }))]}))] }))] }))] })]))]}	
-	-	~	~	-		÷	~	~	~	~		-	~	~	
×	. ×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
(A) SHARE GROWTH	3.00%	7.00%	8.00%	0.70%		0.25%	2.75%	2.75%	0.01%	0.25%	0.01%	3.50%	2.25%	0.75%	
COMPANY	AMERICAN STATES WATER CO.	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE GROUP	SJW CORPORATION	AQUA AMERICA, INC.	WATER COMPANY AVERAGE	AGL RESOURCES, INC.	ATMOS ENERGY CORP.	LACLEDE GROUP, INC.	NEW JERSEY RESOURCES CORPORATION	NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS CO.	PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY	SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTIES, INC.	SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION	WGL HOLDINGS, INC.	NATURAL GAS LDC AVERAGE
STOCK	AWR	CWT	SJW	WTR	WATER COM	AGL	АТО	P.G	NJR	NWN	₽NY	SJI	SWX	WGL	NATURAL GA
LINE NO	-	2	က	4	ß	9	7	80	6	10	#	12	13	14	5

REFERENCES:
COLUMN (A): TESTIMONY, WAR
COLUMN (B): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
- RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 04/22/2011 (WATER COMPANIES) AND 03/11/2011 (NATURAL GAS LDC's)
COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) x COLUMN (B)

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GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 DIVIDEND GROWTH COMPONENTS

(F)	SHARE	2.24% 3.33% 2.31% 1.43%	0.21% 10.42% 9.55% 5.33%	0.37% 10.51% 8.90% 6.15%	1.05% 0.67% 0.70% 0.70%
Œ	SHARES OUTST. (MILLIONS)	77.70 76.40 76.90 77.54 78.20 78.20 78.40	81.74 89.33 90.81 90.16 91.00 92.00 105.00	21.36 21.65 21.199 22.17 22.20 23.00 26.00	41.61 42.06 41.59 41.36 40.00 40.00
ę	(U) BOOK VALUE (\$/SHARE)	16.64 17.53 17.95 19.39 20.26 5.00%	18.15 18.50 19.44 20.26 20.91 5.50%	12.48 12.90 13.99 13.66 13.75 6.50%	7.32 7.82 7.82 8.12 8.51 7.00%
Ç	(C) DIVIDEND GROWTH (g)	2.56% 3.79% 3.05% 5.08% 5.71% 5.34% 6.49%	0.96% 1.84% 3.78% 2.95% 2.95% 3.65% 3.85% 4.13%	5.05% 3.39% 1.11% 1.16% 1.40% 1.69%	3.11% 3.14% 2.80% 2.69% 3.20% 3.71% 4.16% 5.39%
	(B) RETURN ON BOOK EQUITY (r) =	8.10% 9.30% 8.60% 11.30% 11.00% 12.50%	6.80% 8.10% 9.90% 9.60% 8.60% 10.00%	9.70% 8.20% 8.00% 6.00% 6.10% 6.50% 7.50%	10.00% 9.70% 9.430% 10.60% 11.50% 13.00%
	(A) RETENTION RATIO (b) x	0.3158 0.4074 0.3548 0.3765 0.5378 0.4867 0.4909 0.5192	0.1418 0.2267 0.3842 0.3949 0.3425 10 0.3425 0.4093 0.4128		0.3714 0.3239 0.3014 0.2857 0.3444 10 0.3619 0.4148
	OPERATING PERIOD	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2011	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2011	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2012	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2012
MPONENTS	WATER COMPANY NAME	AMERICAN STATES WATER CO.	CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE GROUP	SJW CORPORATION	AQUA AMERICA, INC.
IIVIDEND GROWTH COMPONENTS	STOCK	AWR	TWO TWO	Mrs	MTM
IVIDEND	LINE NO	- CC 4 C 9 C 8 6	0 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3.5 2.5 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3

REFERENCES:
COLUMNS (A) & (B): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
COLUMNS (A) & (B): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
- RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 04/22/2011
COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) × COLUMN (B)
COLUMN (C): LINES 6, 16, 26 & 36, SIMPLE AVERAGE GROWTH, 2006 - 2010

COLUMN (D): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
COLUMN (D): LINES 6, 16, 26 & 36, COMPOUND GROWTH RATE
COLUMN (E): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
COLUMN (F): COMPOUND GROWTH RATES OF DATES SHOWN

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SURREBUTTAL SCHEDULE WAR - 5

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, DIVIDEND GROWTH COMPONENTS	GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 DIVIDEND GROWTH COMPONENTS		€	(B)	(0)	(Q)	SURREBUTTAL SCHEDULE WAR - 5 PAGE 2 OF 4 (E) (F) (F)	(F)
STOCK	NATURAL GAS LDC NAME	OPERATING PERIOD	RETENTION ×	RETURN ON BOOK EQUITY (r)	DIVIDEND GROWTH (g)	(\$/SHARE)	(MILLIONS)	GROWTH
AGL	AGL RESOURCES, INC.	2006	0.4559	13.20%	6.02%	20.71	77.70	

(F) SHARE GROWTH	0.10% 0.26% 0.26% 0.26%	2.48% 0.93% 1.02% 3.09%	1.07% 0.94% 1.58% 3.13%	-0.05% -0.87% -1.66% -0.67%
(E) SHARES OUTST. (MILLIONS)	77.70 76.40 76.90 77.54 78.00 78.20 78.20	81.74 89.33 90.81 92.55 90.16 91.00 92.00	21.36 21.95 22.17 22.29 22.50 22.50 23.00	41.44 41.61 42.06 41.59 41.36 41.00 40.00
(D) BOOK VALUE (\$/SHARE)	20.71 21.74 21.48 22.95 23.24 5.50%	20.16 22.01 22.60 23.52 24.16 5.00%	18.85 19.79 22.12 22.12 24.02 7.00%	15.00 15.50 17.28 16.59 17.53 10.00%
(C) DIVIDEND GROWTH (g)	6.02% 5.04% 4.79% 5.03% 5.33% 5.34% 5.36% 5.36% 5.36%	3.63% 2.96% 3.08% 2.74% 3.49% 3.18% 3.68% 3.61%	5.112% 5.12% 5.14% 5.30% 3.57% 3.87% 3.96% 4.29%	6.13% 3.52% 9.25% 7.06% 6.30% 6.52% 7.21% 6.62%
(B) RETURN ON BOOK EQUITY (t) =	13.20% 12.70% 12.50% 12.50% 12.50% 12.50% 12.50%	9.80% 8.70% 8.30% 9.20% 9.00% 8.50%	12.50% 11.60% 11.80% 12.40% 10.10% 10.50%	12.60% 10.10% 15.70% 14.60% 14.50% 13.50%
(A) RETENTION RATIO (b) x	0.4559 0.3971 0.3801 0.4028 0.4133 0 0.424 0.4424	0.3700 0.3402 0.3500 0.3299 0.3796 10 0.4087		0.4866 0.3484 0.5889 0.4833 0.4472 10 0.4807 0.4921
OPERATING PERIOD	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2012 2012	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011	2014-16 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2014	RATION 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2011
NATI IRAL GAST DC NAME	AGL RESOURCES, INC.	ATMOS ENERGY CORP.	LACLEDE GROUP, INC.	NEW JERSEY RESOURCES CORPORATION 2006 2007 2008 2008 2009 2009 2010 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011
STOCK	AGL	АТО	יפ	Z R
LINE	- 4 6 4 6 6 7 8 9	0 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	22 23 55 75 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

REFERENCES:
COLUMNS (A) & (B): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
COLUMNS (C): COLUMN (A) × COLUMN (B)
COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) × COLUMN (B)
COLUMN (C): LINES 6, 16, 26 & 36, SIMPLE AVERAGE GROWTH, 2006 - 2010

COLUMN (D): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (D): LINES 6, 16, 26 & 36, COMPOUND GROWTH RATE COLUMN (E): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (F): COMPOUND GROWTH RATES OF DATES SHOWN

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GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 DIVIDEND GROWTH COMPONENTS

(F) SHARE GROWTH	-0.53% 0.30% 0.24% 0.21%	-0.79% -1.08% -0.89% -0.92%	0.46% 3.78% 3.50% 2.62%	2.22% 1.97% 2.60% 1.86%
(E) SHARES OUTST. (MILLIONS)	27.24 26.41 26.50 26.53 26.75 26.80 26.95	74.61 73.23 73.27 73.27 72.28 71.50 69.00	29.33 29.61 29.73 29.80 29.80 29.87 31.00 32.00	41.77 42.81 45.09 45.09 48.00 50.00
(D) BOOK VALUE · (\$/SHARE)	22.01 22.52 23.71 24.88 25.95 4.00%	11.89 12.11 12.67 13.35 3.50%	15.11 16.25 17.33 18.27 19.08 9.00%	21.58 22.98 23.49 24.44 25.59 5.00%
(C) DIVIDEND GROWTH (g)	4.45% 4.45% 4.95% 4.04% 4.05% 4.13% 4.13%	2.84% 3.49% 3.83% 4.74% 3.29% 3.38% 3.38% 3.38% 3.88%	10.20% 6.61% 6.69% 6.38% 7.05% 7.47% 8.38% 8.38%	5.21% 4.75% 2.08% 4.03% 4.98% 4.96% 4.96% 5.12%
(B) RETURN ON BOOK EQUITY (r)_=	10.90% 12.50% 10.90% 11.40% 10.50% 10.50% 10.00%	11.00% 11.90% 12.40% 11.60% 12.00% 12.50%	16.30% 12.80% 13.10% 14.20% 15.00% 17.50%	8.50% 8.50% 7.90% 8.90% 9.00% 9.00%
(A) RETENTION RATIO (b) x	0.4085 0.4783 0.4086 0.4346 0.3846 0.3857 0.3857 0.3931	0.2578 0.2929 0.3087 0.3593 0.2839 0.2813 0.3000	0.6260 0.5167 0.5110 0.4874 0.4963 0.4983 0.5077	0.5859 0.5590 0.3525 0.5103 0.5595 0.5510 0.5510
OPERATING PERIOD	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2011	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2011	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2012	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 [GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2012
NATURAL GAS LDC NAME	NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS CO.	PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY	SOUTH JERSEY INDUSTIES, INC.	SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION
STOCK	Z	PNY	<u></u>	XWX
LINE NO.	← 0 ∞ 4 ∞ ∞ √ ∞ ∞	0	2 2 2 3 3 5 4 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	33.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3

REFERENCES:
COLUMNS (A) & (B): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
- RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 03/11/2011
COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) × COLUMN (B)
COLUMN (C): LINES 6, 16, 26 & 36, SIMPLE AVERAGE GROWTH, 2006 - 2010

COLUMN (D): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (D): LINES 6, 16, 26 & 36, COMPOUND GROWTH RATE COLUMN (E): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (F): COMPOUND GROWTH RATES OF DATES SHOWN

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GOODMAN WATER COMPANY	
	DOCKE NO. W-023000-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-
TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009	SURREBUILAL SCHEDULE
DIVIDEND GROWTH COMPONENTS	PAGE 4 OF 4

(F) SHARE GROWTH	0.83% 0.91% 0.45% 0.57%	NWO
(E) SHARES OUTST. (MILLIONS)	48.89 49.45 49.92 50.14 50.54 51.00 52.00	SOLUMN (D): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY SOLUMN (D): LINE 6, COMPOUND GROWTH RATE SOLUMN (E): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY SOLUMN (F): COMPOUND GROWTH RATES OF DATES SHOWN
(D) BOOK VALUE (\$/SHARE)	18.86 19.83 20.99 22.82 22.82 5.00% 4.00%	COLUMN (D): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (D): LINE 6, COMPOUND GROWTH RATE COLUMN (E): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY COLUMN (F): COMPOUND GROWTH RATES OF D.
(C) DIVIDEND GROWTH (g)	3.13% 3.55% 4.90% 4.86% 3.36% 2.44% 3.15% 3.78%	COLUMN (D): VAL COLUMN (D): LIN COLUMN (E): VAL COLUMN (F): CO
(B) RETURN ON BOOK EQUITY (f) =	10.30% 10.30% 11.60% 9.00% 9.00% 10.00%	
(A) RETENTION RATIO (b) ×	0.3041 0.3445 0.4221 0.4190 0.3392 0.3319 0.3778	
OPERATING PERIOD	2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 GROWTH 2006 - 2010 2011 2011	Υ 5 03/11/2011 6 - 2010
NATURAL GAS LDC NAME	WGL HOLDINGS, INC.	REFERENCES: COLUMNS (A) & (B): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY - RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 03/11/2011 COLUMN (C): COLUMN (A) × COLUMN (B) COLUMN (C): LINE 6, SIMPLE AVERAGE GROWTH, 2006 - 2010
STOCK	WGL	REFERENCES: COLUMNS (A) 8 COLUMN (C): C
LINE NO.	- 7 % 4 W @ K & @	

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 GROWTH RATE COMPARISON

WATER COMPANY SAMPLE:

***********	*****		*****	******		8888
BVPS	5.04%	3.60%	2.45%	5.16%	4.06%	
(F) 5 - YEAR COMPOUND HISTORY DPS	3.39%	0.86%	4.51%	7.61%	4.09%	4.39%
EPS	14.05%	7.81%	-8.34%	6.48%	2.00%	
(E) VALUE LINE & ZACKS AVGS.	5.93%	3.50%	4.50%	6.71%		5.16%
BVPS	2:00%	2.50%	6.50%	7.00%	9:00%	000000
(D) VALUE LINE HISTORIC DPS	2.50%	1.00%	5.50%	8.00%	4.25%	4.92%
EPS	8.50%	6.50%	-1.50%	4.50%	4.50%	
BVPS	3.00%	2.50%	3.50%	2.00%	3.50%	*****
(C) VALUE LINE PROJECTED DPS	3.50%	2.50%	4.00%	6.00%	4.00%	5.00%
EPS	8.00%	3.00%	9:00%	10.00%	7.50%	_
(B) ZACKS	11.00%	,	•	6.50%		8.75%
(A)	7.23%	6.42%	4.63%	5.79%		6.02%
STOCK	AWR	CWT	SJW	WTR		AVERAGES
EINE CN	_	7	ო	4	Ŋ	9

NATURAL GAS LDC SAMPLE:

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		(B)	38	· (C)	388		(D) VALUE LINE HISTORIC	3888	(E) WALUE LINE &		(F) 5 - YEAR COMPOUND HISTORY	****
SYMBOL	L (br)+(sv)	**************************************	EPS	DPS	BVPS	EPS	DPS	BVPS	ZACKS AVGS.	EPS	DPS	BVPS
AGL	5.58%	4.00%	4.50%	2.00%	5.50%	4.50%	7.50%	5.50%	4.79%	2.48%	4.43%	2.92%
ATO	4.16%	4.50%	2.00%	2.00%	4.50%	4.00%	1.50%	2.00%	3.79%	1.94%	1.55%	4.63%
P.	4.71%	3.00%	3.00%	2.50%	2.00%	7.50%	2.50%	7.00%	4.36%	0.63%	2.91%	6.25%
N. R.	6.51%	4.00%	4.00%	4.50%	5.50%	8.50%	7.50%	10.00%	6.29%	7.10%	9.10%	3.97%
NWN	4.09%	4.60%	3.00%	4.00%	4.00%	9.50%	3.50%	4.00%	4.66%	3.82%	4.85%	4.20%
PNY	3.76%	4.80%	3.50%	3.50%	3.00%	5.00%	4.50%	3.50%	3.97%	4.90%	3.97%	3.07%
S	11.70%	6.50%	%00'6	8.50%	4.50%	10.00%	7.50%	%00.6	7.86%	2.35%	10.27%	6.01%
SWX	5.56%	6.00%	7.50%	4.50%	4.50%	%00.9	2.00%	2.00%	5.07%	3,48%	5.09%	4.35%
WGL	3.99%	5.30%	1.50%	2.50%	4.00%	2.50%	2.50%	5.00%	3.33%	4.01%	2.67%	4.88%
		******	4.56%	3.78%	4.50%	%68.9	4.33%	6.00%		3.41%	4.98%	4.48%
AVERAGES	ES 5.56%	4.74%	<u>p</u>	4.28%	*********	□ ‱	5.57%	1000000i	4.90%	<u>ا</u>	4.29%	****

REFERENCES:
COLUMN (A): SCHEDULE WAR-4, PAGE 1, COLUMN C
COLUMN (B): ZACKS INVESTMENT RESEARCH (www.zacks.com)
COLUMN (B): ZACKS INVESTMENT SURVEY - RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 04/22/2011 (WATER COMPANIES) AND 03/11/2011 (NATURAL GAS LDC's)
COLUMN (C): VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY - RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 04/22/2011 (WATER COMPANIES) AND 03/11/2011 (NATURAL GAS LDC's)
COLUMN (E): SIMPLE AVERAGE OF COLUMNS (B) THRU (D) LINES 1 THRU 3 (WATER) AND 1 THRU 9 (NATURAL GAS)
COLUMN (F): 5-YEAR ANNUAL GROWTH RATE CALCULATED WITH DATA COMPILED FROM VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY
- RATINGS & REPORTS DATED 04/22/2011 (WATER COMPANIES) AND 03/11/2011 (NATURAL GAS LDC's)

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 CAPM COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SURREBUTTAL SCHEDULE WAR - 7 PAGE 1 OF 2

BASED ON A GEOMETRIC MEAN:

(B) EXPECTED	RETURN	5.46%	5.23%	6.13%	5.01%	5.46%
	II	11	11	В	U	
	$\overline{}$	7)])])]	
	ے	5.40%)]	5.40%	5.40%	5.40%)]	
	•	ı	•	•	•	
	E	%06'6	8.90%	8.90%	8.90%	
	\neg	$\overline{}$	\smile	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	
	×	×	×	×	×	
€	ß	0.75	0,70	0.90	0.65	0.75
	_	+	-	-		
	+		+	+	+	
STOCK	2	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	SAGE
	u	II	11	H	11	WE
	*	×	×	×	×	MPANY,
	SYMBOL	AWR	CWT	SJW	WTR	WATER COMPANY AVERAGE
Ľ.	S S	-	2	9	4	က

5.46%	5.01%	4.78%	5.01%	4.78%	5.01%	5.01%	5.46%	5.01%	2.06%
11	11	11	11	н	11	п	н	н	
7	7				-				
					$\widehat{}$				
5.40%	5.40%	5.40%	5.40%	5.40%	5.40%	5.40%	5.40%	5,40%	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	•	
806.6	9.90%	9.90%	806.6	806.6	806.6	%06.6	%06'6	8.90%	
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×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
0.75	0.65	09.0	0.65	09.0	0.65	+ [0.65	0.75	0.65	0.66
+	_	<u> </u>	_	<u></u> +	+		+	_	L3
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	RAGE
п	H	п	Ð	H	11	н	п	н	AVE
¥	*	×	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	×	GAS LDC
AGL	ATO	97	NJR	NWN	₽NY	욼	SWX	WGL	NATURAL GAS LDC AVERAGE

REFERENCES: COLUMN (A): SHARPE LITNER CAPITAL ASSET PRICING MODEL ("CAPM") FORMULA

 $k = r_f + [B (r_m - r_f)]$

k = THE EXPECTED RETURN ON A GIVEN SECURITY τ_t = RATE OF RETURN ON A RISK FREE ASSET PROXY (a) Ω = THE BETA COEFFICIENT OF A GIVEN SECURITY r_{m} = PROXY FOR THE MARKET RATE OF RETURN (b) WHERE:

COLUMN (B): EXPECTED RATE OF RETURN USING THE CAPM FORMULA

NOTES

- (a) AN 8-WEEK AVERAGE OF THE YIELD ON A 5-YEAR U.S. TREASURY INSTRUMENT THAT APPEARED IN VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEYS "SELECTION & OPINIONS" PUBLICATION FROM 04/01/2011 THROUGH 05/20/2011 WAS USED AS A RISK FREE RATE OF RETURN.
- (b) THE RISK PREMIUM (RM RF) USED THE GEOMETRIC MEAN FOR S&P 500 TOTAL RETURNS OVER THE 1928 2010 PERIOD MINUS TOTAL RETURNS ON INTERMEDIATE TREASURIES DURING THE SAME PERIO THE DATA WAS OBTAINED FROM MORNINGSTAR'S STOCKS, BONDS, BILLS AND INFLATION: 2011 YEARBOOK.

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 CAPM COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 SURREBUTTAL SCHEDULE WAR - 7 PAGE 2 OF 2

BASED ON AN ARITHMETIC MEAN:

(B) EXPECTED	RETURN	6.88%	6.56%	7.84%	6.24%	6.88%	6.88%	6.24%	5.92%	6.24%	5.92%	6.24%	6.24%	6.88%
	II	п	11	n	11		п	Ħ	u	R	11	si	11	11
	$\overline{}$	7		7				7	7)]	7	7	7	
	٢	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%		5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
			•				•						,	1
	٤	11.90%	11.90%	11.90%	11.90%		11.90%	11.90%	11.90%	11.90%	11.90%	11.90%	11.90%	11.90%
	4	_	~	$\overline{}$	_		_	~	_	~	_	~	~	_
	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
€	2	0.75	0.70	0.90	0.65	0.75	0.75	0.65	09.0	0.65	09.0	9.02	0.65	0.75
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	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	ت	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	AGE	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%	2.08%
	6	11	ŧı	n	11	VER	Ħ	п	Ħ	11	п	Ħ	В	11
	~	×	*	×	~	A Y M	×	*	~	~	×	×	×	×
YOUTS	SYMBOL	AWR	CWT	SJW	WTR	WATER COMPANY AVERAGE	AGL	АТО	9	NJR	NWN	PN≺	S	SWX
U.S.	S N	-	2	က	4	ις	9	7	80	6	10	=	12	5

REFERENCES: COLUMN (A): SHARPE LITNER CAPITAL ASSET PRICING MODEL ("CAPM") FORMULA

6.31% 6.24%

 $= 2.08\% + [0.65 \times (11.90\% - 5.50\%)] =$

99.0

NATURAL GAS LDC AVERAGE

WGL

7 5 $k = r_t + [(S(r_m - r_t))]$

K = THE EXPECTED RETURN ON A GIVEN SECURITY Γ₁ = RATE OF RETURN ON A RISK FREE ASSET PROXY (a) β = THE BETA COEFFICIENT OF A GIVEN SECURITY Γ_m = PROXY FOR THE MARKET RATE OF RETURN (b) WHERE

COLUMN (B): EXPECTED RATE OF RETURN USING THE CAPM FORMULA

NOTES

(a) AN 8-WEEK AVERAGE OF THE YIELD ON A 5-YEAR U.S. TREASURY INSTRUMENT THAT APPEARED IN <u>VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY</u>S "SELECTION & OPINIONS" PUBLICATION FROM 04/01/2011 THROUGH 05/20/2011 WAS USED AS A RISK FREE RATE OF RETURN.

GOODMAN WATER COMPANY TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 ECONOMIC INDICATORS - 1990 TO PRESENT

(I) Baa-RATED UTIL. BOND YIELD	10.06%	9.55%	8.85%	7.91%	8.63%	8.29%	8.17%	8.12%	7.27%	7.88%	8.36%	8.02%	7.98%	. 6.64%	6.20%	5.78%	6.30%	6.24%	6.64%	6.87%	2.98%	5.78%
(H) A-RATED UTIL. BOND YIELD	898'6	9.36%	8.69%	7.59%	8.31%	7.89%	7.75%	%09'.	7.04%	7.62%	8.24%	7.59%	7.41%	6.18%	5.77%	5.38%	5.94%	6.07%	6.34%	5.84%	2.50%	5.33%
(G) 30-YR T-BONDS	7.49%	5.38%	3.43%	3.00%	4.25%	5.49%	5.01%	5.06%	4.78%	4.64%	5.82%	5.95%	5.38%	4.92%	5.03%	4.57%	4.91%	4.84%	4.28%	4.08%	4.25%	4.66%
(F) 91-DAY T-BILLS	7.50%	5.38%	3.43%	3.00%	4.25%	5.49%	5.01%	2.06%	4.78%	4.64%	5.82%	3.40%	1.61%	1.01%	1.37%	3.15%	4.73%	4.36%	1.37%	0.15%	0.13%	0.02%
(E) FED. FUNDS RATE	8.10%	5.69%	3.52%	3.02%	4.21%	5.83%	5.30%	5.46%	5.35%	4.97%	6.24%	3.88%	1.67%	1.13%	1.35%	3.22%	4.97%	5.02%	1.92%	0.00% - 0.25%	0.00% - 0.25%	0.00% - 0.25%
(D) FED. DISC. RATE	6.98%	5.45%	3.25%	3.00%	3.60%	5.21%	5.02%	2.00%	4.92%	4.62%	5.73%	3.41%	1.17%	2.03%	2.34%	4.19%	5.96%	5.86%	2.39%	0.50%	0.72%	0.75%
(C) PRIME RATE	10.01%	8.46%	6.25%	6.00%	7.14%	8.83%	8.27%	8.44%	8.35%	7.99%	9.23%	6.92%	4.67%	4.12%	4.34%	6.16%	7.97%	8.05%	2.09%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%
(B) CHANGE IN GDP (1996 \$)	1.90%	-0.20%	3.30%	2.70%	4.00%	2.50%	3.70%	4.50%	4.20%	4.50%	3.70%	0.80%	1.60%	2.50%	3.60%	2.90%	2.80%	2.90%	-6.80%	2.00%	2.80%	1.80%
(A) CHANGE IN CPI	5.39%	4.25%	3.03%	2.96%	2.61%	2.81%	2.93%	2.34%	1.55%	2.19%	3.38%	2.83%	1.59%	2.27%	2.68%	3.39%	3.24%	2.85%	3.84%	-0.36%	1.64%	3.20%
YEAR	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	5005	2010	CURRENT
N E	_	2	ю	4	Ŋ	9	7	ω	თ	10	£	12	13	4	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

REFERENCES:
COLUMN (A): 1990 - CURRENT, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WEB SITE
COLUMN (B): 1990 - CURRENT, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS WEB SITE
COLUMN (C) THROUGH (G): 1990 - 2003, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS WEB SITE
COLUMN (C) THROUGH (D): CURRENT, THE VALUE LINE INVESTMENT SURVEY, DATED 05/20/2011
COLUMN (H) THROUGH (I): 1990 - 2000, MOODY'S PUBLIC UTILITY REPORTS
COLUMN (H) THROUGH (I): 1990 - 2000, MOODY'S PUBLIC UTILITY REPORTS
COLUMN (H) THROUGH (I): 2001, MERGENT 2002 PUBLIC UTILITY MANUAL
COLUMN (H) THROUGH (I): 2003 MERGENT NEWS REPORTS

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AVERAGE CAPITAL STRUCTURES OF SAMPLE WATER COMPANIES

	****		×××	اي	
AN.	PCT.	53.8%	0.0%	46.2%	100%
VATER COMPAN					
ËR	VERAGE	770.3	•	662.4	,432.8
WA	AVE	S			_
	****			***	
	PCT.	26.6%	0.0%	43.4%	100% 💸 💲
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	ūΣ	1,532.0	0.0	1,174.3	9.5
	WTR				\$2,706.2
	***			***	
	Ċ.	52.4%	0.0%	7.6%	100%
	u.	ιO		4	,
	_	479.2	0.0	435.5	914.7
	CWI	47		4	9
	****	 		<u></u>	↔ ‱
	PCT.	4.3%	%0:	55.7%	‱ %00
	ď	4	0	32	~
		8.662	0.0	377.5	4.
	WR	296		37	677.4
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			RRE	NO	ß
		DEBT	REFERRED STOCK	DMMON EQUIT	OTALS
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AVERAGE CAPITAL STRUCTURES OF SAMPLE NATURAL GAS COMPANIES

\$ 591.7 46.1%	0.0	693.1 53.9%	8 100%	NATURAL GAS LDC VERAGE PCT.	43.9%	0.7%	55.4%	100%					
↔	0.0	93.1	6										
↔		ωı	284.	NATURAL AVERAGE	849.1	14.2	1,070.5	\$ 1,933.8					
	******		\$ 1,284.8	AVE	₩.	↔	-						
37.2%	%0.0	62.8%	100%	PCT.	33.4%	1.6%	65.0%	100%					
428.9	0.0	725.5	154.4	/GL	592.9	28.2	153.4	774.4					
↔	******				↔	******							
47.0%	0.0%	53.0%	100%	PCT.	49.3%	4.2%	46.5%	100%					
364.3	0.0	411.3	775.6	XWX	169.4	100.0	102.1	371.4					
69	******		69		nome increase and a second		-						
45.4%	%0.0	54.6%	100%	PCT.	37.4%	%0.0	62.6%	100%					
9.608	0.0	178.3	987.9	7.	340.0	0.0	570.1	910.1					
		2,			↔	00000000		↔	2000000000	******	000000000	******	***
47.7%	0.0%	52.3%	100%	PCT.	41.0%	0.0%	29.0%	100%	H	48.1%	0.4%	51.5%	500
373.0	0.0	336.0	0.609	>-	371.9	0.0	964.9	936.9	TER & I	309.7	7.1	366.5	
•		7		<u>R</u>					WA AVER				
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ревт	REFERRED STOCK	COMMON EQUITY	OTALS		ЭЕВТ	PREFERRED STOCK	COMMON EQUITY	OTALS		JEBT	REFERRED STOCK	COMMON EQUITY	
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<u>REFERENCE:</u> MOST RECENT SEC 10-K FILINGS OR ANNUAL REPORTS



GOODMAN WATER COMPANY

DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382

TESTIMONY

OF

JODI A. JERICH

IN SUPPORT OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

ON BEHALF OF

THE

RESIDENTIAL UTILITY CONSUMER OFFICE

OCTOBER 4, 2011

Testimony of Jodi A. Jerich In Support of Settlement Agreement Goodman Water Company, Inc. Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

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Testimony of Jodi A. Jerich In Support of Settlement Agreement Goodman Water Company, Inc. Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

- 1 Q. Please state your name, occupation and business address for the record.
 - A. My name is Jodi Jerich. I am the Director of the Arizona Residential Utility

 Consumer Office (RUCO). My business address is 1110 W. Washington

 Street, Suite 220, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.
 - Q. Have you filed testimony previously in this docket?
- 8 A. Yes. I filed surrebuttal testimony in this docket.
- 10 Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?
 - A. The purpose of my testimony is to explain the reasons why RUCO supports the proposed Settlement Agreement.

SETTLEMENT PROCESS

- Q. Have you, in your role as RUCO Director, participated in other settlement negotiations?
- A. Yes. As Director, I have participated in settlement negotiations in other matters that have come before the Corporation Commission. The majority of these negotiations have resulted in RUCO reaching an accord with the other settling parties and signing a settlement agreement. On the other hand, I have walked away from settlement talks when negotiations

¹ 2008 APS Rate Case, Docket No. E-01345A-08-0172 (Decision No. 71444); 2010 Qwest/ CenturyLink Merger, Docket No. T-04190A-10-0194 (Decision No. 72232), 2010 SW Gas Rate Case, Docket No. G-01551A-10-0458 (Pending).

Testimony of Jodi A. Jerich In Support of Settlement Agreement Goodman Water Company, Inc. Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

produced a result that RUCO found was not in the best interest of residential ratepayers. RUCO does not enter into settlements lightly. The decision to enter settlement talks and participate in good faith does not always lead to RUCO signing a settlement agreement. RUCO will not agree to settle simply as a means of avoiding litigation. However, in this matter, negotiations did produce a solid end product that RUCO can and does support.

Q. Was the negotiation process that resulted in the Settlement Agreement a proper and fair process?

A. Yes. The Settlement Agreement is the product of candid discussions between representatives of Goodman Water Utility (Goodman), RUCO, and the individual intervenors, Jim Schoemperlen and Larry Wawrzyniak.

All participants had an opportunity to meaningfully participate throughout the negotiations. The participants were able to express their positions fully.

These talks produced a well-balanced and fair result that illustrates a willingness of the parties to find common ground, and to reach a compromise position that provides benefits for both the residents of Eagle Crest and Goodman.

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Q. Why is a negotiated compromise an appropriate way to resolve this rate case?

The Settlement Agreement brings clarity and regulatory certainty without the risk of protracted litigation and appeals. Furthermore, the Settlement Agreement finds middle ground between the disputing parties who participated in the negotiations.

Most importantly, this settlement has the unique perspective of providing an opportunity to resolve the acrimony that currently exists between the community and the Company. In the absence of a settlement that finds middle ground, it is likely that such hard feelings would persist.

Of course, the proposed Settlement Agreement in no way eliminates the Commission's constitutional right and duty to review this matter and to make its own determination whether the Settlement is truly balanced and the rates are just and reasonable.

Was it appropriate to exclude Staff from settlement negotiations? Q.

Section 1.12 of the Settlement Agreement recites the rationale for not inviting Staff to participate in the initial negotiations. RUCO recognizes that Staff has put significant time and effort into creating and defending its position in this rate case. RUCO understands that Staff may have preferred the opportunity to participate in the construction of the Settlement

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SETTLEMENT PROVISIONS

- Q. Please summarize the main provisions of the Settlement Agreement.
- A. In summary, the Settlement Agreement provides as follows:
 - 1. A \$138,000 overall revenue increase phased-in over three (3) years.

the terms of the Settlement. With all that said, Staff's ability to continue to

litigate its position is not affected by other parties reaching settlement.

- 2. Goodman agrees to forego all interest and foregone revenue associated with the phase in of the rate increase.
- 3. The three (3) year phase-in is as follows:
 - Year 1
- 50%
- Year 2 25%
- Year 3
- 25%
- 4. FVRB set at \$1,755,118 (RUCO's surrebuttal FVRB position).
- 5. Signatory Parties reach no conclusion on whether any excess capacity may or may not exist at this time. Any determination of excess capacity will be determined in a future rate case on the basis of the existing circumstances at that time.
- 6. Rates are frozen for four (4) years with Goodman not filing for another rate increase until at least January 1, 2015.
- 7. Goodman retains the right to file for interim emergency rates if necessary.
- 8. Goodman may defer accumulated depreciation on plant not included in rate base but no interest may be recovered on the deferred depreciation expense.

Testimony of Jodi A. Jerich In Support of Settlement Agreement Goodman Water Company, Inc. Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

 A.

Q. Why is the Settlement Agreement in the public interest?

The letters to the docket, the public comment meetings and the testimony presented at hearing for this rate case reveal the high level of discord and even anger in the Eagle Crest community over the proposed rate increase. As the case proceeded to hearing, it became clear that the disputed issues crystallized around two opposing views with a large divide of opinion between the two camps. On one side were Staff and the Company, recommending sizeable rate increases and inclusion of nearly all plant. On the other side were RUCO and the individual intervenors who proposed a nominal rate increase, or a rate decrease, and argued that almost half of the plant added since the last rate case was excess capacity and must be excluded from rate base. The Settlement resulted in a middle ground compromise with each party receiving some benefits and conceding on others.

	Revenue Increase	% Increase	FVRB					
Company	\$260,649	43.85%	\$2,298,376					
Staff	\$202,604	34.08%	\$2,077,253					
VERSUS								
	Revenue Increase	% Increase	FVRB					
RUCO	\$ 8,715	1.47%	\$1,755,118					
Intervenors	(\$77,517)	(13.04%)	\$1,317,239					

SETTLEMENT

Revenue Increase	% Increase	FVRB
Settlement \$138,000	23.21%	\$1,755,118

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Improved relations with the community.

Given the level of discord, any settlement reached between the parties that can possibly ameliorate such discord, is worthy of serious consideration. The present settlement, however, resolves the issues in a manner that is both fair and reasonable to the Company and to its ratepayers. For this reason, it is in the public interest.

Q. In summary, what are the benefits to Goodman?

- A. From RUCO's perspective, the benefits to Goodman are as follows:
 - excess capacity. RUCO and the individual intervenors waive their rights to appeal should plant beyond the \$1,755,118 be added to Goodman's FVRB. (Section 3.4)
 - Goodman receives a 23.21% rate increase phased-in over three years, totaling \$138,000. (Section 2.1)
 - Goodman may defer \$269,307 of accumulated depreciation through the end of the test year and defer the recording of annual depreciation of \$44,136 on utility plant not included in rate base for the purpose of this rate case during the "stay out" period. (Section 2.3)
 - While the Settlement Agreement freezes rates for four years,
 Goodman may file for emergency rates during that time period if necessary.

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Resolves disputed rate case issues including land valuation, excess capacity, and rate case expense thereby reducing the risk of protracted litigation costs.

Is the deferral of accumulated depreciation and annual depreciations expense fair to both Goodman and ratepayers?

This was part of the good faith "give and take" of the negotiation A. RUCO recommended this same accounting treatment in its process. surrebuttal testimony prior to settlement negotiations. The Settlement Agreement adopts RUCO's recommended adjustments to the test year levels of accumulated depreciation and annual depreciation expense. The provision preserves the amount of accumulated depreciation associated with a portion of utility plant that represents possible excess capacity and allows Goodman to recover annual depreciation expense on that portion of utility plant during the four year stay out period.

- Will Goodman realize interest on the deferred annual depreciation Q. expense adjustment?
- A. No.
- Has the Commission ever approved such a deferral in the past? Q.
- In part. In Decision No. 70662, the Commission approved the deferral of Α. depreciation expense on plant not placed in rate base for Gold Canyon

However, that Sewer Company (Docket No. SW-02519A-06-0015). Decision allowed the utility to collect accrued interest. Under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, Goodman may not recover interest on the

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Q. What are the benefits to the ratepayers?

- From RUCO's perspective, the benefits to Goodman are as follows: A.
 - Goodman's FVRB is set at \$1,755,118. (Section 2.2)
 - The overall revenue increase of \$138,000 is significantly less than what either Staff or Goodman recommends. (Sections 1.9 and 2.1)
 - The rate increase is phased in over three (3) years. (Section 2.6)
 - Goodman waives its right to foregone revenues and any accumulated interest associated with the phase in period. (Section 2.6)
 - Goodman is not entitled to receive accrued interest on the amount of deferred depreciation expense. (Section 2.4)
 - Goodman may not file for another rate increase for at least four (4) years (Section 2.8)
 - The rate design adopted in the Settlement Agreement provides a small rate decrease for the first year for customers who use less than 3,000 gallons per month.
 - Defers the excess capacity argument to a future rate case with the possibility of having this issue become moot if the developers are

able to build out the community completely during the next four years.

 Resolves disputed rate case issues including land valuation, excess capacity, and rate case expense thereby reducing the risk of protracted litigation costs.

Q. Why is it important to resolve the rate case expense and excess

capacity issues?

A. Perhaps the most contentious issue in this rate case is the issue of excess capacity. The community is very aware of it and the Intervenors and RUCO have taken a strong position of removing excess capacity from rate base. The Company and Staff hold positions opposite those of RUCO and the Intervenors and claim that little or no excess capacity exists on the Goodman system. A Commission Decision that would include most of the plant in rate base would only exacerbate the ill will that currently exists between the Company and the community.

The Settlement Agreement makes no determination on the issue of excess capacity. In fact, any determination of the issue would be resolved in a future rate case. RUCO views the deferral of this important issue as a benefit in two ways. First, the Settlement Agreement adopts RUCO's FVRB of \$1,755,118 which is considerably lower than the FVRB recommended by either Goodman or Staff. Second, this provision

Testimony of Jodi A. Jerich In Support of Settlement Agreement
Goodman Water Company, Inc.
Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

O Why in four (4) years

RATE INCREASE/RATE STABILITY

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encourages the community to support lot sales which in turn would diminish if not eliminate the excess capacity issue in a future rate case. This approach benefits both the ratepayer and the utility because of the possibility of eliminating future litigation on this issue.

Rate case expense is also a hotly contested issue with each party entrenched in its position. While not as large of an issue as excess capacity, it certainly is an emptional one for the parties. The Settlement Agreement resolves it in a manner acceptable to all signatories.

Q. Why is four (4) year rate freeze an important element in this

Settlement?

The four (4) year rate freeze provides security to the residents of Eagle Crest that their water rates will not increase beyond the phased-in rates established in the Settlement Agreement. This stability gives the community comfort that prospective purchasers of homes won't be scared off by the threat of looming rate spikes. It also provides the Company an incentive to get as many lots developed as possible in order to bring the community to full build out.

Testimony of Jodi A. Jerich In Support of Settlement Agreement Goodman Water Company, Inc. Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

RATE IMPACT

- Q. What is the impact on the average and median residential bill for the three years of the phase-in of the rate increase?
- A. Here is a comparison of the percentage of rate increase for the average residential customer under the three-year phase in.

5/8 x 3/4	Current	Goodman	Staff	RUCO	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Avg. 5,520 gal.		41.01%	38.1%	(0.2%)	11.3%	17.2%	23.0%

3/4	Current	Goodman	Staff	RUCO	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Avg. 6,028 gal.		38.64%	35.4%	(1.9%)	9.0%	14.8%	20.5%

Here is a comparison of the bill impact for the average residential customer.

5/8 x 3 /4	Current	Goodman	Staff	RUCO	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
5,520 gal.	\$66.98	\$94.46	\$92.51	\$66.84	\$74.55	\$78.49	\$82.36
3/4 in.	Current	Goodman	Staff	RUCO	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
6,028 gal.	\$91.08	\$126.28	\$123.29	\$89.39	\$99.29	\$104.57	\$109.71

Testimony of Jodi A. Jerich In Support of Settlement Agreement

Goodman Water Company, Inc. Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

Q. Why does RUCO support rate increases beyond the 1.47% rate increase it recommended in litigation?

A. RUCO recognizes that it supports a proposed settlement that increases rates higher than what RUCO originally recommended at hearing. But, negotiations are a series of give and take. In exchange for the rate increase in the Settlement Agreement, the Settlement Agreement also adopts RUCO's FVRB figure of \$1,755,118.

RUCO considers the FVRB of \$1,755,118 a key element of the Settlement Agreement. At hearing, RUCO insisted that almost 50% of plant added since the last rate case was not used and useful and, therefore, must be excluded from rate base. RUCO's position is in direct conflict with that of Staff and Goodman.

A \$1,755,118 FVRB serves the interest of both the utility and the residents. For the residents, had the Commission adopted the Fair Value Rate Base figures recommended by either Goodman or Staff, the residents would have been subject to an immediate rate spike of up to 43%. It would be almost impossible to argue in a future rate case that plant that had once been included in rate base should now be excluded from rate base.

Testimony of Jodi A. Jerich In Support of Settlement Agreement Goodman Water Company, Inc. Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

Under the terms of the proposed Settlement Agreement, the rate base remains largely unchanged from the FVRB established in Goodman's prior rate case. In exchange for a three year phased in rate increase, the issue of excess capacity is pushed off for another four years. During those four years, the community has an opportunity to work with Goodman to bring Eagle Crest as close to full build out as possible. If that does happen, then at the end of four years, the issue of excess capacity will be moot. At that time, from RUCO's perspective, the infrastructure that is already built out to serve the entire community will now actually be used and useful.

Q. How does the rate design impact low usage customers?

A. The rate design mitigates the rate impact for low usage customers. While the average rate impacts are listed above, the impacts are smaller for those who use less than the average number of gallons. Conversely, customers who use an above average amount of water in a month will see a higher bill impact.

The rate design adopted by the Settlement Agreement provides a rate decrease in the first year for the low usage customers. Customers using 3,000 gallons or less will see anywhere from a -1.8% to a -3.0% rate decrease for the first year. In reviewing the test year bill counts, approximately 159 customers (out of Goodman's 626 customers) will receive a small decrease in the first year. RUCO took note of one

Testimony of Jodi A. Jerich In Support of Settlement Agreement Goodman Water Company, Inc. Docket No. W-02500A-10-0382

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woman who came to public comment who said she even watches how many times she flushes her toilet or showers in order to keep her bills low and that she uses around 1,500 gallons per month. For this customer, and others similarly situated, she would receive a modicum of relief for the first

year and small rate increases over the next two years.

Yes.

Does that conclude your testimony on this subject?



GOODMAN WATER COMPANY DOCKET NO. W-02500A-10-0382 TEST YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

REVENUE REQUIREMENT - PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

Line No.		(A) Phase-In Year 1	(B) Phase-In Year 2	(C) Phase-In Year 3
1	Proposed Fair Value Rate Base	\$1,755,118	\$1,755,118	\$1,755,118
2	Proposed Fair Value Rate of Return	7.47% (a)	8.58% (b)	9.68% (c)
3	Proposed Increase in Operating Revenue	\$69,000	\$103,500	\$138,000
4	Adjusted Test Year Revenue	\$594,459	\$594,459	\$594,459
5	Proposed Annual Revenue (Line 3 + Line 4)	\$663,459	\$697,959	\$732,459
6	Percentage Increase in Revenue (Line 3 / Line 4)	11.61%	17.41%	23.21%
7	Rate of Return on Common Equity	7.25%	8.60%	9.94%

Capital Structure Used to Obtain Proposed Fair Value Rate of Return:

(a)	Debt	18.00%	8.50%	1.53%
	Equity	82.00%	7.25%	5.94%
	Total	82.00%		
	Weighted Average	Cost of Capital		7.47%
(b)	Debt	18.00%	8.50%	1.53%
	Equity	82.00%	8.60%	7.05%
	Total	82.00%		
	Weighted Average	Cost of Capital		8.58%
(c)	Debt	18.00%	8.50%	1.53%
	Equity	82.00%	9.94%	8.15%
	Total	82.00%		
	Weighted Average	Cost of Capital		9.68%

BEFORE THE ARIZONAL COMMISSION

CARL J. KUNASEK **CHAIRMAN**

JIM IRVIN COMMISSIONER

TONY WEST

COMMISSIONER

JUN 04 1999

DOCKETED BY

6

IN THE MATTER OF THE JOINT APPLICATION OF BELLA VISTA WATER CO., INC. AND NICKSVILLE WATER CO., INC. TO APPROVE 7 ACQUISITION/MERGER/CONSOLIDATION

AND FOR NEW RATES.

DOCKET NO. W-02465A-98-0458 DOCKET NO. W-01602A-98-0458

DECISION NO. 61730

OPINION AND ORDER

DATE OF HEARING:

May 5, 1999

PLACE OF HEARING:

Sierra Vista, Arizona

PRESIDING OFFICER:

Jane L. Rodda

APPEARANCES:

William Sullivan, MARTINEZ & SULLIVAN, on behalf of

Applicants;

Stephen Gibelli, Staff Counsel on behalf of the Residential Utility

Consumers Office; and

Christopher Kempley, Assistant Chief Counsel Legal Division, on

behalf of the Commission's Utilities Division

BY THE COMMISSION:

On July 22, 1998, Bella Vista Water Co. Inc. ("Bella Vista") and Nicksville Water Co., Inc. ("Nicksville") (collectively the "Applicants") filed with the Arizona Corporation Commission ("Commission") a joint application to approve the acquisition/merger/consolidation of the two companies and for a rate increase. On August 19, 1998, the Commission's Utilities Division Staff ("Staff") filed a letter indicating the application was sufficient and classified the Applicants as a Class B utility. By Procedural Order dated August 28, 1998, the Commission established a schedule for filing testimony and established procedures for the conduct of the proceeding. On September 24, 1998, the Commission granted intervention to the Residential Utility Consumers Office ("RUCO"). Pursuant to the August 28, 1998 Procedural Order, a hearing on the application was held in Sierra Vista, Arizona on May 5, 1999. At the hearing the parties presented and provided testimony in support of a settlement agreement.

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DISCUSSION

Bella Vista and Nicksville provide water service in Cochise County to an area that includes portions of the City of Sierra Vista. Bella Vista Ranches Limited, Bella Vista's parent organization, acquired Nicksville in 1991, and now wants to merge Nicksville into Bella Vista to simplify operations and record keeping. Bella Vista is currently earning a less than reasonable return and has requested new rates based on the combined operation of the two companies. Bella Vista served an average of 6,292 customers in 1997 (the "test year" or "TY"), and Nicksville served an average of 235 customers during the same period.

Under current rates and based on Staff's adjustments, the combined entity produced total revenue of \$2,609,611 in the TY. Based on Staff's adjusted TY expenses of \$2,169,127, the combined entity experienced operating income of \$440,484, a rate of return of 8.06 percent based on Staff's adjusted rate base of \$5,463,151.

In their original application the companies requested a total revenue level of \$3,013,472, plus a purchased power adjuster mechanism ("PPAM"), for an increase of \$403,861 over adjusted TY revenues. The Companies requested a rate of return on equity of 11.5 percent and weighted cost of capital of between 11.08 and 13.03 percent, which included a premium as an incentive to maintain good management practices. RUCO recommended total revenues of \$2,801,798. RUCO did not perform a cost of capital study, but based on the companies' analysis, recommended an 11.5 percent return on equity and a weighted cost of capital of 11.08 percent. Staff recommended rates that would produce revenues of \$2,831,681, with no PPAM. Staff recommended a return on equity of 11.0 percent and a weighted cost of capital of 10.6 percent. Prior to reaching a negotiated agreement shortly before the scheduled hearing, the parties did not agree on the composition of rate base. Originally, the companies sought an Original Cost Rate Base ("OCRB") of \$5,729,913, but revised that figure to \$5,667,460 in their rebuttal testimony. RUCO recommended an OCRB of \$5,116,614 and Staff recommended \$5,463,151. The main points of contention involved the amount of post-test year plant to include at the current time. Finally, all parties agreed that combining the Bella Vista and Nicksville entities resulted in greater operating efficiencies and was in the public interest.

In the Settlement Agreement, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A, the parties

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agreed to an OCRB of \$5,547,964, a rate of return of 10.75 percent, and a total revenue level of \$2,884,059, with no PPAM. Although it does not address all of the specific issues related to individual expenses or rate base components, based on all the evidence presented in this case, the Settlement Agreement's resolution of the OCRB, total revenue and rate design is reasonable.

As a result of the consolidation of the Bella Vista and Nicksville systems, the customers of Nicksville will enjoy a significant rate decrease since they will benefit from spreading the costs of operations among a greater customer base. There is no indication, however, that the customers on the Bella Vista system are subsidizing the much smaller Nicksville customers. Both systems will receive benefits from interconnection.

Having considered the entire record herein and being fully advised in the premises, the Commission finds, concludes, and orders that:

FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. On July 22, 1998, Bella Vista and Nicksville filed with the Commission a joint application to approve the acquisition/merger/consolidation of the two companies and for a rate increase.
- On August 19, 1998, Staff filed a letter indicating the application was sufficient and 2. classified the Applicants as a Class B utility.
- By Procedural Order dated August 28, 1998, the Commission established a schedule 3. for filing testimony and established procedures for the conduct of the proceeding.
 - 4. On September 24, 1998, the Commission granted intervention to RUCO.
- 5. Pursuant to the August 28, 1998 Procedural Order, a hearing on the application was held in Sierra Vista, Arizona on May 5, 1999.
- On May 5, 1999, the parties entered into a Settlement Agreement, a copy of which is 6. attached hereto as Exhibit A, and incorporated herein by reference.
- Under the terms of the Settlement Agreement it is agreed that Bella Vista and 7. Nicksville will be merged and consolidated with the surviving entity to be Bella Vista; the consolidated entity's OCRB and Fair Value Rate Base ("FVRB") is \$5,547,964; 10.75 percent is a

reasonable rate of return on the FVRB; total revenues of \$2,884,059, composed of \$119,814 in Other Operating Revenues and \$2,764,245 in Water Sales is necessary to achieve the agreed upon rate of return; Bella Vista is authorized to continue to collect a Purchase Power Adjuster of \$0.5 per 1,000 gallons until the PPAM Bank Balance existing on the effective date for new rates is fully collected; and the new rates will be effective for usage on and after June 1, 1999.

- 8. Under the agreed upon rates the average Bella Vista 5/8" x ¾" meter bill will increase 15.5 percent from \$22.05 to \$25.46 and the average Nicksville 5/8" x ¾" meter bill will decrease 45.1 percent from \$41.06 to \$22.53.
- 9. The merger of Nicksville into Bella Vista will result in cost savings from the elimination of duplicate books, records and reports and simplified administration and the customers of both systems will benefit from interconnection.
- 10. Based on all the evidence presented in pre-filed testimony and at the hearing, the terms of the Settlement Agreement are reasonable.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. The Applicants are public service corporations within the meaning of Article XV of the Arizona Constitution and A.R.S. §§ 40-250, 40-251 and 40-285.
- 2. The Commission has jurisdiction over the Applicants and of the subject matter of the application.
 - 3. Notice of the application was provided in the manner prescribed by law.
 - 4. The merger and consolidation of Nicksville into Bella Vista is in the public interest
- 5. The rates set forth in the Attachment to the Settlement Agreement are just and reasonable and should be adopted.

ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the Settlement Agreement, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A, shall be approved and Bella Vista Water Co., Inc. shall file a tariff that complies with the terms of the Settlement Agreement within ten days of the effective date of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the merger/consolidation of Nicksville Water Co. Inc. into Bella Vista Water Co., Inc. is hereby approved.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Bella Vista Water Co., Inc. and Nicksville Water Co., Inc. shall file documentation of the completion of the merger with the Director of the Utilities Division within ten days of finalizing the transaction.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the rates and charges approved herein shall be effective for usage on and after June 1, 1999.

IT IS FURTHER ORDRERED that Bella Vista Water Co., Inc. shall mail notification of the merger and the approved rates and charges and their effective date to all customers within ten days of the effective date of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Decision shall become effective immediately.

BY ORDER OF THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I. BRIAN C. McNEIL, Executive Secretary of the Arizona Corporation Commission, have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Commission to be affixed at the Capitol, in the City of Phoenix, this 4th day of June, 1999.

BRIAN C. MCNEIL

EXECUTIVE SECRÉTARY

DISSENT JR:dap

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DECISION NO. 61730

1	SERVICE LIST FOR:	BELLA VISTA WATER CO., INC. and NICKSVILLE WATER CO., INC.
2	DOCKET NOS.	W-02465A-98-0458 and W-01602A-98-0458
3	- m. at	
4	Judith Gignac Vice President / General Manager	
5	Bella Vista Water Company P.O. Box 1150	
6	Sierra Vista, Arizona 85636-1150	
7	William Sullivan MARTINEZ & SULLIVAN	
8	2712 North Seventh St. Phoenix, Arizona 85006-1090	
9	Attorneys for Applicants	
10	Stephen Gibelli, Counsel Residential Utility Consumer Office	
11	2828 North Central Avenue, Suite 1200 Phoenix, Arizona 85004	
12	Paul Bullis, Chief Counsel	
13	Legal Division ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSIO	DN
14	1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007	
15	Director, Utilities Division	
16 17	ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSIC 1200 West Washington Phoenix, Arizona 85007	ΣN . ₩
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ATTACHMENT A SETTLEMENT SERVICE CHARGES (Summary*) Establishment \$ 30.00 Re-establishment Monthly (within 12 months) minimum Establishment Х (after hours) \$ 45.00 No. of months off Reconnection system (delinquent) \$ 30.00 Deferred Payment 1.5% Reconnection 45.00 (after hours) Greater of 1.5% or Meter Test Late Payment \$5.00 30.00 Re-Read 15.00 Charge S Cost NSF Check Moving Meter at \$ 15.00 Customer Request \$ Cost Deposit (residential) 2 x Avg.

IN ADDITION TO THE COLLECTION OF ITS REGULAR RATES AND CHARGES, THE COMPANY SHALL COLLECT FROM ITS CUSTOMERS THEIR PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF ANY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS, TAXES OR SURCHARGES THAT ARE OR MAY BE IMPOSED BY THE STATE OF ARIZONA, ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY.

Bill

2.5 x Max. Bill

Deposit (nonresidential) Damace to Meter

\$ Cost

*As more fully set forth in the Tariffs of Company and the rules and regulations of the Arizona Corporation Commission.

EXHIBIT A

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT In the Matter of Bella Vista Water Co., Inc. and Nicksville Water Co., Inc.

(Docket Nos. W-02465A-98-0458 and W-01602A-98-0458)

Bella Vista Water Co., Inc. and Nicksville Water Co., Inc. (the "Applicants" and/or the "Companies," the Residential Utility Consumer Office and the Staff of the Arizona Corporation Commission (collectively the "Parties") enter into this Settlement Agreement in and of the above referenced Dockets.

WHEREAS, the Parties are participants in Docket Nos. W-02465A-98-0458 and W-01602A-98-0458 (the "Dockets") and have reviewed the testimony filed to date in the above referenced Dockets and finding there is substantial basis therein to support the following agreement and recommendations;

WHEREAS, the Parties having determined it is beneficial to the Parties and the public to resolve this matter by stipulation rather than costly and time consuming contested hearings:

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed and recommended as follows:

- Based upon the evidence set forth in the pre-filed testimony of the Parties and to be presented at hearing, the following represents a reasonable resolution of the Dockets:
 - A. A finding that it is in the public interest that the merger and consolidation of Nicksville Water Co., Inc. with and into Bella Vista Water Co., Inc. requested by the Applicants be approved by the Arizona Corporation Commission;
 - B. An order approving the merger and consolidation of the Companies with Bella Vista Water Co., Inc. to be the surviving entity and authorizing the Applicants to take such actions as may be necessary to accomplish such consolidation and merger;
 - C. A finding that the Original Cost Less Depreciation Rate Base and Fair Value Rate Base for the consolidated Companies is \$5,547,964;
 - D. A finding that 10.75% is a reasonable rate of return on such Fair Value Rate Base;
 - E. A finding that \$2,884,059 in revenues, composed of \$119,814 in Other Operating Revenues and \$2,764,245 in Water Sales, is necessary to achieve such rate of return on the Fair Value Rate Base;

- F. A finding that the rates and charges set forth on Attachment A attached hereto and incorporated herein as if set forth in full are fair and reasonable and will achieve the revenues set forth in Paragraph 1E hereof:
- G. A finding that the Tariffs set forth in Applicant's Application as modified by Attachment A are fair and reasonable, except for provisions of Tariff No. 3 (Minimum Meter Size) relating to 5/8" and 3/4" meters which shall be deleted and Tariff No. 8 (Purchase Power Adjustment Mechanism) which shall be deleted subject to Paragraphs 4 and 5 hereof; and
- H. An order approving the rates and charges set forth on Attachment A, and the Tariffs as set forth in Applicants Application with the modifications set forth herein, to be effective with usage on and after June 1, 1999.
- 2. The parties agree that by entering into this Settlement Agreement they are neither accepting nor rejecting any methodology or argument advanced by any party in the Dockets; that each party reserves the right to advocate any position on any issue raised in the Dockets; and that this Settlement Agreement and the Decision entered in accordance therewith shall not be construed as accepting or rejecting any methodology or argument advanced by any party in the Dockets.
- 3. If in its next rate case Bella Vista Water Co., Inc. advocates a three-tier rate design, the Company shall have the burden of demonstrating that the third-tier of its rate structure is effective in encouraging conservation of water resources and should be retained.
- 4. The Company, in addition to the rates and charges set forth on Attachment A, shall be authorized to continue to collect a Purchase Power Adjuster of \$0.05 until the PPAM Bank Balance existing on the date the rates and charges set forth herein become effective are fully collected. The Company shall submit a report to the Utility Division of the Arizona Corporation Commission within thirty (30) days of the effective date of the rates set forth herein become effective documenting the amount to be collected by the Purchase Power Adjuster. After the PPAM Bank Balance is collected, no adjuster shall be collected unless, after hearing, the Arizona Corporation Commission determines a PPAM should be implemented for the Company.
- 5. The elimination of the PPAM in this proceeding shall not be used by the Arizona Corporation Commission Staff, the Arizona Corporation Commission or RUCO to support the denial of the PPAM in the future. Approval or denial of a PPAM for the Company in the future will be determined solely from the evidence developed on the record in the proceeding where the PPAM is addressed.

- 6. Unless and until the Arizona Corporation Commission rejects this Settlement Agreement, the parties shall take no position inconsistent with this Settlement Agreement and shall present evidence in support thereof at any proceeding on the Dockets.
- 7. Except for Paragraph 6 hereof, this Settlement Agreement shall have no force and effect unless and until approved by the Arizona Corporation Commission and, unless waived by Applicants, the rates and charges set forth on Attachment A are effective for usage commencing June 1, 1999.

Dated this _5/4 day of May, 1999.

For Applicants, Bella Vista Water Co., Inc.

and Nicksville Water Co., Inc.

For Staff of the Arizona Corporation Commission

For the Residential Utility Consumers Office

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ATTACHMENT A SETTLEMENT

RATES AND CHARGES

(Summary*)

Monthly Usage Charge:

Minimum

Service Line and Meter Charge":

Installation

(no q	gallons included)		
5/8 x 3/4' 3/4" 1 1/2"	\$ 20.70 \$ 25.88 \$ 31.74	5/8 x 3/4" 3/4" 1" 1 1/2"	\$ 350.00 \$ 400.00 \$ 500.00
2" 3"	\$ 38.92	2"compound	
4"	\$ <u>111.50</u> \$ <u>158.36</u>	3"compound 4"compound	
6"	s 871.65	6"compound	\$4,400.00
3"	\$1,192.00	8" plus actual roa	\$ at cost ad crossing costs

Commodity Rate

\$.90 Per 1,000 Gallons (1 to 5,000) \$1.75 Per 1,000 Gallons (over 5,000) \$2.14 Per 1,000 Gallons (over 25,000, 1" meters and smaller, only)

Fire Sprinkler Service

1% of Monthly minimum for comparable sized meter, but not less than \$5.00 per month.

Purchased Power Adjuster

A pumping power adjuster of \$0.05 shall be added for all water usage billed until the PPAM Bank Balance existing as of the effective dates of these rates is collected.

*As more fully set forth in the Tariffs of Company and the rules and regulations of the Arizona Corporation Commission.

DECISION NO. 61730

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION C

1. 2 **COMMISSIONERS** Arizona Corporation Commission DOCKETED 3 MIKE GLEASON, Chairman WILLIAM A. MUNDELL NOV 19 2008 JEFF HATCH-MILLER KRISTIN K. MAYES DOCKETED BY GARY PIERCE ne 6 DOCKET NO. SW-02519A-06-0015 IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF GOLD CANYON SEWER COMPANY FOR A DECISION NO. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUE OF ITS 8 UTILITY PLANT AND PROPERTY AND FOR INCREASES IN ITS RATES AND CHARGES FOR UTILITY SERVICE BASED THEREON. REHEARING OPINION AND ORDER 10 November 14, 2007; February 25, 2008; March 31, 2008 DATES OF REHEARING: 11 Phoenix, Arizona PLACE OF HEARING: 12 Dwight D. Nodes ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: 13 Mike Gleason, Chairman IN ATTENDANCE: 14 William A. Mundell, Commissioner Kristin K. Mayes, Commissioner 15 Gary Pierce, Commissioner 16 Mr. Jay L. Shapiro, FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C., on APPEARANCES: behalf of Gold Canyon Sewer Company; 17 Mr. Daniel Pozefsky, on behalf of the Residential Utility 18 Consumers Office; 19 Mr. Mark Tucker, MARK TUCKER, P.C., on behalf of Cal-Am Properties, Inc.; and 20 Ms. Robin Mitchell, Mr. Keith Layton, and Ms. Nancy 21 Scott, Staff Attorneys, Legal Division, on behalf of the Utilities Division of the Arizona Corporation 22 Commission. 23 BY THE COMMISSION:

On January 13, 2006, Gold Canyon Sewer Company ("Gold Canyon" or "Company") filed with the Arizona Corporation Commission ("Commission") an application for a determination of the current fair value of its utility plant and property and for increases in its rates and charges for wastewater utility service provided to customers in the Company's certificated service area in Pinal

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County, Arizona.

On June 28, 2007, the Commission issued Decision No. 69664, granting a rate increase to Gold Canyon.

On July 18, 2007, the Residential Utility Consumer Office ("RUCO") filed an Application for Rehearing on two issues raised by RUCO during the hearing: (1) an allegation of "excess capacity" in the Company's treatment plant and (2) the capital structure employed in the Commission's Order for purposes of determining the Company's cost of capital.

During an Open Staff Meeting held on August 1, 2007, the Commission granted rehearing to RUCO.

A procedural conference was held on September 5, 2007. During the procedural conference, the parties discussed, among other things, testimony filing dates and potential hearing dates.

By Procedural Order issued September 14, 2007, a hearing was scheduled to begin on November 13, 2007, Gold Canyon was directed to publish notice of the hearing, and testimony filing dates were established.

By Procedural Order issued October 15, 2007, a procedural conference was scheduled for October 22, 2007, to discuss a discovery dispute between the Company and the Commission's Utilities Division Staff ("Staff"). The Procedural Order also granted an extension of the testimony filing deadline.

The November 13, 2007, hearing was vacated due to unavailability of the hearing facility. The hearing commenced on November 14, 2007, but did not conclude that day. At the end of the hearing on November 14, 2007, the parties were directed to discuss scheduling of additional hearing days and to submit a proposed schedule.

On November 20, 2007, RUCO, Staff, and the Company filed a Joint Motion to Set Continued Rehearing Dates. The parties requested that additional hearing days be scheduled for January 17 and 18, 2008.

By Procedural Order issued November 29, 2007, the rehearing in this matter was scheduled to resume on January 17 and 18, 2008.

On December 11, 2007, RUCO requested that the rehearing be rescheduled to resume on

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February 25, 2008, due to an out-of-state commitment by RUCO's counsel.

By Procedural Order issued December 12, 2007, the hearing was rescheduled to resume on February 25, 2008. An additional day of hearing was conducted, as scheduled, on February 25, 2008, but the hearing was not concluded on that day. The parties agreed to an additional hearing day on March 31, 2008.

On March 31, 2008, the hearing resumed with the cross-examination of Staff witnesses. The hearing did not conclude on that date, however, due to the unavailability of a RUCO witness.

On April 10, 2008, a teleconference was conducted with the parties. Due to the continuing unavailability of the RUCO witness for cross-examination, the parties agreed that portions of the RUCO witness's prior testimony would be stricken. In addition, a briefing schedule was established.

Opening briefs were filed on May 5, 2008, by RUCO, Gold Canyon and Staff, and reply briefs were filed on May 22, 2008, by the same parties.

Having considered the entire record herein and being fully advised in the premises, the Commission finds, concludes, and orders that:

FINDINGS OF FACT

- In Decision No. 69664, the Commission granted Gold Canyon a revenue increase of approximately \$1.8 million, resulting in an increase to residential sewer rates from \$35.00 to \$60.55 per month, or approximately 72 percent.
- In its Application for Rehearing, RUCO argued that the rate increase is unfair to customers due to its magnitude. RUCO raised two specific issues as a basis for its rehearing request: (1) the Commission should have disallowed from rate base approximately \$2.8 million to reflect what RUCO claims is "excess capacity" in Gold Canyon's wastewater treatment plant; and (2) the Commission should have adopted RUCO's proposed hypothetical capital structure of 60 percent equity and 40 percent debt, rather than the actual 100 percent equity capital structure used by the Commission, to calculate the Company's cost of capital.

Under the parties' agreement, page 87, line 12 through page 92, line 9, and page 100, line 21 through page 101, line 15, of the verbal testimony of RUCO witness Marylee Diaz Cortez at the November 14, 2007, hearing was deleted from the evidentiary record.

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- 3. During a Staff Meeting held on August 1, 2007, the Commission voted to grant RUCO's rehearing request and send the matter back for additional hearings on the issues raised by RUCO.
- 4. Hearings were held before an Administrative Law Judge, and additional testimony and exhibits were admitted into the evidentiary record. The record produced by the prior hearings in this docket was incorporated into the rehearing record of this case.

Excess Capacity

- 5. In Decision No. 69664, the Commission agreed with the Company and Staff that Gold Canyon's decision to increase the treatment plant's capacity-from-1.0 million gallons per day ("gpd") to 1.9 million gpd was reasonable and should not result in a disallowance from rate base. As described in that Decision, the Commission disagreed with RUCO's proposed use of a mathematical disallowance, because of the evidence in the record that increasing the plant's capacity to 1.9 million gpd was a prudent decision based on peak flows and growth projections available to the Company at the time the decision was made.
- 6. As stated in Decision No. 69664, RUCO witness Rodney Moore conceded that Gold Canyon's decision to expand the treatment plant to 1.9 million gpd, rather than to 1.5 million gpd, was "reasonable" and "appropriate" and that the Company must consider *peak* flows in its analysis, as opposed to *average* daily flows, in making its plant expansion decisions. (Tr. 943, 951-54.) Despite these admissions, Mr. Moore advocated use of an average daily flow rate of 708,000 gpd for purposes of calculating RUCO's proposed \$2.8 million disallowance. RUCO's proposal is based on its contention that approximately 28 percent of the plant is not "used and useful" from a "ratemaking perspective." (Decision No. 69664, at 6.)
- 7. As set forth in Decision No. 69664, Company witness Charles Hernandez, Gold Canyon's treatment plant operator, testified that Gold Canyon experienced a peak flow of almost 1.2 million gpd in February 2005. Based on growth projections at the time, Staff witness Marlin Scott, Jr., estimated that Gold Canyon would have a peak flow of more than 1.5 million gpd by mid-2007. As we stated in that Decision:

not only did test year peak flows exceed the then-current capacity, but if the Company had expanded the plant to only 1.5 [million gpd], in order to avoid RUCO's proposed excess capacity disallowance, it would have needed to almost immediately begin planning to add another incremental amount of capacity to meet ongoing demand increases." (*Id.* at 7.)²

We also cited to testimony in the record that the additional 400,000 gpd of capacity was installed at a cost of approximately \$1 million, whereas adding the same increment of capacity at a later date would have cost substantially more.³

RUCO's Position

- 8. In the rehearing phase of this proceeding, RUCO witness Moore continues to rely on the Company's average daily flows, rather than peak flows, for purposes of calculating RUCO's excess capacity adjustment. He also stated that RUCO's proposed disallowance is supported by the slower than anticipated growth that has occurred in the past two years (RUCO RH-1, at 2-5). In its post-hearing brief, RUCO states that "[w]hile no one has a crystal ball, given the actual growth that Gold Canyon has experienced since 2006, it is unlikely the Company will reach build-out by 2010" (RUCO Closing Brief at 2).
- 9. RUCO cites to several Commission decisions as precedent for its proposed excess capacity adjustment. RUCO cites Decision No. 50273 (*Litchfield Park Service Co.*, September 20, 1979), an accounting order in which the Commission excluded 50 percent of a new wastewater treatment plant because only 50 percent of the plant was being utilized. There was no hearing held in the case and, in the two-page accounting order, there was no discussion of the details of the plant's construction or whether LPSCO opposed the exclusion. When LPSCO sought inclusion of the remaining 50 percent of the plant in rate base approximately 10 years later, RUCO claims, Staff recommended disallowance, and LPSCO did not oppose that recommendation. (*See* Decision No. 56362, February 22, 1989, at 7).

DECISION NO.

² Staff witness Marlin Scott explained that capacity requirements are evaluated over a five-year planning horizon and, under the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality's ("ADEQ's") "80 percent rule," sewer utilities are expected to have plans in place to increase capacity when demand reaches 80 percent of capacity and to have construction under way when demand reaches 90 percent of capacity (Id.).

³ Mr. Hernandez stated that adding 400,000 gpd of capacity at a later date would have cost the Company as much as \$9 million. He also indicated that adding the additional capacity separately would have caused significant disruption to neighboring customers in the form of noises and odors that were experienced during the prior plant expansion (Rh. Tr. 246, 301-03).

- 10. RUCO also cites Decision No. 57395 (Chaparral City Water Co., May 23, 1991, at 5) for the proposition that Chaparral City, not ratepayers, was required to bear the risk that anticipated growth would not occur. In that case, the Commission specifically did not exclude the Central Arizona Project ("CAP") facilities from rate base but, instead, adopted a rate design that allocated a portion of the recovery of some of the plant investment onto future customers through a hook-up fee (Id. at 5-6.) However, Chaparral City's revenue requirement allowed for a return on the full cost of the plant. (Id.)
- RUCO next argues that Decision No. 58743 (*Pima Utility Co.*, August 11, 1994, at 4-5) supports its claim that plant not serving customers is properly excluded from rate base because it is not used and useful. In that case, the Commission denied Pima Utility's request for inclusion of construction work in progress ("CWIP") in rate base and, according to RUCO, drew a distinction between the used and useful concept from a ratemaking and an engineering standpoint. In that Decision, the Commission found that, 15 months after the test year, the phase of the development to be served by the new plant was completely uninhabited, and therefore, the plant built to serve future customers was not used and useful and should be excluded from rate base. (*Id.*)
- 12. The final case cited by RUCO is Decision No. 56659 (Tucson Electric Power Co., October 21, 1989, at 19-21), wherein the Commission excluded from rate base approximately \$32.5 million related to TEP's investment in a mineable source of coal located in Gallo Wash, New Mexico, through an agreement that required TEP to make royalty payments whether or not any coal was actually mined. In making the disallowance, the Commission stated that there was no evidence any coal would ever be mined at the location and no railroad access to the mine that would enable transportation of the coal even if it were mined. As a result, the Commission found that the property was not used and useful and that "the investment is imprudent." (Id. at 20.)

Gold Canyon and Staff Positions

13. The Company and Staff argue that the cases cited by RUCO do not support its proposed excess capacity recommendation. Both point out that the *Chaparral City* case (Decision No. 57395) provided for recovery of the full costs of the CAP plant, despite the plant's capacity being greater than was needed to serve existing customers. With respect to the *LPSCO* matter, Gold

Canyon contends that the Commission's accounting order (Decision No. 50273) included virtually no discussion concerning the reason for the disallowance, and when the plant was still not being used to serve customers 10 years later, LPSCO did not challenge Staff's continued disallowance recommendation. (Decision No. 56362.) The Company claims that, in contrast to the LPSCO situation, Gold Canyon's plant was prudently built (by RUCO's admission), and the capacity is used and useful to serve customers over a five-year planning horizon.

14. Staff and the Company also argue that the *Pima Utility* case (Decision No. 58743) does not support RUCO's claims. Staff asserts that the case shows the Commission's reluctance to allow CWIP in rate base and, as such, has no bearing on the factual situation at issue in the Gold Canyon case. Staff pointed out that because the area intended to be served by the new Pima Utility plant was almost completely vacant well after the test year, inclusion in rate base would violate the ratemaking principle of matching revenues and expenses. The Company added that CWIP plant is entirely different from plant that is completed during the test year and is built to serve current customers and expected growth over a five-year horizon. Regarding the *TEP* case, Gold Canyon cited to the Commission's finding that TEP's investment was imprudent, because no coal was or could be delivered from the site, and the investment was therefore not used and useful. In contrast, the Company points out that RUCO has acknowledged that Gold Canyon's addition of the 400,000 gpd increment of capacity was prudent.

Resolution of Excess Capacity Issue

15. The Gold Canyon system was acquired in 2003 by Algonquin Water Resources of America ("Algonquin"). At that time, it had become apparent that the prior owner of the Company, a homebuilder, had constructed a treatment system that, by all accounts, contained insufficient treatment capacity for existing and expected customers. The inadequacy of the Gold Canyon system's facilities was evidenced by the issuance of several Arizona Department of Environmental Quality ("ADEQ") Notices of Violation to the Company due to raw sewage overflows into a wash adjacent to the treatment plant during periods of heavy rainfall. The Company had also received numerous complaints from area residents regarding odors and noise emanating from the original treatment facility. (See Decision No. 69664 at 30-35.)

1 16. The evidence indicates that almost immediately upon acquisition of Gold Canyon
2 Sewer Company by Algonquin, the Company began planning to increase the plant's capacity and,
3 based on growth and peak flow projections at the time, decided that expansion of the plant from 1.0
4 to 1.9 million gpd would provide adequate capacity over a five-year planning horizon, pursuant to
5 ADEQ and Commission Staff guidelines, and would be the most cost-effective and least disruptive
6 means of expanding the plant. The testimony also indicates that the treatment plant had been built in
7 a less-than-ideal location adjacent to residential lots and a portion of a golf course. Following the
8 acquisition, Gold Canyon moved quickly to invest significant capital (approximately \$11 million) to
9 upgrade and expand the plant in order to meet growth projections and respond to the many

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17. The record reflects that the guidelines employed by ADEQ and Commission Staff require wastewater utility companies to plan treatment capacity needs using a five-year planning horizon, based on peak flows. (Reh'g. Tr. at 512-14.) The ADEQ guidelines require companies to begin planning to add additional capacity when peak flows reach 80 percent of capacity, and to have construction underway when peak flows reach 90 percent of capacity. (Tr. at 305-06; Reh'g. Tr. at 523-34.) The plant's operator and Staff's engineer testified that Gold Canyon's treatment facility achieved a peak flow of 117 percent of then-current capacity in February 2005. (Tr. at 254; Ex. S-1, Attach. Ex. MSJ at 4.) In addition, it is undisputed that the smallest additional increment of capacity that could have been added at that time was 500,000 gpd and that peak flows were projected to exceed 1.5 million god by June 2007 (Tr. at 1066, Reh'g. Tr. at 257-58; Ex. S-1, Attach. Ex. MSJ at 4.) Under the facts known at the time, the Company had a choice. It could add the minimum 500,000 gpd of capacity and almost immediately begin construction of additional capacity to meet projected demand, or it could increase treatment capacity to the maximum permitted capacity of 1.9 million gpd all at one time. The testimony indicates that adding the additional 400,000 gpd increment of capacity at that time cost less than \$1 million, saving at least several million dollars compared to increasing the capacity in phases. (Reh'g. Tr. at 257-58, 513.) The Company's decision also avoided additional disruptions to customers that would have been experienced if the plant had been built in phases.

complaints registered by customers in the Gold Canyon community. (Tr. 678, 725-27.)

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18. We agree with RUCO that the Company had excess capacity at the Gold Canyon treatment plant during the test year and will disallow \$1.0 million from the Company's rate base. The Commission is including in rate base all of the necessary plant capacity through 2008. Once the excess capacity becomes used and useful the Company will have the opportunity to earn a full rate of return on the entire plant. Until that time, the Company shall establish a deferred depreciation expense account to record the depreciation expenses on the disallowed plant. However, in the interim the Commission believes the Company's rate base should be decreased by \$1.0 million.

Hypothetical Capital Structure

Decision No. 69664 Findings

19. In Decision No. 69664, we rejected RUCO's proposal to employ a hypothetical capital structure of 40 percent debt and 60 percent equity for purposes of establishing Gold Canyon's cost of capital. We agreed with Gold Canyon and Staff that the Company's actual 100 percent equity capital structure should be used. Because a 100 percent equity capital structure tends to minimize the overall financial risk for a company, we also adopted Staff's recommendation to employ a so-called "Hamada" adjustment of 100 basis points to the cost of equity calculated by Staff, thereby reducing Staff's Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") and Capital Asset Pricing Model ("CAPM") average of 10.2 percent to 9.2 percent. (Decision No. 69664, at 24-29.) With the 100 basis point reduction to Staff's cost of equity determination, to account for Gold Canyon's risk being less than that of the sample companies' used in Staff's analysis, the 9.2 percent rate of return adopted in the Decision was found to be a reasonable reflection of the Company's weighted cost of capital in this proceeding. (Id. at 27-29.)

RUCO's Position

In the rehearing phase, RUCO continues to advocate for adoption of a hypothetical capital structure of 40 percent debt and 60 percent equity to account for Gold Canyon's lower level of financial risk, due to the absence of debt in the Company's capital structure. In its Application for Rehearing, as well as in the testimony of RUCO witness William Rigsby, RUCO agreed that the recognition of a lower level of financial risk could be accomplished by either adjusting DCF results downward or employing a hypothetical capital structure. (RUCO RH-4, Attach. 1, at 50-53.)

RUCO claims that its hypothetical capital proposal provides a more balanced result for

1 ratepayers and shareholders and would reduce the current monthly bill of \$60.55 to \$53.84 (RUCO RH-1 at 6.) RUCO disputes the Company's assertion that RUCO is simply trying to lower customer 3 bills by any means possible. RUCO contends that its proposed methodology is consistent with past 5 Commission practices and takes into account the magnitude of the increase authorized by the underlying Decision. RUCO cites to Article 15, Section 3, of the Arizona Constitution, which requires the Commission to set "just and reasonable rates," and to language contained in a decision rendered by the Arizona Supreme Court in Arizona Community Action Assoc. v. Arizona Corporation Comm'n, 123 Ariz. 228, 231, 599 P.2d 184, 187 (1979), which provides: "A reasonable rate is not one ascertained solely from considering the bearing of facts upon the profits of the corporation. The 10 effect of the rate upon persons to whom services are rendered is as deep a concern in the fixing 11 12 thereof as is the effect upon the stockholders." RUCO argues that it is within the Commission's 13 discretion to consider the magnitude of rate increases and the effects on customers in setting rates. RUCO asserts that the Commission should take into account ratepayer comments that have been

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at 13.)

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16 22. RUCO also supports its hypothetical capital structure proposal with the claim that it 17 was the Company's choice to capitalize with 100 percent equity rather than with a mix of lower cost 18 debt. According to RUCO witness Rigsby, debt has the advantage of being able to reduce income 19 taxes, and thus overall expenses, whereas dividend payments to equity holders do not offer a similar 20 tax advantage. (RUCO RH-4, at 33.) RUCO argues that Gold Canyon should not be rewarded for its 21 "imprudent and unbalanced capital structure." (RUCO Brief at 9.) RUCO also claims that the 22 Company's capital structure should emulate the proxy group of companies used in the industry, 23 which Mr. Rigsby stated had average capital structures of 51 percent debt and 49 percent equity (Id.

received by the Commission through numerous letters and public comments.

RUCO contends that use of a hypothetical capital structure is preferable to Staff's 23. Mr. Rigsby asserts that the problem with Staff's use of the Hamada Hamada adjustment. methodology is that Staff applied it to the average of its DCF and CAPM results instead of just the CAPM. Mr. Rigsby also criticizes the Hamada adjustment's failure to produce an appropriate

interest deduction to reflect debt in the capital structure. He stated that the additional cash flows associated with higher income tax expense benefits shareholders rather than ratepayers, whereas use of a hypothetical capital structure reflects a more balanced capital structure and results in a lower cost of capital for ratemaking purposes (*Id.* at 34.)

Staff's Position

- 24. Staff contends that RUCO has not offered any new testimony in the rehearing phase of this case that was not previously considered by the Commission. Staff claims that none of the prior Commission Decisions cited by RUCO in which the Commission adopted a hypothetical capital structure involved an increase in the debt component. Rather, Staff says, they increased the equity component as a means of enabling highly leveraged companies to earn their authorized rates of return.
- 25. Staff concedes that a balanced capital structure is preferable, but disagrees that a company that is capitalized with only equity has an imprudent capital structure. Staff claims that a number of prior Commission Decisions have adopted 100 percent equity capital structures for water and sewer companies. Staff also points out that the Commission has previously recognized the appropriateness of using a Hamada adjustment to address a company's unbalanced capital structure and has adopted Staff's Hamada recommendations in many prior cases.
- 26. Staff witness Steve Irvine testified that, contrary to RUCO's criticism, application of the Hamada adjustment to the average of the DCF and CAPM results is an appropriate method to adjust for financial risk. (Reh'g Tr. at 447-48.) Mr. Irvine conceded that using a hypothetical capital structure may be an appropriate alternative to the Hamada adjustment for purposes of adjusting an unbalanced capital structure, but he testified that Staff usually prefers the Hamada method because it is a less subjective methodology. (Id. at 446.) Staff argues that excessive debt increases financial risk and generally views excessive equity as less problematic than excessive debt. Staff also contends that use of the Hamada adjustment to recognize a company's financial risk, which in this case reduced Gold Canyon's cost of equity by 100 basis points, provides an incentive to the Company to maintain a reasonable level of debt in its capital structure or face reductions to its authorized return on equity.

Gold Canyon's Position

- Gold Canyon contends that the Commission's Decision in the recent *Black Mountain Sewer Corporation*, case (Decision No. 69164, (December 5, 2006)), should be considered as controlling precedent in this proceeding because the stock of both Black Mountain and Gold Canyon is owned by Algonquin, both rate cases were filed in approximately the same time frame, and the Commission rejected RUCO's proposed hypothetical capital structure argument in *Black Mountain* and adopted Staff's 9.6 percent cost of equity recommendation. Staff's analysis in *Black Mountain* was based on an average of its DCF and CAPM calculations, but did not include a downward Hamada adjustment as was done in this case. (*Id.* at 23-27.)
- 28. The Company also cites a recent Arizona-American Water Company (Paradise Valley) case (Decision No. 68858 (July 28, 2006)), in which the Commission adopted Staff's recommended 10.4 percent cost of common equity, including a 50 basis point upward adjustment to reflect a higher financial risk associated with that company's high percentage of debt. (Decision No. 68858 at 28.) Gold Canyon claims that the Paradise Valley Decision properly reflects the Commission's use of an equity adjustment to recognize financial risk. The Company also points out that in a number of other recent cases involving both water and wastewater companies, the Commission has adopted Staff's recommended cost of equity, either with or without risk adjustments, but has not employed a hypothetical capital structure as a means of recognizing relative financial risk.⁴
- 29. Gold Canyon contends that the only two recent cases in which the Commission adopted a hypothetical capital structure involved Arizona-American's Mohave Water and Wastewater Districts and Southwest Gas Corporation. The Company argues that in both of those cases, the Commission made only minor adjustments to the companies' actual capital structures in setting the cost of equity. In the Arizona-American case, the Commission increased the company's equity component from 37.2 percent to 40 percent; in Southwest Gas, the company's equity was

⁴ The Company cited Far West Water and Sewer, Decision No. 69335 (February 20, 2007); Arizona Water Co. (Western Group), Decision No. 68302 (November 14, 2005); Chaparral City Water Co., Decision No. 68176 (September 30, 2005); Arizona Water Co. (Eastern Group), Decision No. 66849 (March 9, 2004); and Rio Rico Utilities, Decision No. 67279 (October 5, 2004).

⁵ The Company cited Arizona-American (Mohave), Decision No. 69440 (May 1, 2007); and Southwest Gas Corp., Decision No. 68487 (February 23, 2006).

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27 28 increased from 37 percent to 40 percent for purposes of establishing the cost of equity. Gold Canyon asserts that these minor hypothetical capital structure adjustments are the exception rather than the rule in Commission Orders and that they are significantly different from RUCO's proposal to reduce Gold Canyon's equity ratio of 100 percent to a hypothetical level of 60 percent.

- The Company claims that RUCO's real motive in proposing a hypothetical capital 30. structure is to lower Gold Canyon's operating expenses by creating a further hypothetical interest expense resulting from the hypothetical debt creation. According to the Company, after assuming Gold Canyon has hypothetical interest expense associated with the hypothetical debt, RUCO next uses the hypothetical interest to calculate the Company's federal and state income tax expenses, thereby calculating a hypothetical reduced income tax obligation, and ultimately fictionally reducing the Company's actual test year operating expenses. Gold Canyon points out that, without the additional hypothetical interest adjustment, simply applying RUCO's proposed hypothetical capital structure to the authorized rate base of \$15,725,787 would actually increase the revenues authorized in Decision No. 69664 from \$1,446,772 to \$1,493,950, increasing the authorized return on rate base from 9.2 percent to 9.5 percent. Gold Canyon argues that it is only by recognizing RUCO's proposed hypothetical debt interest expense that the authorized revenue requirement would be reduced by over \$205,000. The Company contends that RUCO's recommendation would result in an approximate 10 percent reduction of its authorized revenues, thus reducing the Company's actual authorized return on rate base to 7.24 percent. (GC RH-8 at 16-17.) Gold Canyon claims that Staff's 100 basis point reduction to a 9.2 percent return on common equity is a more appropriate means of recognizing the Company's lower financial risk associated with its 100 percent equity capital structure.
- Gold Canyon also argues that RUCO's analysis fails to recognize that a reduction in 31. income taxes would be offset by payment of interest and principal to the lender of the debt. The Company claims that incurrence of debt would reduce its net income from operations and could limit its ability to invest in improvements and pay dividends. (GC RH-7 at 7.) Gold Canyon asserts that companies should not be required to have capital structures consisting primarily of debt as a means of providing a tax shield, especially in the case of smaller companies that may need to undertake

significant expenditures for plant additions and replacements. The Company therefore requests that RUCO's request to amend the prior Decision be denied.

Resolution of Hypothetical Capital Structure Issue

- 32. We agree with RUCO's hypothetical capital structure of 40 percent debt and 60 percent equity. A capital structure comprised of 100 percent equity would be viewed as having little to no financial risk. The proposed capital structure adopted by the Commission will bring the Company's capital structure and weighted cost of capital in line with the industry average and it will result in lower rates for the customers of the system. We therefore adopt a hypothetical capital structure of 40 percent debt and 60 percent equity.
- 33. We believe that RUCO's recommendation for a 8.60 percent cost of equity capital is appropriate, and will adopt it in this case. RUCO's expert witness relied on a DCF model and a CAPM analysis for calculating his cost of equity capital. We believe that adoption of RUCO's recommendations results in just and reasonable rates and charges for Gold Canyon based on the record of this proceeding. We therefore adopt a cost of equity of 8.60 percent, which also results in an overall weighted cost of capital of 8.54 percent.

Rate Case Expense

- 34. In Decision No. 69664, the Commission reduced Gold Canyon's request for recognition of rate case expenses in the amount of \$160,000 to \$70,000, amortized over four years, on the basis that the Company failed to provide to Staff and intervenors necessary documentation to support the request.
- 35. Although no party requested rehearing on the issue of rate case expense, during the Staff Meeting in which RUCO's request for rehearing was granted, the Commission also indicated an intent to reconsider the issue of rate case expense. (See Procedural Order issued August 23, 2007.)
- 36. Gold Canyon argues that, pursuant to the requirements of A.R.S. § 40-253, because no party raised the issue of rate case expense through a request for rehearing, the Commission may not now consider whether the \$70,000 rate case expense allowance should be modified. However, the Company contends that the Commission may grant an allowance for rate case expenses incurred during the rehearing phase of this proceeding and requests that the Commission approve an additional

amount of \$90,000 for rehearing rate case expense. Gold Canyon claims that Staff and RUCO were provided unreducted copies of the Company's rehearing expenses, but Staff declined to recommend granting recognition of such expenses, and RUCO took no position regarding the request.

37. We do not believe that the parties presented sufficient evidence on the issue of rehearing rate case expenses incurred by Gold Canyon to support the adjustment suggested by the Company. We therefore decline to adjust the amount for rate case expense authorized in Decision No. 69664.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. Gold Canyon is a public service corporation within the meaning of Article XV of the Arizona Constitution and A.R.S. §§ 40-250, 40-251, 40-367, 40-202, 40-321, and 40-361.
- The Commission has jurisdiction over Gold Canyon and the subject matter set forth in the Company's rate application and in RUCO's Application for Rehearing.
- 3. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 40-253, the Commission has considered the evidence and arguments presented by RUCO, Gold Canyon, and Staff pertaining to the Commission's grant of rehearing to RUCO on the issues of excess capacity and hypothetical capital structure, as discussed hereinabove.

ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Gold Canyon Sewer Company's rate base be reduced by \$1.0 million as discussed herein and that Gold Canyon Sewer Company submit by November 30, 2008, for Commission approval, rates and charges revised per this rate base reduction. These revised rates and charges will be applied on a prospective basis and will not be applied retroactively.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the revised rates and charges shall become effective the first day of the month after they are approved by the Commission.

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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the weighted cost of capital approved in this case shall be 8.54 percent and that Gold Canyon Sewer Company submit by November 30, 2008, rates and charges revised per this cost of capital. These revised rates and charges will be applied on a prospective basis and will not be applied retroactively. 5, IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Decision shall become effective immediately. 6 BY ORDER OF THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION. 7 8 CHAIRMAN. 12 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, BRIAN C. MCNEIL, Executive 13 Director of the Arizona Corporation Commission, have 14 hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Commission to be affixed at the Capitol, in the City of Phoenix, this 19th day of 2008. 15 16 17 .18 19 20 DISSENT James See 21 22 DISSENT 23 24 25 26 27 28

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SERVICE LIST FOR: GOLD CANYON SEWER COMPANY DOCKET NO .: SW-02519A-06-0015 3. Jay L. Shapiro Todd Wiley Patrick J. Black FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C. 3003 North Central Avenue, Suite 2600 Phoenix, AZ 85012 Daniel Pozefsky, Chief Counsel RESIDENTIAL UTILITY CONSUMER OFFICE 1110 West Washington Street, Suite 220 8 Phoenix, AZ 85007 Andy Kurtz MOUNTAINBROOK VILLAGE AT GOLD CANYON RANCH ASSOCIATION 5674 South Marble Drive 11 Gold Canyon, AZ 85218 12 Mark Tucker, P.C. 2650 East Southern Avenue 13 Mesa, AZ 85219 Attorney for Cal-Am Properties, Inc. Janice Alward, Chief Counsel 15 Legal Division ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION 16 1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007 17 Ernest G. Johnson, Director 18 **Utilities Division** ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION 19 1200 West Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27